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OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

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38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 1.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,

IN FAVOR OF

Such a modification of the act entitled "An act for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," as that town organizations in that State may have credit for the number sent on former calls for men.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.—Ordered to be printed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Special November Session, A. D. 1863.

Resolved by this assembly, That our senators and representatives in Congress be, and they hereby are, requested to use all honorable efforts to procure, at the earliest day, such a modification of the act entitled "An act for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," as that town organizations in this State may have credit for the number sent on former calls for men.

Approved November 13, 1863.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *ss:*

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said State, at Hartford, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1863.

J. H. TRUMBULL,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 2.

LIST OF COMMITTEES

OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 14, 1863.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, chairman.
Foster.
Doolittle.
Harris.
Davis.
Johnson.
McDougall.

Finance.

Mr. Fessenden, chairman.
Sherman.
Howe.
Cowan.
Clark.
Van Winkle.
Conness.

Commerce.

Mr. Chandler, chairman.
Morrill.
Ten Eyck.
Morgan.
Sprague.
Bowden.
Saulsbury.

Agriculture.

Mr. Sherman, chairman.
Harlan.
Wilson.
Lane, of Kansas.
Powell.

Military Affairs and the Militia.

Mr. Wilson, chairman.
Lane, of Indiana.
Howard.
Nesmith.
Morgan.
Sprague.
Brown.

Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Grimes.
Anthony.
Willey.
Ramsey.
Harding.
Hicks.

Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull, chairman.
Foster.
Ten Eyck.
Harris.
Howard.
Bayard.
Powell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
Dixon.
Ramsey.
Henderson.
Bowden.
Conness.
Buckalew.

Public Lands.

Mr. Harlan, chairman.
Pomeroy.
Foot.
Harding.
Carlisle.
Hendricks.
Wright.

Private Land Claims.

Mr. Harris, chairman.
Sumner.
Howard.
Bayard.
McDougall.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Doolittle, chairman.
Wilkinson.
Lane, of Kansas.
Harlan.
Nesmith.
Brown.
Buckalew.

Pensions.

Mr. Foster, chairman.
Lane, of Indiana.
Pomeroy.
Bowden.
Van Winkle.
Saulsbury.
Buckalew.

Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Wilkinson, chairman.
Chandler.
Wilson.
Nesmith.
Wright.

Claims.

Mr. Clark, chairman.
Howe.
Pomeroy.
Anthony.
Morrill.
Hicks.
Hendricks.

District of Columbia.

Mr. Grimes, chairman.
Dixon.
Morrill.
Wade.
Willey.
Henderson.
Richardson.

Patents and the Patent Offi

Mr. Cowan, chairman.
Ten Eyck.
Sherman.
Ramsey.
Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grou

Mr. Foot, chairman.
Trumbull.
Grimes.
Henderson.
Hendricks.

Territories.

Mr. Wade, chairman.
Wilkinson.
Hale.
Lane, of Kansas.
Carlile.
Davis.
Richardson.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. Dixon, chairman.
Clark.
Harding.

Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman.
Sumner.
Willey.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Anthony, chairman.
Morgan.
Powell.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Howe, chairman.
Cowan.
Hicks.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
Fessenden.
Johnson.

'H CONGRESS, } SENATE. { MIS. DOC.
lst Session. } { No. 3.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

:EMBER 14, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOOT submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That one copy of each of the books, and sets of books, maps, rts, atlases, and printed bound documents, in the possession of the Senate, collected together by the Secretary, from the various rooms and apartnts set apart for the use of the Senate, so as to form one complete set or y of each and all of the same, which shall be properly arranged in classes l sections, and which, together with such other books and matters as may, m time to time, be directed to be procured by the Committee on the Library the Senate, for that purpose, shall be formed into a Library of the Senate, for special use of its members and committees, and the business of the Senate d Secretary's office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Comttee on the Library of the Senate for the time being, which regulations shall printed and furnished to the members, committees, and officers of the Senate, the commencement of each session, and shall be observed and conformed to them until modified or changed by the committee, or by the order of the Senate.

Resolved, That a librarian shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Senate to ke charge of the said library, whose duty it shall be to keep a complete and faithl record of every book, map, atlas, and article received or placed in such library, d diligently to make himself acquainted with the same, so as to be able whenever lled upon by a member, or on the part of a committee of the Senate, or the office the Secretary, to furnish any such book or other article for use in the library, any information, in tabular or other form, that may be required from them, d to take a particular account of every book or other article delivered out of e library to any member, or committee, or the Secretary, and to require its turn into the library according to the regulations prescribed by the said Comittee on the Library, or the Senate, and also to perform such other duties in he said library as may be prescribed by the said committee, the Senate, or the ecretary of the Senate; and the compensation of the said librarian shall be wo thousand dollars per annum, with the same official qualification, under oath nd subject to the same penalties for neglect or violation of the rules, as are the ther officers of the Senate.

Resolved, That the arrangment made for the occupation of the rooms of the orth extension of the Capitol, set apart for the Senate by the resolution of the 8th of January, 1858, be so far changed that the rooms numbered 99, 100, nd 101 shall be appropriated for this library, and the rooms numbered 87, 89, nd 111 shall be appropriated for the use of select committees and such other ommittees not already occupying separate rooms, as may be assigned to them y the presiding officer of the Senate for the time being, unless otherwise ordered y the Senate.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 4.

DOCUMENTS

PRESENTED IN CONNEXION WITH THE

RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE HON. MR. FOOT,

RELATIVE TO

The establishment of a Library for the Senate of the United States.

DECEMBER 14, 1863.—*Ordered*, That these documents, together with the resolution submitted by Mr Foot, be referred to the Committee on the Library, and printed for the use of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE U. S.,
August 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to the request made when last I had the pleasure of seeing you in Washington, I have now the honor of submitting the following remarks in relation to the establishment of a library for the Senate, which you have so favorably contemplated and desired for some years past.

The public library of Congress, containing books on all the various branches of history, literature, science and on miscellaneous subjects, is accessible to and may be used by the members of both houses of Congress, the President, heads of departments, the judges of the Supreme Court, and other public officers, as well as by other persons, under certain rules and regulations applicable to them according to circumstances.

The congressional law library, containing a full and complete collection of the laws of the United States and of the several States, the reports of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the States, as well as of the English and other foreign courts and authorities, and an extensive collection of the most valuable works on jurisprudence in all its departments and branches, and by the best authors, may also be used by the same persons having access to the public library of Congress, and under like regulations.

The private library of the House of Representatives, containing the bound documents and reports, the journals of both houses of Congress, and the documents and books compiled and printed under their authority, as well as other publications, is intended for the special use of the members of that house. It has a librarian, to take care of those books and furnish them to the members when desired.

The President and each of the executive departments has a private library, appropriately selected, and kept for his and their special use.

But the Senate of the United States has no private library for the special use of its members; which privation has subjected them, for many years past, to much inconvenience and *disadvantage.*

The library here alluded to would consist of the journals, documents, reports and debates of the two houses of Congress, the laws, treaties and other books and publications, which contain a full and complete history of the national legislation, the principles governing the same, as illustrated by the reports, debates, statistics and information upon which the action of the government has been founded. All this information is constantly essential to the members of the national legislature, and should at all times be entirely accessible to the convenient use of every member.

The books containing this information, together with many other publications referred to in the statement accompanying these remarks, have been printed, collected or purchased from time to time for the Senate, for the use of its members and committees, and are now in its possession, in different rooms and apartments, but, for the want of a proper library and a librarian of suitable qualifications to take care of the books and to furnish promptly whatever information might be wanted from them, the books have been comparatively useless. Great inconvenience has resulted to members, on pressing emergencies, from not knowing where to find particular books; and a considerable loss of books has occurred from having no person, particularly responsible, to keep an account of and take care of them, which evil threatens, in process of time, the loss of the most valuable of them.

The private library of the Senate may properly be formed or constituted of books and documents which are almost wholly within its own possession, but which, being scattered about in various rooms and apartments, as before stated, have heretofore been, in many cases, unavailable and inaccessible as sealed books; they being in different places, without any systematic arrangement, and without any individual particularly responsible for their care and preservation, or for their prompt use by members who may desire it.

This individual or librarian should, by attention and study, acquire a knowledge of the books which would enable him to aid the members in obtaining the desired information from them, and to collect and arrange in tabular and other forms, statistical information for their use.

Much inconvenience will always arise from the mere bulk or multiplicity of the books and documents, unless they are kept properly classified and arranged under the particular care and responsibility of an individual well qualified for the duty. This officer should be under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate.

This duty of furnishing information from these books has heretofore, in many cases, been performed by clerks in the Secretary's office, whose experience in the public business has enabled them in this way to serve the members by collecting for them statistical, historical, political, and other information from these books and documents; but this duty has been extra official, or out of the line of the ordinary official business, making it necessary frequently for the clerks to leave or postpone, for a time, such business, in order to enter into researches and examinations requiring in many cases much industry, time, and labor to accomplish. The manner in which these clerks, when called upon, have performed this duty, has been well known to their friends in the Senate, and, it is believed has generally given satisfaction where the public duties of the Senate, from their pressing nature, have not absolutely precluded the possibility of attending to such calls for information to be collected by the clerks; but members have no doubt, on some pressing emergencies, been embarrassed by not speedily obtaining information in this way, and such members can more particularly appreciate an arrangement by which all these sources of information will always be within their own reach, aided by a well qualified person, whose exclusive duty it will be, at all times, to refer to or to collect and furnish any such desired information.

This arrangement would be intended mainly for the accommodation of indi

vidual members; but every committee would find, in this emporium, all the facts, precedents, and information appropriate to the business of such committee, to be derived from past opinions, decisions, and experience upon all subjects which had ever been before Congress; nor would this necessarily interfere with the employment or occupation of the committee clerks, for they would, without doubt, find in this library every proper aid and facility in the more thorough and prompt execution of their respective duties to the committees by whom they were appointed.

Experience has shown that legislators have frequent occasion in the preparation of their views, in the progress of delivering them, or in the preparation of reports, bills, or resolutions, to refer to, examine, and digest the proceedings, action, and results upon the same or kindred subjects on previous occasions, in order to ascertain or be well assured of opinions, arguments, facts, and decisions which might otherwise be unknown, or having been once heard or seen, would depend upon the memory alone. The necessity for such preparation is acknowledged by all who believe that statesmanship comes from attentive study, as well as calm, deliberate, and prudent deductions from established principles and practical experience, rather than from hasty conclusions founded on mere chimeras, speculative notions, intuitive presumptions, or on inconsiderate and unsustained opinions.

On occasions requiring such investigations, much time and labor have been expended by members in the mere occupation of hunting up the sources and means of obtaining the desired information, which might otherwise have been saved by this arrangement, and been more profitably employed upon the subject in hand.

For these reasons it would, indeed, seem to be an object worthy the attention of the Senate, collectively, to provide such means to every individual member, to enable him to perform his high and important functions conscientiously and acceptably.

The consistency, wisdom, and propriety of measures of legislation may frequently depend upon the proper use of such means of information, and its practical application to objects necessary to secure the general interests, welfare, and happiness of the country.

The proposed private library for the Senate may be located in proper apartments devoted exclusively to the use of the Senators, where a member seeking facts or information upon any given subject may, at any time, have recourse. There he would find covenient tables, comfortable chairs, with the books, properly classified and arranged, on shelves around him, where he could help himself to any books he might desire to read or examine, or, by asking for what he desired to use, be furnished with it by the librarian. Here he might resort from time to time, without interruption, to pursue or resume investigations, or obtain information to his entire satisfaction, and with the least possible inconvenience or loss of time, for this library should be accessible both day and night, during the sessions of Congress or of the Senate.

A long course of experience in the service of the Senate authorizes me to say that the proper establishment, judicious regulation, and faithful attendance upon such a private library for this honorable body is a desideratum of much importance—so much so, that when once established and enjoyed, it will be considered so indispensably necessary, as to form a subject of astonishment that it had not long since been authorized.

That this expectation may be fully realized, and all the advantages contemplated by this arrangement secured to the honorable Senate, to which I owe, in gratitude, my best services and the fruits of my experience in its service, and that it may result in the more general and correct diffusion of facts, and the dissemination of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, as expounded by George Washington and the *noble* galaxy of American patriots and states

men who have succeeded him—all of which will be illustrated by this library—are my only motives for these remarks.

As much of the convenience or usefulness of this library will depend upon the description, proper classification, and arrangement of the books, I beg leave to submit the accompanying programme, which presents to view, not only an appropriate classification, but a description of the books and means of information which the Senate has already in its own possession for the commencement of this library

These books will form a library embracing political history, and the whole national legislation of the country, including reports, bills, resolutions, debates, proceedings, votes, and acts of Congress under the Constitution, and proceedings of the Congress of the Confederation; the acts and proceedings of the Executive department of the government, so far as they have been communicated to Congress; the intercourse with foreign nations, illustrating the American polity and its views of international law, and principles based upon the Constitution of the United States; the statistics of population and emigration, of the finances, commerce and navigation, the post office, relations with the Indian tribes, the public lands and private land claims, the military and naval affairs, and public and private claims, and of all the various branches of the public service; the writings and papers of eminent American statesmen and patriots; books and compilations containing national and international laws and principles; the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and many books of a public character that go to make up a collection peculiarly adapted to the use of senators and statesmen.

In this library should be collected and found, the indexes of the congressional and law libraries, of the libraries of the several executive departments, as well as of other public libraries in the States and the District of Columbia, that have been printed and can be obtained.

Experience has suggested the expediency as well as the necessity of establishing this library for the use of the members of the Senate, if it were for no other purpose than that of preserving the books, &c., from being lost, and of securing them for future use, under the special care of a competent individual, made particularly responsible for their continued care and preservation, and their readiness at any and all times for the use of the members and committees of the Senate.

When I first entered the service of the Senate, at the session of 1824–5, there had been no printed documents or bills of either house of Congress preserved from one session to another, except the few copies that were bound; but every loose or surplus copy of every document, report, bill, or resolution that had not during the session been taken away by the subordinate employés of the two houses, and sold to grocers and other merchants for wrapping paper, were, at the close of every session, by those employés gathered up and thus disposed of; so that, at any future session, not even a single copy of any document, report, bill, or resolution could be obtained by a member for his public or private use, or to facilitate the business of the committees. The only mode of obtaining a copy was by having it reprinted, or copied in manuscript, either of which modes was attended with extra expense and consumption of time, which excluded the idea of availability for present or immediate use.

Taking this matter in hand as soon as I entered the service of the Senate, I preserved at least ten copies of every document, report, bill, and resolution, both of the Senate and House of Representatives, that had been printed, for the future use of the members and committees of the Senate, and the official business of the Secretary's office. The convenience and advantages of this conservative arrangement were at once recognized and acknowledged both by Senators and Representatives, the latter of whom frequently availed themselves *of this arrangement* for the Senate, and it was not long before a similar ar-

igement was necessarily made for the House of Representatives. These
:uments, reports, bills, and resolutions have been regularly filed and labelled,
l continued down to the present time in both houses, whose members and
mittees have too often been supplied and accommodated with these docu-
nts, reports, bills, &c., for the facilities of the public business, to require any
ther explanation upon the subject.

These are now on the Senate side, under the care, management, and respon-
ility of Mr. Titcomb, a worthy, intelligent, and obliging officer, and, in such
ıds, will always be a very great convenience to the members and committees
the Senate.

These accommodations, however great and numerous, as they have been in
: ordinary business of the Senate, are of a minor order and degree compared
:h those which will result in the examination and consideration of the more
portant affairs of state, from the establishment of the library now recom-
nded for the especial use of the members and committees of the Senate.

All of which, together with the following programme for the classification of
: books of the proposed library, is most respectfully submitted by your faith-
. and obedient servant,

W. HICKEY, *Chief Clerk.*

Hon. SOLOMON FOOT,
President of the Senate pro tempore, Rutland, Vt.

PROGRAMMME

FOR THE

CLASSIFICATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE BOOKS FOR THE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CLASS No. 1.

THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, AND DOCUMENTARY AND OTHER HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

SEC. 1. Clarke and Force's American Archives: Consisting of a collection of authentic records, state papers, debates, and letters and other notices of public affairs: the whole forming a documentary history of the origin and progress of the North American colonies; of the causes and accomplishment of the American Revolution, and of the Constitution of government for the United States, to the final ratification thereof.

IN SIX SERIES.

First Series. From the discovery and settlement of the North American colonies to the revolution in England, in 1688.

Second Series. From the revolution in England, in 1688, to the cession of Canada to Great Britain, by treaty at Paris, in 1763.

Third Series. From the cession of Canada, in 1763, to the king's message to Parliament, of March 7, 1774, on the proceedings in North America.

Fourth Series. From the king's message of March 7, 1774, to the Declaration of Independence by the United States, in 1776.

Fifth Series. From the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, to the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, in 1783.

Sixth Series. From the treaty of peace, in 1783, to the final ratification of the Constitution of government for the United States, proposed by the convention held at Philadelphia in 1787.

(Of this work, the fourth series in six volumes has been completed, and three volumes of the fifth series have been published.)

NOTE. The further publication of this work beyond the aforesaid nine volumes, was prohibited by the proviso made to the appropriating clause contained in the deficiency act of the 3d of May, 1846. (L. & B., vol. 9, p. 7.)

CLASS No. 2.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATION, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 1. The public journal of Congress, contained in 4 volumes octavo:

Vol. 1. From September 5, 1774, to December 31, 1776.

Vol. 2. From January 1, 1777, to July 31, 1778.

Vol. 3. From August 1, 1778, to March 31, 1782.

Vol. 4. From April 1, 1782, to March 3, 1789.

This edition was published by Way & Gideon, in 1823, each volume having a separate index. The addresses to the king, Parliament, and people of Great Britain, and other documents preceding and succeeding the commencement of hostilities and the Declaration of Independence, are contained in vol. 1. The *Articles of Confederation* are contained in vol. 2. And the Journal of the Com-

mittee of the States empowered to act for Congress in the recess from June 4 to August 19, 1784, the powers to the Board of Treasury to contract for the sale of the western territory, contracts for moneys borrowed in Europe, credentials of deputies from the States to the convention that formed the Constitution, the Constitution, the ratifications of the Constitution by the conventions of the several States, are contained in vol. 4.

SEC. 2. The Secret Journals of the Congress of the Confederation, in four volumes:

Vol. 1. On Domestic Affairs, from 1774 to 1788; History of the Confederation.

Vol. 2. On Foreign Affairs, from 1774 to August 16, 1781.

Vol. 3. On Foreign Affairs, from July, 1781, to May 15, 1786.

Vol. 4. On Foreign Affairs, from May 17, 1786, to September 16, 1788.

CLASS No. 3.

SEC. 1. The Journal, Acts, and Proceedings of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, from May 14 to September 17, 1787: In one volume, published under a resolution of Congress of March 27, 1818.

This volume contains the credentials of the deputies to the Convention, the Constitution, the ratifications by the State conventions, &c.

SEC. 2. The Constitution of the United States: Edited by W. Hickey; being a critically correct and faithful copy, with a minute and useful analytical index. This book of the Constitution contains 12 chapters of very useful historical, statistical, political and chronological matter, and among them the "Official proceedings, and the causes which led to the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 3. The Debates in the convention which formed the Constitution, and in the State conventions for the ratification of the same: In four volumes, published by Jonathan Elliott.

Vol. 1 contains the Debates in Massachusetts and New York.

Vol. 2 contains the Debates in Virginia.

Vol. 3 contains the Debates in North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

Vol. 4 contains—

1. Index to Journal of Federal Convention.
2. Index to Secret Debates of Ditto.
3. Index to Congressional Opinions on Constitutional questions, from 1789 to 1830.
4. Articles of Confederation.
5. Memoranda relative to drafts and plans in convention that formed the Constitution, names of the Members, their Credentials, Journal of the Convention, &c., &c.; Edmund Randolph's proposition, Charles Pinckney's draft, William Patterson's proposition, David Brereley's draft, Alexander Hamilton's plan, James Madison's minutes of the proceedings.
6. Ratifications of the Constitution by the States, &c.
7. Digest of decisions in the courts of the Union involving Constitutional principles.
8. Secret proceedings of the Federal Convention; Luther Martin's information to Legislature of Maryland; Robert Yates's minutes and notes of debates, &c.
9. Reasons of Robert Yates, John Lansing, jr., and Edmund Randolph for not signing the Constitution.
10. Opinions selected from debates in Congress involving Constitutional principles from 1789 to 1830.
11. James Madison's letters on the Constitutionality of the Tariff, in September and *October, 1828.*

12. Opinions of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison on the subject.
13. Chart of State constitutions in 1830.

SEC. 4. The Federalist: Being a collection of able essays in explanation of the prominent articles of the Constitution, and in vindication of its principles, by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, all over the signature of "Publius," and considered of high authority in explanation and in elucidation of that paramount law.

CLASS No. 4.

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO MARCH 3, 1863.

This Journal, as reprinted by order of the House of Representatives, from the commencement to March 3, 1815, is contained in 9 volumes octavo; each having one index:

SEC. 1. Vol. 1. From March 4, 1789, to March 2, 1793.
Vol. 2. From December 2, 1793, to March 3, 1797.
Vol. 3. From May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1801.
Vol. 4. From December 7, 1801, to March 27, 1804.
Vol. 5. From November 5, 1804, to March 3, 1807.
Vol. 6. From October 26, 1807, to March 3, 1809.
Vol. 7. From May 22, 1809, to March 3, 1811.
Vol. 8. From November 4, 1811, to March 3, 1813.
Vol. 9. From May 24, 1813, to March 2, 1815.

SEC. 2. This Journal, from March 3, 1815, to March 3, 1863, is contained in 51 volumes octavo, being one for each session; each volume having an index.

CLASS No. 5.

THE LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO MARCH 3, 1863.

This Journal, as reprinted by order of the Senate, from the commencement to March 3, 1815, is contained in 5 volumes octavo:

SEC. 1. Vol. 1. From March 4, 1789, to March 2, 1793, containing 5 separate indexes to its contents.
Vol. 2. From March 4, 1793, to March 3, 1799, containing 7 separate indexes to its contents.
Vol. 3. From March 4, 1799, to March 3, 1804, containing 6 separate indexes to its contents.
Vol. 4. From March 4, 1805, to March 3, 1811, containing 7 separate indexes to its contents.
Vol. 5. From March 4, 1811, to March 3, 1815, containing 5 separate indexes to its contents.

SEC. 2. This Journal, from March 4, 1815, to March 3, 1863, is contained in 51 volumes octavo, being one for each legislative session; each volume having an index.

CLASS No. 6.

THE EXECUTIVE JOURNAL OF THE SENATE, FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO MARCH 3, 1863.

This Journal, from the commencement to March 3, 1829, from all of which the injunction of secrecy has been removed, has been printed in 3 volumes octavo, by order of the Senate; each volume having an index:

SEC. 1. Vol. 1. From March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1805.
Vol. 2. From March 4, 1805, to March 3, 1815.
Vol. 3. From March 4, 1815, to March 3, 1829.

SEC. 2. Those parts of the Executive Journal from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed, from March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1863, will be found printed as an appendix to the Legislative Journal of the session when the injunction was removed.

SEC. 3. The Executive Journal of the Senate, from March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1863, from which the injunction of secrecy has not been removed, is contained alone in manuscript record books, and is accessible only to the President, to the Members, the Secretary, and certain officers of the Senate. No extract from this record can be furnished, except by special order of the Senate.

CLASS NO. 7.

THE JOURNAL OR RECORD OF THE SENATE ON TRIALS OF IMPEACHMENT, FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO MARCH 3, 1863.

SEC. 1. On the trial of William Blount, a Senator of the United States, from December 17, 1798, to January 14, 1799.

SEC. 2. On the trial of John Pickering, Judge of the New Hampshire District, from March 3, 1803, to March 12, 1803.

SEC. 3. On the trial of Samuel Chase, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, from November 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805.

The preceding cases will be found as an appendix to the third volume of the Legislative Journal of the Senate.

SEC. 4. On the trial of James H. Peck, Judge of the Missouri District, from May 11, 1830, to May 25, 1830; and from December 13, 1830, to January 31, 1831.

The proceedings in this case will be found as an appendix to the Legislative Journal of the Senate of 1830–'31.

SEC. 5. On the trial of West H. Humphreys, of Tennessee, from May 7 to June 26, 1862.

The proceedings in this case will be found as an appendix to the Senate Journal of the 2d session 37th Congress, 1861–'62.

NOTE RESPECTING THE JOURNALS OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

The Legislative Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives exhibit the action of Congress from the establishment of the government under the Constitution, in the introduction, progress, and enactment of the laws of the United States; they contain a record of the introduction by individual members of petitions, motions or resolutions, and bills; notices of the reports of all committees, the names of the members voting on all subjects where the yeas and nays are demanded; all the messages from the President of the United States to either house of Congress, and the inaugural addresses, from the commencement of the government, will be found at length upon the journals; a brief statement of the subject of every report or communication from the several Executive Departments and Bureaus is entered upon the Journal of the house to which it may be directed; acts and resolutions of the State Legislatures are entered upon the Journals; schedules of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President are placed upon the Journals of both houses, and the names of the members, with those of the States which they represent, are entered on the Journals of the respective houses on the days of their first attendance at each session.

The volumes of Journals have indexes referring to the names of petitioners, members, States, Executive Departments, Presidents' messages, committees, motions, resolutions, and bills, with references to all the proceedings thereon, and generally to all *the subjects treated of* in the body of the Journal.

But with the exception of the cases above stated, the reasons for or grounds of legislation, from their voluminous nature and their number, could not be embodied within the narrow compass of the Journals.

These are contained in the manuscript files and records, the printed documents, and the reported speeches of the members of the two houses, to be sought for from various sources.

The manuscript files and records are preserved in the office of the house in which they may have been presented, or to which they may have been communicated. The printed documents and speeches, however, require a more particular description and reference, which will be given as concisely as practicable.

CLASS No. 8.

This class will consist of a selection of documents or papers communicated to both houses of Congress since the 4th of March, 1789.

These documents and papers were selected with much care, on account of their public value and importance, from the great mass of manuscript and printed papers, documents and books in the offices of the two houses, received from all sources and upon all subjects, having deficiencies supplied from the archives and records of the Executive Departments.

They consist of messages from the President, reports from the several Executive Departments and Bureaus, reports of committees of the two houses, with documents and tables accompanying the same, as well as memorials, petitions, resolutions of State Legislatures, and all other papers communicated to one or both houses of Congress, and considered of sufficient value for future preservation.

These were divided into ten different classes, according to their nature or subject, as follows, viz:

On Foreign Relations: Vol. 1, from March 4, 1789, to February 28, 1797.
Vol. 2, from February 28, 1797, to February 19, 1807.
Vol. 3, from February 19, 1807, to March 3, 1815.
Vol. 4, from March 3, 1815, to May 3, 1822.
Vol. 5, from May 3, 1822, to April 15, 1826.
Vol. 6, from April 15, 1826, to May 24, 1828.

On Indian Affairs: Vol. 1, from March 4, 1789, to November 18, 1814.
Vol. 2, from November 18, 1814, to March 1, 1827.

On Finances: Vol. 1, from March 4, 1789, to April 29, 1802.
Vol. 2, from April 29, 1802, to March 2, 1815.
Vol. 3, from March 2, 1815, to March 12, 1822.
Vol. 4, from March 12, 1822, to March 22, 1824.
Vol. 5, from March 22, 1824, to May 16, 1828.

Commerce and Navigation: Vol. 1, from March 4, 1789, to February 9, 1815.
Vol. 2, from February 9, 1815, to Feb. 25, 1823.

On Military Affairs: Vol. 1, from March 4, 1789, to February 23, 1819.
Vol. 2, from February 23, 1819, to February 28, 1825.
Vol. 3, from February 28, 1825, to May 10, 1828.
Vol. 4, from May 10, 1828, to March 8, 1832.
Vol. 5, from March 8, 1832, to January 5, 1836.
Vol. 6, from January 5, 1836, to February 25, 1837.
Vol. 7, from February 25, 1837, to March 1, 1838.

On Naval Affairs: Vol. 1, from March 4, 1789, to March 5, 1825.
Vol. 2, from March 5, 1825, to January 10, 1827.
Vol. 3, from January 10, 1827, to March 1, 1831.
Vol. 4, from March 1, 1831, to June 15, 1836.

On Post Office: Vol. 1, from March 4, 1789, to March 2, 1833.

On Public Lands: Vol. 1, from March 4, 1789, to February 27, 1809.
Vol. 2, from February 27, 1809, to February 14, 1815.

On Public Lands: Vol. 3, from February 14, 1815, to May 26, 1824.
Vol. 4, from December 8, 1823, to March 3, 1827.
Vol. 5, from March 3, 1827, to February 25, 1829.
Vol. 6, from February 25, 1829, to April 11, 1834.
Vol. 7, from April 11, 1834, to March 3, 1835.
Vol. 8, from March 3, 1835, to February 28, 1837.
On Claims: Vol. 1, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1823.
On Miscellaneous: Vol. 1, from March 4, 1789, to February 16, 1809.
Vol. 2, from February 16, 1809, to March 3, 1823.

In the compilation of these State Papers care was taken to render each class of them as complete as practicable. The authority for the publication of the first series of twenty-one volumes, and the manner of proceeding in the execution of the work, will be found stated at the beginning of the first volume on Foreign Relations. The authority for the publication of the second series of seventeen additional volumes will be found in the 19th section of the "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1859, approved June 12, 1858." As it purports to be a *selection* of those documents and papers, it will not, of course, be expected to embrace *every* document and paper presented in or communicated to either house of Congress, as these can alone be found in the archives of Congress; but it was intended that they should embrace *every important document* of the classes to which they respectively belong, considered valuable as affording precedents for the future action of the government, or material in its political and statistical history, or as establishing principles in the allowance or rejection of private pecuniary claims against the government, or in the settlement of private land claims.

These State Papers were printed under the authority of the act of Congress "making provision for a subscription to a compilation of congressional documents," approved March 2, 1831, and continued under the joint resolution of March 2, 1833, which limited the continuation to eight volumes, and which, with those previously authorized, made twenty-one volumes. These were disposed of by a joint resolution "directing the distribution of a compilation of congressional documents, and for other purposes," approved July 10, 1832.

The publication of these State Papers was further continued by the nineteenth section of the "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th June, 1859," approved June 12, 1858. This additional publication, or second series, consisted of seventeen volumes, which, together with the twenty-one volumes constituting the first series, make thirty-eight volumes in all. This act was modified by the sixth section of the "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1861," approved June 25, 1860.

A partial distribution of this additional publication of these State Papers was made by the seventh section of the "Act to amend an act approved February 5, 1859, entitled 'An act providing for the keeping and distributing all public documents, and for other purposes,'" approved March 2, 1861.

It will be perceived that the several preceding classes of the selection of State Papers terminate at different points of time—the average time to which they have been brought down being 1830. In each class the stopping point being when matter to fill up the volume had been printed.

It is presumed that at some future time a continuance of this highly important selection and compilation of the most important public documents and state papers of the country will be provided for.

CLASS No. 9.

SECTION 1 will embrace the *documents printed* in octavo form by order of the Senate *during each session, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1863.* These

are numbered as they are sent to the printer; loose copies are furnished to the members of both houses of Congress, and other public functionaries, and sometimes extra copies for distribution, as they are printed; and other copies are retained and bound, in as many volumes as necessary, with copious indexes, for prservation, when the printing of each session is completed. These printed documents of the Senate were, commencing from the session of 1849–'50, divided into three series, viz: 1. The documents from the President and Executive Departments. 2. The reports of committees, with accompanying documents. 3. The miscellaneous documents, being proceedings of State governments, memorials, and all others not embraced in the other two series. The more important of these printed documents will be found reprinted, under their appropriate heads, in the folio State Papers, where they will be found more conveniently, in connexion with kindred subjects which had accumulated from March 4, 1789, to the time to which the class they belong to was reprinted, as stated in the preceding section; from which time recourse must be had to these bound documents of each session, every session having a separate index.

In addition to these documents, the bills and resolutions of the Senate are printed in folio form, and distributed nearly as the octavo documents. Several copies of these have been bound into volumes, with indexes, since 1824–'25.

CLASS No. 10.

SECTION 1 will embrace the documents printed in octavo form by order of the House of Representatives, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1863. These are divided into two separate series, each being numbered as sent to the printer. One series consists of the reports of committees of the House of Representatives, with their accompanying documents; and the other series consists of messages, reports, and documents from the Executive Departments, and all other documents ordered to be printed by that house. Loose copies are furnished to members of both houses of Congress, and other public functionaries, and sometimes extra copies for distribution, as they are printed; and other copies are retained and bound, each series separately, (in as many volumes as necessary, with separate indexes,) for preservation, when the printing of each session is completed. The more important of these documents, of both series, will be found reprinted, under their appropriate heads, in the folio State Papers, as mentioned in the preceding section, as far as they extend; from which time recourse must be had to these bound documents of each session, every session having a separate index for each series of these documents.

In addition to these documents, the bills and joint resolutions of the House of Representatives have been printed in folio form, and distributed as the octavo documents. Several copies of these have been bound, with indexes, since 1825.

CLASS No. 11.

DEBATES IN CONGRESS, EMBRACING THE SPEECHES MADE IN THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO MARCH 3, 1863.

When it is desired to find the discussion in either house upon any particular subject, it is necessary first to ascertain from the journal of the house in which the discussion has taken place, when, or on what days, such subject was under consideration in the house, and then seek for the proceedings of those days in the compilations of the debates, or the proceedings of Congress contained in the following publications, to wit:

SEC. 1. The Annals of Congress, containing the debates (extant) from the 4th March, 1789, to the 27th May, 1824, being the termination of the 1st session of the 18th Congress, published by Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

SEC. 2. Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, containing the debates in the

two houses of Congress, commencing with the 2d session of the 18th Congress, (December, 1824,) to include the 1st session of the 25th Congress, which terminated on the 16th of October, 1837.

SEC. 3. The Congressional Globe and Appendix, containing the debates in the two houses of Congress, commencing with the first session of the 23d Congress, (December, 1833,) and continuing down to the termination of the last session of Congress, (3d of March, 1863.)

This class will embrace all publications and works elucidating the proceedings in the two houses of Congress since the adoption of the Constitution, among which will be found the abridgment of the debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856, from Gales & Seaton's Annals of Congress, from their Register of Debates, and from the official reported debates by John C. Rives, by the author of the Thirty Years' View, (Hon. Thomas H. Benton,) consisting of eighteen large octavo volumes, in double columns, and also his History of Thirty Years in the Senate of the United States, &c.

CLASS No. 12.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

This class will embrace the several editions or series of the laws of the United States and indexes to the laws.

SEC. 1. The series containing in separate volumes the laws usually published in pamphlet form at the termination of each session of Congress. In this series the laws are published *in extenso*, none being omitted.

The first of this series was published in 1797, in 3 volumes, by Richard Folwell, embracing the laws, resolutions, and treaties, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1797. These were continued by Matthew Carey, to include the 4th volume, to March 3, 1799; by William Duane, to include the 5th and 6th volumes, to March 3, 1803; by Roger C. Weightman, to include the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th volumes, to March 3, 1811; and were continued by various individuals, "By authority," in pamphlet form, at the termination of every session of Congress, down to March 3, 1847.

SEC. 2. An edition of the laws was published in 1815 by Bioren & Duane and R. C. Weightman. This edition was compiled by J. B. Colvin, upon the basis of a plan prepared by Richard Rush, then Attorney General of the United States, and adopted by James Monroe, Secretary of State, in conformity with the act of Congress of the 18th April, 1814. It consists of five volumes, and embraces the laws of the United States from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1815, with the exception of "the local judiciary acts, and all acts confiding power to corporate bodies in the District of Columbia, or which have been otherwise passed by Congress in their character of legislature for the District," which were excluded.

Volume 1 contains—

The Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation.
The Constitution, and proceedings which led to its adoption.
Treaties with foreign nations and Indian tribes, from 1778 to 1814.
Grants, treaties, and cessions by which lands have been acquired by the United States, from 1783 to 1814.
Old proclamations and grants of land, and treaties between foreign governments relating to titles to lands, and boundaries of territories now included within the United States.
Grant to the Hudson's Bay Company.
Sessions of land by several States to the United States.
Title of the United States to Louisiana.—Grant to Crozat.
Evidence respecting Yazoo and other land claims.

Treaty of Paris, of 10th of February, 1763, between Great Britain, France, and Spain.
Titles to and boundaries of the Floridas.
Explanatory notes of the acquisition, surveys, sales, donations, and other disposition of, and regulations concerning, the public lands in the early periods of the government.
Important claims to land, either rejected or requiring a critical examination.
Extracts from early English charters conveying territory.
Ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio.
Boundaries of South Carolina and Georgia established.
Ohio Company's claims to land.
Illinois Company's claims to land.
Wabash Company's claims to land.
Wilkins's grant and Governor St. Clair's confirmation.
Spanish regulations for the allotment of lands.
Grand Maison's claim on Washita.
Houma's claim on New Orleans island.
Bastrop's, St. Vrain, now John Smith, T.
Renaut's, Dubuque's, and Chouteau's claims to lands and lead mines.
An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory.
Boundary lines between Virginia and Kentucky ascertained.
Location of Virginia military bounty land.
Powers of the Board of Treasury to contract for the sale of western territory.
Relinquishment of a tract of land to Pennsylvania.
Bounties to foreign deserters.
Provision for refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia.
Resolutions of old Congress relative to military bounty land.
Donation to Arnold Henry Dohrman.
Donation to the Society of the United Brethren.
Claims and donations in Territories of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.
Origin, &c., of the Department of State for the United States.
Origin, &c., of the Department of War.
Commencement and progress of Indian affairs.
Origin, &c., of the naval establishment of the United States.
Origin, &c., of the Treasury Department.
Origin, &c., of the mint of the United States.
Origin, &c., of the General Post Office of the United States.
An ordinance for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual States.
Light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and cessions of land for same from States to the United States.
Military establishment of the United States in 1787, and lands held for military purposes.
Concerning the seat of the general government.—Flag of the United States.—Device for a great seal.—Device for copper coinage.
Half-pay.—Commutation.—Invalids.—Pensions.—Acts of limitation.

Vol. 2 contains the laws of the United States, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1797.

Vol. 3 contains do. from March 3, 1797, to March 3, 1805.

Vol. 4 contains do. from March 3, 1805, to March 3, 1815.

Vol. 5 contains, 1. A list of all acts and resolutions from 1789 to 1815.
2. A general index to private acts from 1789 to 1815.
3. Statement of receipts and expenditures from 1789 to 1815.
4. A general index of laws of the United States from 1789 to 1815.

series of laws contained in the preceding volumes of the edition of Bioren ne have been continued to March 3, 1845, by a 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and lumes.

5. Printed by Davis & Force, in 1822, contains laws of the United including treaties, from March 3, 1815, to March 3, 1821, with an index

7. Printed by P. Force, in 1827. Ditto, March 3, 1821, to March 3, o. With this volume there was printed a general index of all the acts, ons, treaties, and other matter contained in the seven preceding volumes; prepared by Samuel Burch, under a resolution of the House of Repres-es, and is one of the best, most full, and systematic indexes of the laws United States extant, for the time it embraces, viz: March 4, 1789, to 3, 1827.. It has been separately bound.

8. Printed by W. A. Davis, in 1835, and contains the acts, resolutions ities, from March 3, 1827, to March 3, 1833.

9. Printed by order of Congress, in 1839, and contains the acts, resolu-d treaties, from March 3, 1833, to March 3, 1839.

10. Printed by J. & G. S. Gideon, in 1845, and contains the acts, reso- and treaties, from March 3, 1839, to March 3, 1845. From March 3, March 3, 1847, the laws and treaties will be found in pamphlet form.

3. The public and general statutes of the United States, from 1789 to clusive, whether expired, repealed, or in force, arranged in chronolog-er, with marginal references, and a copious index; to which is added the tion and an appendix; published under the inspection of Judge Story. 1827.

4. The acts of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia, from , 1790, to March 4, 1831, inclusive, and of the Legislatures of Virginia ryland, passed especially in regard to that District, or to persons or y within the same; with preliminary notes of the proceedings of the s under the Confederation, as well as under the present Constitution, in o the permanent seat of the government of the United States. Com-William Cranch, chief judge of the circuit court of the United States District of Columbia, and printed by William A. Davis, 1831.

& BROWN'S STATUTES AT LARGE, FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO MARCH 3, 1863.

4. An edition of the Statutes at Large was edited by Richard Peters, lished by Little & Brown, 1845.

t contains, 1. The Declaration Independence.
2. The Articles of Confederation.
3. The Constitution of the United States.
4. The public acts of Congress from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1799.

2 contains the public acts of Congress from March 3, 1799, to March 3,

3 contains do. do. from March 3, 1813, to March 3, 1823.

4 contains do. do. from March 3, 1823, to March 3, 1835.
Also acts of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland.
Proceedings and charter of Potomac Company relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.
Act of Alabama to incorporate the Cahawba Navigation Company.
Proclamations by the President of the United States on commercial affairs with foreign nations.

5 contains the public acts of Congress from March 3, 1835, to March 3, 1845.

Also a proclamation of the President on extinguishment of Indian title to land in Misssouri.

An act of Virginia relating to Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, February 27, 1829.

Vol. 6 contains private Statutes at Large, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1845.

Vol. 7 contains treaties with Indian tribes, from September 17, 1778, to March 3, 1845.

Vol. 8 contains the treaties with foreign nations, from February 6, 1778, to March 3, 1845.

Each of the preceding volumes contains an index to the matter therein. This 8th volume also contains:

1. Tables showing relative chapters of this and other editions of the laws.
2. Tables of acts of Congress, from 1789 to 1845 inclusive, relating to the judiciary.
3. Table of acts of do. relating to imports and tonnage.
4. Table of acts of do. relating to public lands.
5. Table of acts of do. relating to the post office.
6. Index to the five volumes of public statutes.
7. A general index to the matter contained in the eight volumes above mentioned.

Vol. 9 contains the public and private acts of Congress, treaties and proclamations of the President of the United States, from December 1, 1845, to March 3, 1851.

Vol. 10 contains matter of the same description as volume 9, from December 1, 1851, to March 3, 1855.

Vol. 11 contains matter like the preceding, from December 3, 1855, to March 3, 1859.

Vol. 12 contains matter like the preceding, from December 5, 1859, to March 3, 1863.

The said edition of the laws by Little & Brown was made "competent evidence of the several public and private acts of Congress, and of the several treaties therein contained, in all the courts of law and equity, and of maritime jurisdiction, and in all tribunals and public offices of the United States, and of the several States, without any further proof or authentication thereof," by the act of the 8th of August, 1846, "to provide for the distribution of the edition of the laws and treaties of the United States, published by Little & Brown, under the provisions of the resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, and for other purposes." It is, therefore, now the standard edition of the laws of the United States.

CLASS No. 13.

ABRIDGMENTS AND DIGESTS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEC. 1. Digest of all such acts of Congress as concern the United States at large; all existing Treaties, &c. By William Graydon, in 1813.

SEC. 2. Digest of the Laws of the United States, including an abstract of the Judicial Decisions relating to the Constitutional and Statutory Law, with Notes explanatory and historical. By Thomas F. Gordon: printed in 1827.

SEC. 3. An abridgment of the Acts of Congress now in force, excepting those of a private and local application, with notes of decisions, giving construction to the same, in the Supreme Court of the United States. By Edward Ingersoll: printed in 1825.

SEC. 4. Digest of the Laws of the United States, including the Treaties with Foreign Powers, and an abstract of the Judicial Decisions relating to the Constitutional and Statutory Law. By Thomas F. Gordon: printed in 1844.

SEC. 5. An Analytical Digest of the Laws of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution (1789) to the end of the 34th Congress, (3d March, 1857.) By Frederick C. Brightly: printed in 1858.

In this work "the text is given in the words of the Statute Book. The matter is arranged alphabetically and analytically; and the notes include the decisions of all the courts, both State and federal, in which the construction of the Statute Law of the United States has been the subject of adjudication, as well as those of the Heads of the Executive Departments."

SEC. 6. All other Digests of the Laws of the United States.

CLASS No. 14.

INDEXES PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH ORDERS OR RESOLUTIONS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, RESPECTIVELY.

SECTION 1. General Index to the Laws of the United States of America, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1827, including all Treaties entered into between those periods; in which the principles involved in acts for the relief of individuals, or of a private or local nature, are arranged under general heads, to which such principles appropriately belong: arranged to the edition commenced by Bioren, Duane & Weightman, in 1815, and subsequently continued by Davis & Force, and William A. Davis. [This is the most complete and useful index of the laws up to March 3, 1827, extant; and it would add to the public convenience if a similar one were made of the laws from that period up to the present time.]

SEC. 2. Index to the Executive Communications made to the House of Representatives, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1817: *first*, by a reference, in alphabetical order, to the printed and also to the manuscript reports, according to the subject-matter; *second*, by a reference to the same matter, arranged under the head of the department whence it came. Also,

SEC. 3. Index to all the printed Reports of Committees, alphabetically arranged, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1817: printed in 1824.

SEC. 4. Index to the Executive Communications and Reports of Committees made to the House of Representatives, from December 3, 1817, to March 3, 1823: printed in 1823.

SEC. 5. A Digestive Index to the Executive Documents (that is, all documents ordered to be printed) and Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives, from March 3, 1823, to March 3, 1831, inclusive: printed in 1832.

SEC. 6. A Digested Index to the Executive Documents and Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives, from March 4, 1831, to March 3, 1839, inclusive.

SEC. 7. Index, or alphabetical list of private claims which have been before the *Senate*, from December 4, 1815, to March 3, 1855, with the proceedings of the Senate thereon: showing the names of the claimants; the nature or object of each claim; at what session, and in what manner, it was brought before the Senate; to what committee it was referred; the nature of the report, and (where special reports were made) the number of the report, if printed, and, if not, the date of the report; the number of the bill, distinguishing between Senate and House bills; the manner in which the claim was disposed of by the Senate; and in cases where it passed both houses, the date of the act of Congress: the whole compiled from the journals of the Senate, and by reference, when necessary, to the journals of the House of Representatives, the reports of committees, the bills of the two houses, and the Laws of the United States. Prepared by orders of the Senate of April 9, 1840, February 27, 1841, February 8, 1849, and March 3, 1855.

SEC. 8. Digested summary and alphabetical list of private claims presented

to the House of Representatives from March 4, 1789, to the 3d March, 1851, exhibiting the action of Congress on each claim with reference to the journals, reports, bills, &c., similar to the preceding list for the Senate. Prepared by orders of the House of Representatives of January 27, 1848, September 2, 1850, and the 22d December, 1851.

SEC. 9. All other special indexes prepared for or by order of either house of Congress.

CLASS No. 14.

REPORTS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. By Alexander James Dallas, from February term, 1790, to August term, 1800, inclusive.
2. By William Cranch, from August term, 1801, to February term, 1815, inclusive.
3. By Henry Wheaton, from February term, 1816, to January term, 1827, inclusive.
4. By Richard Peters, jr., from January term, 1828, to January term, 1842, inclusive.
5. By Benjamin C. Howard, from January term, 1843, to December term, 1860, inclusive.
6. By J. S. Black, from December term, 1861, to December term, 1862.
7. Condensed reports of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, containing the whole series of the decisions of the court from its organization to the commencement of Peters's Reports, at January term, 1828, with copious notes and parallel cases in the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts of the United States.

CLASS No. 15.

PUBLICATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS AND PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. A collection of Laws of the United States; Resolutions of the Congress of the Confederation, Treaties, Charters, Grants, Cessions, Compacts, Proclamations, and other documents, having operation and respect to the early history of the Public Lands and Private Land Claims; collected, digested, and arranged pursuant to the act of Congress approved April 27, 1810, by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury: revised, completed, and printed under the act of January 20, 1817.
2. The Laws of the United States; Resolutions of Congress under the Confederation; Treaties, Proclamations, Spanish Regulations, and other documents respecting the Public Lands, &c.: compiled in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, March 1, 1826, by Matthew St. C. Clarke, and printed by order of the House of Representatives February 19, 1827, in one volume.
3. Ditto, by M. St. C. Clarke, under resolution of the House of Representatives, March 1, 1833.
4. Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States, in relation to the Public Lands, from March 4, 1789, to June 15, 1824, in five volumes: compiled under resolutions of the Senate of February 26, 1833, and January 3, 1834. Printed by Duff Green.
5. General Public Acts of Congress respecting the sale and disposition of the Public Lands; with the instructions issued from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of the General Land Office, and official Opinions of the Attorneys General on questions arising under the Land Laws: in two parts, or volumes.

Part 1 contains the Laws, &c., from March 4, 1789, to July 9, 1838.
Part 2 contains the Instructions and Opinions from March 4, 1789, to August 17, 1838.
Prepared and printed under the resolution of the Senate of February 28, 1837.

CLASS No. 16.

REVENUE LAWS, COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS, DIGESTS OF TARIFF LAWS, &C., &C.

1. A selection of all the Laws of the United States in force relative to Commercial Subjects, with marginal notes and references classed under separate heads, viz:
   1. Acts for collection of duties on imports and tonnage;
   2. Table of tonnage duties and fees of office;
   3. Registering, recording, enrolling, and licensing of ships or vessels;
   4. Mediterranean passports;
   5. Quarantine and health;
   6. Remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures;
   7. Fisheries; 8. Naturalization;
   9. Restriction of trade with an enemy;
   10. Letters of marque and reprisal;
   11. Salvage; 12. Slave trade;
   13. Consuls and vice-consuls;
   14. Seamen in the merchants' service;
   15. Sea letters; 16. British licenses;
   17. Regulations of foreign coins, &c. By John Brice, in 1814.
2. Commercial Regulations of Foreign Countries with which the United States have commercial intercourse; collected, digested, and printed under the direction of the President of the United States, conformable to a resolution of the Senate of the United States of March 3, 1817.
3. A Digest of the Commercial Regulations of the Foreign Nations with which the United States have intercourse; in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 21, 1823.
4. Jones's Digest; being a particular and detailed account of the duties performed by the various officers of the Customs, a description of the principal books and documents in general use in the Custom-Houses; with the usual routine through which merchants and captains of vessels must pass on entering vessels and merchandise, &c. By Andrew A. Jones, in 1836.
5. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations, &c., &c.; prepared in compliance with the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 3d September, 1841, and January 31, 1842.
6. A Statement of the Tariffs from 1789 to 1833; with the votes in each house of Congress thereon, arranged according to States.
7. A collection of the Laws of the United States relating to Revenue, Navigation, Commerce, and Light-Houses, including Treaties with Foreign Powers, up to March 4, 1843; compiled for the Treasury Department, by Thomas F. Gordon, 1844.
8. A Digest of the existing Commercial Regulations of friendly countries with which the United States have intercourse; prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of March 3, 1831. Printed in 1833, in three volumes.
9. A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States: its connexion with agriculture and manufactures; and an account of the public debt, revenues, and expenditures of the United States; with a brief review of the trade, agriculture, and manufactures of the colonies, previous to their

independence; and a table illustrative of the principles and objects of the work. By Timothy Pitkin: 1817.

10. A Dictionary, practical, theoretical, and historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation, in two volumes. By J. R. McCulloch: 1846.

CLASS No. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS PRINTED OR FURNISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OR PATRONAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND NOT NOTICED UNDER PARTICULAR HEADS.

1. The "Blue Book," or Biennial Register of all officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States. Compiled by the Secretary of State, as required by the resolution of Congress, approved April 27, 1816.

The printers of the laws; printers to Congress; the allowances to each; allowances to contractors for carrying the mail, were directed to be included in the Biennial Register by the resolution of July 14, 1832.

2. Wait's State Papers and public documents of the United States, from March 4, 1789, to August 1, 1818. [These are believed to have been included in folio State Papers, in the series on Foreign Relations.]

3. Contested Elections in Congress of Senators and Representatives, from 1789 to 1834, inclusive. Compiled by M. St. Clair Clarke and David A. Hall, and printed by order of the House of Representatives.

4. Report of the trial of James H. Peck, Judge of the United States Court for the district of Missouri, on an impeachment: 1833.

5. Legislative and Documentary History of the Bank of the United States, including the original Bank of North America. By M. St. Clair Clarke and David A. Hall.

6. Report of Committee of the House of Representatives, with documents relative to the conduct of General James Wilkinson, February 26, 1811.

7. Treaties with the several Indian tribes, from 1778 to 1837. Compiled under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: 1837.

8. Reports on the Finances of the United States from 1790 to 1836, with the reports of Alexander Hamilton on Public Credit, a National Bank, Manufactures, and the Mint. In 3 volumes octavo.

9. The Pension Laws of the United States, including sundry resolutions of Congress, from 1776 to 1833, executed at the War Department, with the opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States, and the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of War relative to the execution of those laws: 1833.

10. Laws of the United States relative to the Navy and Marine Corps to March 3, 1841, with acts and resolutions, granting medals, swords, and votes of thanks, &c., private acts, a table of appropriations and expenditures for the Naval Service from 1791 to 1840 inclusive; also a synopsis of Legislation of Congress on Naval Affairs during the Revolutionary war: 1841.

11. Resolutions, Laws, and Ordinances relating to the pay, half-pay, commutation of half-pay, bounty lands, and other promises made by Congress to the officers and soldiers of the Revolution; to the settlement of accounts between the United States and the several States, and to the funding of the Revolutionary Debt: 1838. Compiled by W. S. Franklin, Clerk, under resolution of the House of Representatives of April 11, 1836.

12. Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States for 1810, by Tench Coxe, under direction of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution of Congress of March 19, 1812.

13. Tables of the Census of the United States for 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1860.

14. Compendiums of the 6th, 7th, and 8th Census for 1840, 1850, and 1860, exhibiting the population, wealth, and resources of the country, the aggregate

value and produce, and number of persons employed in Mines, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, &c., with an abstract of each preceding census, and the apportionment of Representatives under the same.

15. Statistical View of the Population of the United States, from 1790 to 1830, inclusive, published in accordance with the resolutions of the Senate of the United States of February 26, 1833, and March 31, 1834.

16. A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services, with their names, ages, and places of residence, as returned by the Marshals: 1841.

17. Military Laws of the United States, including those relating to the Marine Corps. By Trueman Cross: 1838.

18. A System of Penal Laws for the United States of America, consisting of a code of Crimes and Punishments; a code of Proceedings in criminal cases; a code of Prison Discipline, and a book of Definitions. Prepared and presented to the House of Representatives of the United States by Edward Livingston: 1828.

19. The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, being letters of Benjamin Franklin, Silas Dean, John Adams, John Jay, Arthur Lee, William Lee, Ralph Izard, Francis Dana, William Carmichael, Henry Laurens, John Laurens, M. Dumas, and others, concerning the Foreign Relations of the United States during the whole Revolution, with replies from the Secret Committee of Congress and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs; also correspondence with the French Ministers, Gerard and Luzerne. By Jared Sparks, under resolution of Congress of March 27, 1818, in 12 volumes, from March 3, 1776, to 1784.

20. The Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to March 4, 1789, being letters of the Presidents of Congress, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, American Ministers of foreign courts, foreign Ministers near Congress, Reports of Committees of Congress, Reports of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and from individuals on Public Affairs. By Jared Sparks, under direction of the Secretary of State, conformably to act of Congress of May 5, 1832, in 7 volumes.

21. State Papers and Public Documents of the United States, from March 4, 1789, to 1819, including Confidential Documents first published, Inaugural Speeches, Messages from the President, and Documents on Foreign Relations, &c., &c. By Thomas B. Wait & Sons, in 12 volumes, under the patronage of Congress.

22. Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, published annually by the Treasury Department in obedience to the 7th clause, 9th section, 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, and conformably to a standing order of the House of Representatives of December 30, 1791.

23. The Madison Papers, being James Madison's correspondence and reports of debates during the Congress of the Confederation, and his reports of debates in the Federal Convention, from the original manuscripts purchased by order of Congress. Published in 3 volumes, by direction of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, under the superintendence of Henry D. Gilpin: 1841.

24. Table of Post Offices in the United States, arranged in alphabetical order. Exhibiting the States, Territories, and Counties; names of Postmasters; the distances from Washington city to the Capitals of the several States and Territories, and the post offices arranged by States and counties. Published under authority of the Postmaster General from time to time.

25. Official Army Register of the United States. Published annually by order of the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of December 13, 1815, and of the House of Representatives of February 1, 1830.

26. Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the United States Military Academy, West Point. Published annually by order.

27. Official Navy Register of the United States. Printed by order of the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States of December 13, 1815.

CLASS No. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS, CONTAINING USEFUL POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

1. Niles' Weekly Register: containing political, historical, geographical, scientific, astronomical, statistical, biographical documents, essays, and facts, together with notices of the arts and manufactures, and a record of the events of the times, from September, 1811, to March, 1847.

2. Hazard's "Register of Pennsylvania: devoted to the preservation of facts and documents, and every other kind of useful information, respecting the State of Pennsylvania," from January, 1828, to January, 1836, in 16 volumes.

3. Hazard's United States Commercial and Statistical Register: containing documents, facts, and other useful information, illustrative of the history and resources of the American Union, and of each State; embracing commerce, manufactures, agriculture, internal improvements, banks, currency, finances, education, &c., &c.; from July, 1839, to July, 1842; in 6 volumes.

4. A connected view of the whole internal navigation of the United States, natural and artificial, present and prospective, with maps: by Carey & Lea: 1826.

5. The trial of Colonel Aaron Burr, on an indictment for treason, before the Circuit Court of the United States, at Richmond, Virginia, 1807, including the arguments and decisions; in three volumes: by T. Carpenter.

6. Report of the trial by impeachment of James Prestcott, Judge of the Probate of Wills, before the Senate of Massachusetts, in 1821; with an account of former impeachments in that State: 1821.

7. Historical Register of the United States, from the declaration of war, in 1812, to January 1, 1814; in 4 volumes: 1816. Review of the political institutions of the United States; official documents of the war, &c., &c.

8. The National Register: containing a series of public documents, proceedings in Congress, statistical tables, reports, and essays, upon agriculture, manufactures, commerce, finance, science, literature, and the arts; with biographical sketches and political events: by Joel K. Mead: 1816.

9. Statistical Annals: embracing views of the population, commerce, navigation, fisheries, public lands, post office establishment, revenues, mint, military and naval establishments, expenditures, public debt, and sinking fund of the United States of America; founded on official documents, commencing 4th March 1789, and ending 28th of April, 1818: by Adam Seybert.

In addition to the preceding, other important publications are included in this collection, viz: The correspondence, works, &c., of Washington, Jefferson Madison, Adams, Hamilton, Calhoun, Webster, and other American statesmen

The New American Cyclopædia of General Knowledge, by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, 1861. Together with other useful publications and documents too numerous to particularize here.

CLASS No. 19.

This class will embrace the numerous and valuable atlases or books of maps together with the separate maps of the world, of the four quarters of the world of separate countries, kingdoms, republics, islands, of the United States and of the several States, together with the charts of the coast survey, and the charts maps and surveys of the Engineer departments of the government, all of which when properly collected, digested and arranged in this Library, will constitute a very interesting and complete collection for the use of statesmen and legislators.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 5.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN FAVOR OF

Counting the men of Massachusetts who are in the naval service of the United States as part of her military contingent; also in favor of allowing the non-commissioned officers and privates in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth regiments Massachusetts soldiers the same pay and allowance as to other soldiers.

DECEMBER 14, 1863.—Read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE.

RESOLVES concerning persons enlisted in the naval service of the United States, and concerning the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth regiments.

Resolved, That the enrolment, for the military service of the United States, of Massachusetts men who are in the naval service of the United States, and the apportionment to Massachusetts of quotas for such military service upon the basis of such an enrolment, impose upon the people of this commonwealth a two-fold burden, and work a hardship which ought to be relieved by the general government; and no remedy for this grievance will be adequate which does not provide that the men of Massachusetts who are in the naval service of the United States shall be counted as part of her military contingent.

Resolved, That the non-commissioned officers and privates of the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth regiments of Massachusetts volunteers are soldiers in fact, and in the duty they owe to the government they constitute part of the quota of this commonwealth; many of them are citizens of Massachusetts; they bear the uniform and equipments of the United States; they illustrate the virtues, and they are entitled to the rewards of national troops. The refusal to these regiments of the usual pay and allowances of soldiers has put upon them a wrong which they keenly feel, which touches the honor of their superior officers, discourages enlistments under the policy which called them into the field, and is detrimental to the service. While Massachusetts has undertaken to repair this injustice to a portion of her military contingent, she does so declaring that this duty belongs the national government, and should be immediately assumed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
November 18, 1853.

Passed.

A. H. BULLOCK, *Speaker.*

IN THE SENATE, *November* 18, 1863.

Passed.

J. E. FIELD, *President.*

NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

Approved.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
Boston, November 25, 1863.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original resolves.
Attest: OLIVER WARNER, *Secretary.*

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 6.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN FAVOR OF

An increase of the pay of soldiers in the service of the government.

DECEMBER 14, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE.

RESOLVES concerning the increase of pay of the soldiers in the service of the United States.

Resolved, That the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in the Congress of the United States be requested to urge upon that body the expediency of an increase of the pay of soldiers in the service of the government.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit to each of the senators and representatives of this commonwealth a copy of these resolves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
November 18, 1863.

Passed.

A. H. BULLOCK, *Speaker*.

IN THE SENATE, *November* 18, 1863.

Passed.

J. E. FIELD, *President*.

NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

Approved.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
November 25, 1863.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original resolves.
Attest: OLIVER WARNER, Sec'

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE | MIS. DOC. No. 7.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 16, 1863.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. FOOT submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the first joint rule of the two houses be amended to read as follows:

When amendments are made, by either house, to a bill, joint resolution, or concurrent resolution from the other, the course of proceedings shall be as follows:

1. The house originating the bill, &c., may, in whole or in part, agree to such amendments—agree to such amendments with amendments, or disagree to them.

2. The house making the amendments may, in like manner, proceed to act upon these proceedings of the originating house.

3. Should this last action not be agreed to by the originating house, and thereby produce a disagreement between the two houses, either may recede from its disagreement, thereby passing the bill, &c., or may insist upon it, and ask a free conference on the point or points of such disagreement; appoint a committee of conference on its part, and send the bill, papers, &c., to the other house.

4. The latter house may also insist upon its disagreement—agree to the conference and appoint a committee on its part.

5. The joint committee of conference may then proceed freely to confer upon the point or points of disagreement between the two houses, but shall not be at liberty to affect any other part or parts of the bill, &c., already agreed to by both houses; and shall promptly make report of the result of such conference to their respective houses, the bill, papers, &c., being brought into the house first proposing the conference.

6. This latter house shall first act upon the report of the committee; its action upon the report shall then be sent, with the bill, papers, &c., to the other house, which may then also act upon it.

7. Should the committees, respectively, report a disagreement between themselves, second committees may be appointed, who shall proceed in like manner as the first.

8. Should the second committees agree to a common report for settling the disagreement between the two houses, it will be made to the respective houses, upon which the houses will act as stated in the 6th article of this rule.

9. Should the second committees disagree, the fact will be reported to the respective houses, as in the first instance, and the house asking the second conference shall first act upon this second report.

10. The term of conference being then passed, this house may recede from its disagreement, which will pass the bill, &c., or, by a simple resolution, it may state its reasons and adhere to its disagreement, or it may simply adhere to its disagreement, and send the bill, papers, &c., to the other house.

The other house may then proceed in the same manner, and should this house recede from its disagreement, the bill, &c., will be passed; but should this house also adhere, with a statement of its reasons, or not, the bill, &c., will then be lost.

12. Should a bill, &c., be thus lost or defeated, such parts of the same, *verbatim et literatim*, as may have been agreed to by both houses, and have not been affected by any disagreement between the two houses, may, in either house, be immediately introduced as a new bill, &c., by any member thereof, and shall take precedence of all other business, and be acted upon in all its readings and stages immediately and without debate, and if passed, shall forthwith be sent to the other house for concurrence, which house shall, in like manner as the first, immediately proceed to act upon the said bill, &c.; and should this house also pass this bill, &c., notice thereof shall immediately be sent to the first house, and the bill, &c., may immediately be signed by the presiding officers of the two houses, as other bills, &c., are signed, and presented to the President of the United States for his approval or disapproval, as in other cases.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 8.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 17, 1863.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the following be added to the rules of the Senate:

"The oath or affirmation prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, to be taken and subscribed before entering upon the duties of office, shall be taken and subscribed by every senator in open Senate, before entering upon his duties." It shall also be taken and subscribed in the same way by the Secretary of the Senate; but the other officers of the Senate may take and subscribe it in the office of the Secretary.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 9.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 5, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. DAVIS submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the government of the United States was established by the people of States which before had been separate, sovereign, and independent; and they formed their common national government by a written Constitution, and delegated to it so much of their sovereign political power as they adjudged to be necessary and proper to enable it to manage all their affairs with foreign nations and among the several States; and, both by its leading principle and an express provision, they reserved "to the States, respectively, or to the people," "all powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States."

2. *Resolved*, That our system consists of a limited national government for the whole United States, of supreme authority as to all the powers with which the Constitution has invested it, and State governments for each State, formed by the people thereof, and holding the entire residuum of political sovereignty within their respective States—each government, within its sphere, being alike supreme; and as the governors, and all other civil and military officers of the States, as other individuals, may commit treason against the United States, "by levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," so the President of the United States, and the civil and military officers thereof, may commit treason against any State, whose government is in the performance of its duties under the federal Constitution, by levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, as resisting with an armed force the execution of its laws, or adhering to such armed force, giving it aid and comfort.

3. *Resolved*, That in all the States, and parts of States, where the laws of the United States and the States can be executed, the military authorities should not be brought into conflict with the civil power, but should be strictly held to be, as they rightfully are, in subordination to it.

4. *Resolved*, That all elections to civil offices, federal or State, should be in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the States, respectively, and be understood by officers appointed by the proper authorities for that purpose; and where from the presence or apprehension of force, violence, or other cause, any election cannot be so conducted, it ought not to be held at all; and every election at which any military force may interfere by imposing additional oaths or qualifications for the electors, or regulations for conducting the said election, or by changing or modifying the oaths and qualifications of the electors, or regulations to

govern it, provided as by law, or to constrain, control, or direct the officers of such election in conducting it, should be held to be void and of no effect.

5. *Resolved*, That the experience of the world proves that there can be neither security nor liberty in any country without wise and just laws, firmly sustained and uniformly executed; that is the life, the spirit, the soul of the nation; and all neglect and departures from law, and particularly from constitutional law, by agents appointed to administer it, although sometimes attended with seeming advantage, are sure to produce always, sooner or later, much greater and more enduring mischief: wherefore, disregard of law by such agents is never tolerated by a wise and free people.

6. *Resolved*, That the powers of the government of the United States are derived wholly from, and limited by the Constitution, and by it are divided into legislative, executive, and judicial; and each class of those powers is vested in a separate department; that the President is the chief of the executive department, and has no legislative or judicial power whatever, and only such executive powers as are enumerated in the second and third sections of the second article of the Constitution, and such other powers as may be, from time to time, conferred upon him by Congress in virtue of this provision: "Congress shall have power to make *all laws* which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and *all other powers* vested by this Constitution in the *government* of the United States, or any *department* or officer thereof."

7. *Resolved*, That the President cannot be divested of any powers with which he is directly invested by the Constitution, nor controlled or interfered with in their execution, but all powers conferred on him by law of Congress he holds in subordination to that department, which may supervise, modify, and correct his execution of them, or resume them, by repealing the laws intrusting their execution to him.

7. *Resolved*, That the power of the President to recognize the existence of a state of case amounting to "an invasion, or imminent danger of invasion, of the United States," or "insurrection in any State against the government thereof," or "obstruction to the execution of the laws of the United States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings," and to call forth the military power to meet such conditions, is conferred on him by the laws of Congress; and the repeal of those laws would withdraw from the President all that power.

8. *Resolved*, That Congress is invested with the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," "to provide for arming, organizing, and disciplining the militia, and governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States," "to guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect each of them against invasion;" and thus the entire war power and *quasi war power, external and internal*, of the government, is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and no part of it whatever in the President.

9. *Resolved*, That whenever there is an insurrection in the United States, Congress is vested with the power to *suppress* it, and with no other power whatever over the insurrection; and when it is suppressed, either by the arms of the United States, or by the submission of the insurgents to the Constitution, laws, and authorities thereof, thereupon the power of Congress over the whole subject is exhausted, and the insurgents are immediately re-

tted to all the rights, privileges, liberties, and duties of citizens, subject such forfeiture thereof as may have been declared by law, after it shall ve been adjudged by the civil courts in the mode prescribed by the Constitution ; and Congress, much less the President, has no power to impose on them any other terms or conditions.

10. *Resolved*, That the whole power and duty of the President, in the existg insurrection, is to grant pardons to those engaged in it, and, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to direct their operations for its suppession; and as such, his powers are strictly military, and are not different greater than would be those of the senior general in the service, if the nstitution had designated *him* to be the *commander-in-chief:* the power devise a policy, or measures for its suppression, is legislative, to which e President is incompetent, whether as the first executive officer of the vernment, or commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

11. *Resolved*, That the *law of military necessity* is not established, but only lerated, in the United States. It does not, nor cannot, in peace or war rogate or suspend the Constitution in whole or in part. It cannot auorize arbitrary arrests and imprisonment, or in any way interfere with the rson of the citizen, but only with his property. It does not appertain to e *President*, or to the *commander-in-chief*, unless he be in the actual comand of a military force, and then only under particular circumstances. It sults from a present and urgent need of an army or military corps, which so pressing that it cannot await other modes, but must be supplied anyere within its reach by its own power and action. It is not an *expediency*, t a *necessity* of a military body, and creates a law and confers a power, the *occasion only*, on its commander, of whatever grade he may be, to pply that necessity by taking property with summary military force, without depriving the owner of his right to be compensated for it by the United ates. Each case of military necessity makes its own law, adapted to its rn peculiar circumstances, and expiring with that particular necessity. ere is not, and cannot be, any uniform, permanent, or even continuing law military necessity. The idea that a law always accidental, evanescent, d, in truth, so inconsiderable, should have the magic force to enable Abram Lincoln to bound over the Constitution and all its limitations and rerictions, and clutch the vast powers which he claims under it, is a *gigantic* surdity.

12. *Resolved*, That at the beginning of the war, under the panic of the feat of Bull Run, the party in power professed to carry it on for the Conitution, and to put down the rebellion, and vindicate the laws and aurity of the United States in the insurgent States, and when that was fected it was to cease. But more than a year ago another, and a paramount d unconstitutional one, the total subversion of slavery was inaugurated them; and at length, to carry on the war in this augmented and perverted rm, the annual expenditure, on the part of the United States, has swollen one hundred thousand lives, a much larger amount of personal disability, d a thousand millions of money, and yet the wisest cannot see the end of the ar: verily, the people north, and the people south, ought to revolt against eir war-leaders, and take this great matter into their own hands ; and lect members to a national convention of all the States, to terminate a war at is enriching hundreds of thousands of officers, plunderers, and spoilsmen the loyal States, and threatens the masses of both sections with irretrievble bankruptcy and indefinite slaughter ; and to restore their Union and ommon government upon the great principles of liberty and compromise, evised by Washington and his associates.

13. *Resolved*, That the present executive government of the United States as subverted, for the time, in large portions of the loyal States, the freedom

of speech, the freedom of the press, and free suffrage, the constitutions and laws of the States and of the United States, the civil courts and trial by jury; it has ordered, *ad libitum*, arbitrary arrests by military officers, not only without warrant, but without any charge or imputation of crime or offence; and has hurried the persons so arrested from home and vicinage to distant prisons, and kept them incarcerated there for an indefinite time; some of whom it discharged without trial, and in utter ignorance of the cause of their arrest and imprisonment; and others it caused to be brought before courts, created by itself, and to be tried and punished without law in violation of the constitutional guarantee to the citizen of his right to keep and bear arms, and of his rights of property; it has forcibly deprived as well the loyal as the disloyal of both; it has usurped the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to proclaim martial law, and establish mili tary tribunals in States and parts of States where there was no obstruction to the due administration of the laws of the United States and the States by the civil courts and authorities; and ordered many citizens, who were not connected with the army or navy, to be dragged before its drum head courts, and to be tried by them for new and strange offences, declared by itself, and by undefined and indefinable law, being but the arbitrary will of the court; it has ordained at pleasure a military despotism in the loyal States, by means of courts-martial, provost marshals, and military force governed neither by law, principles, nor rules, from whose tyranny and op pressions no man can claim immunity; all of which must be repudiated and swept away by the sovereign people.

14. *Resolved*, That a free press, free speech, and free elections are the great and peaceful forces by which the mal-administration of our govern ment, whether in the legislative or executive departments, is prevented, reformed, and reversed, and its authors brought to public condemnation and punishment; and these bulwarks of constitutional government and popular liberty are formidable to malversators, usurpers, and tyrants only, and they must be held by the people at all hazards.

15. *Resolved*, That as the Constitution and laws afford no means to exclude from the office of President a man appointed to it by military power, or who is declared to be chosen to it by reason of the suppression of the freedom of election, as by the exclusion of legal voters from the polls, or by any other means, the people of the United States would be incompetent to defend, and unworthy to have received the rich heritage of freedom bequeathed to them by their fathers, if they permit that great office so to be filled, or any other mode than by their own free suffrages

16. *Resolved*, That the scheme of the President to bring back the insurgent States is open to many and insuperable objections. The pardon and amnesty offered by him is upon the condition that those who accept it shall renounce their right to their slave property, and swear to support his unconstitutional proclamation, and unconstitutional acts of Congress, which attempt to take it from them. He must have intended to put this condition in a form so obnoxious as to secure its rejection by most of those to whom it was offered. He affects the position that ten of the insurgent States have forfeited or dissolved their State governments, and requires that they be reconstructed on a condition prescribed by himself, and this against the true principle which he and the legislative department of the government have previously recognized; that all the acts of the insurgent States and people tending to their secession, separation, and independence, were void, and when the inundation with which their insurrection covered over the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States in them passed away would leave the constitutions, laws, property, and institutions of the States in every respect the same that they were previously, excepting only

the changes that were produced by the mere shock of arms, the principle *status ante bellum* being applicable. He ignores the constitutions of Tennessee and Arkansas, and others that have not been altered in any particular, but are the same that they were before their revolt; and he requires those States to repudiate their constitutions that governed them many years peacefully in the Union, and to form new ones. He has no right to take cognizance, in any way, of the governments and constitutions of those States or of any other States, to the extent that such a power is vested in the government of the United States; it is congressional, not presidential. He has no authority whatever to impose any conditions on the insurgents, and they are subject to none but what are prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to be determined by their courts. What right has the President to proclaim that one-tenth of as many of the voters of those States as voted at the last presidential election may pull down and revolutionize their State governments, and erect new ones for the other nine-tenths, which he will recognize and uphold with the armies and navies of the United States? His project is to continue the war upon slavery by his further usurpations of power, and to get together and buy up a desperate faction of mendicants and adventurers in the rebel States, give them possession of the polls by interposing the bayonet, as in Maryland, Delaware, and portions of Missouri and Kentucky, and to keep off loyal pro-slavery voters, and thus to form bastard constitutions to abolitionize those States.

17. *Resolved*, That the impending destiny of our country can no longer be blinked. The people of the loyal States are resolved into two great parties, *the destructives* and *the conservatives*. The first consists of Abraham Lincoln, his officeholders, contractors, and other followers; the second of all men who are for ejecting Lincoln and his party from office and power. The *professed objects* of the first are, to *preserve the Union*, and to *abolish slavery* in all the States; they have about ceased to make a *pretence* of supporting the Constitution and the laws. Their real objects are to perpetuate their party power, and to hold possession of the government to continue the aggrandizement of their leaders, great and small, by almost countless offices and employments, by myriads of plundering contracts, and by putting up to sale the largest amount of spoils that were ever offered to market by any government on earth. Their object is not to eradicate slavery, but only to abolish its form and the mastery; to subjugate wholly the rebel States, and utterly to revolutionize their political and social organization; to destroy or banish, and strip of their property, all the pro-slavery people, secessionists and anti-secessionists, loyal and disloyal, combatants and non-combatants, old men, women, and children, the decrepit, and the *non compos mentis*, all whom they cannot abolitionize, and to distribute the lands of the subjugated people among their followers, as was done by the Roman conquerors of their own countrymen; to proclaim a mock freedom to the slaves, but by military power to take possession of the freedmen, and work them for their own profit; to do all this, and also to enslave the white man, by trampling under foot the Constitution and laws of the United States and the States, by the power of a subsidized army, and lest it should falter by hundreds of thousands of negro janizaries, organized for that purpose by the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General. The first and paramount object of the conservatives is to preserve their own liberties by saving the Union, the Constitution and the laws from utter and final overthrow by the destructives, not themselves to be enslaved under the pretext of giving a fictitious freedom to the negro, and to restore and perpetuate the Union, and to bring back the people in revolt by renewed and sufficient guarantees of all their constitutional rights. There is no choice left to any man but to be a destructive or a conservative.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 10

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 7, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. CARLILE submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That the government of the United States, in the language of Mr. Webster, is "the result of compact between the States," each State for itself adopting for its government the Constitution of the United States.

2. That the people of each State adopted for their government the Constitution of the United States, in the same way as they adopted their State constitution.

3. That the Constitution of the United States was not binding, nor had it force or effect in any State until it was ratified and adopted by the people thereof, as is evidenced by the fact that the people of North Carolina were not bound by it, nor was North Carolina a member of the Union created by it, for some time after the government had been organized under it, and after it had been ratified by eleven other States.

4. That the government created by the Constitution of the United States is "neither wholly *national* nor wholly *federal*. Were it wholly national, the supreme and ultimate authority would reside in the *majority* of the people of the Union, and this authority would be competent at all times, like that of a majority of every national society, to alter or abolish its established government. Were it wholly federal, on the other hand, the concurrence of each State in the Union would be essential to every alteration that would be binding on all." The mode provided by the Constitution for its amendment "is not founded on either of these principles." "In requiring more than a majority, and particularly in computing the proportion by *States*, not by *citizens*, it departs from the *national* and advances towards the *federal* character. In rendering the concurrence of less than the whole number of States sufficient, it loses again the *federal* and partakes of the *national* character." The government created by the Constitution of the United States, therefore, is neither a national nor a federal government, "but a composition of both." "In its foundation it is federal, not national; in the sources from which the ordinary powers of the government are drawn, it is partly federal and partly national; in the operation of these powers it is national, not federal; in the extent of them it is federal, not national."

5. That it is essential to the preservation of the government created by the Constitution that the military should be subordinate to the civil power, and that such was the intention of the founders of the government is evidenced by the fact that the President was made commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

6. That Congress alone can declare what are crimes against the United States, and can alone legislate for the punishment thereof. That it is not competent for the President, in any character, or for any military commander, to restrict the right of suffrage in any State, or to impose conditions precedent to the exercise thereof; nor can the will or judgment of the President enlarge his powers beyond what are conferred by the Constrtution.

7. That all the powers of the general government are derived from the Constitution; that the Constitution of the United States confers power, and the constitutions of the several States limit power; that the general government can only exercise such powers as are conferred by the Constitution of the United States; that but for the State constitutions each State, within its own jurisdiction, could exercise all governmental power.

8. That governments are instituted for the protection of minorities, the chief objects being to secure to the citizen his right to personal liberty, and to protect him in the possession and enjoyment of his private property.

9. That there is no such power as "the war power" known to the government of the United States, outside of the powers conferred by and enumerated in the Constitution of the United States.

10. That the government of the United States enforces obedience to its Constitution and laws, as do the State governments, by acting directly upon the citizen; that it cannot create a State government or a State constitution, or alter one; that it has no right to interfere, directly or indirectly, to alter, abolish, or procure a change in the constitution of any State, but is bound to protect existing constitutions in each and every State from any attempt to substitute for them a government not republican in form, and cannot act against States or political communities as such, but is confined in its action to the punishment of persons, there being no right of eminent domain in the government of the United States, the soil of each State belonging to it and the people thereof.

11. That any attempt on the part of the government of the United States, or any department thereof, to destroy the State governments, and substitute for them territorial or any other form of government, would be an exercise of arbitrary and usurped power, destructive of the liberties of the people, violative of the Constitution, and an overthrow of the government created by it.

12. That it is the duty of the servants of the people, to whom the administration of the government is intrusted, and to whom its powers have been confided, to put down rebellion against its authority whenever organized, to the end that the law-abiding citizen may be protected in the enjoyment of the blessings the government was designed to confer; that, if necessary to this end, the whole military and naval power of the government can and should be used, not against the States as such, nor in a war against populations and homes, but against the citizens and persons so resisting the authority of the government and defying its power.

13. That the whole military power of the government should be directed against the armies of the confederates, and that, until they are broken and dispersed, there can be no peace upon the basis of a re-union of the States.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 11.

LETTER

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,

COMMUNICATING,

In obedience to law, the report of the president and directors of said company made to the stockholders at the annual meeting held in July last.

JANUARY 16, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Washington, January 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor, in obedience to the 16th section of the act of Congress approved May 17, 1863, to transmit herewith the report of the president and directors of this company made to the stockholders at the annual meeting held in July last.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. GIDEON, *President.*

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Vice-President of the United States.

To the stockholders of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company:

The president and directors respectfully report:

Under the act of Congress approved May 17, 1862, books of subscription to the capital stock of the company were opened by the corporators on the 23d day of May, 1862, and kept open two days, as required by law. The whole amount of the stock having been subscribed, and twenty-five per cent. thereon having been paid to the treasurer of the board of corporators, due notice was given of the first meeting of stockholders for the election of a board of directors, which meeting was held at the city of Washington on the tenth day of June, 1862. The following named persons were elected directors:

John Carter Marbury, of Georgetown; Henry D. Cooke, of Georgetown; George S. Gideon, of Washington; Harris C. Fahnestock, of Washington; Edward W. Clark, of Philadelphia; J. Barlow Moorhead, of Philadelphia; and William A. Darling, of New York.

On the same day the company was formally organized, at a meeting of the directors, by the election of Henry D. Cooke as president of the company, and Harris C. Fahnestock as secretary and treasurer.

At this meeting it was resolved to increase the capital stock of the company to the maximum limit allowed by the law, namely, to five hundred thousand dollars, the increased number of shares to be distributed *pro rata* among the stockholders.

Arrangements were made for the immediate commencement of work upon the road, and for the purchase of material to be used in the construction thereof. The work to be done under the immediate supervision of the board through its representative, J. Barlow Moorhead, to whom was assigned the personal superintendence of the work. To his experience and energy the stockholders are greatly indebted for the prompt, thorough, and economical manner in which the construction and equipment of the road were completed.

The charter required that the road should be finished, from the Capitol to Georgetown, in sixty working days, dating from the organization of the company on the 10th day of June. The 20th day of August was therefore the limit of time allowed for the completion of this portion of the road. The road was finished nearly a week before the allotted time, and the cars were running over the entire route named on the 18th of August.

The company was required to complete the road from the Capitol to the navy yard within sixty working days from the completion of the former line, the limit of time allowed being the 26th of October. On this line the road was done and cars were running on the 2d of October, nearly a month before the limit of time allowed by the charter.

The act of incorporation also required that the Seventh street road and the Fourteenth street road should be completed within six months from the date of the approval of the act, namely, on the 17th day of November. On Seventh street north the road was completed and in operation on the 23d day of October, nearly four weeks in advance of the time, and on South Seventh early in November, although cars were not run on this branch of the Seventh street route and on the Fourteenth street route until the 15th day of November.

Thus, all the lines of road were finished, equipped with rolling stock, and in operation within the time prescribed by the charter, and the main routes much in advance of the time allowed.

The work, moreover, was thoroughly and well done, the track being substantially laid with heavy timber fastened with extra chairs, and the rails being of the latest and most approved pattern. The equipment of the road is first-class in every respect, the stock being in good condition, and the cars of the most modern and elegant workmanship, from the leading car manufactories of the United States.

We recur with peculiar gratification to the superior character of the work and equipment of the road, and to the promptness with which all the routes provided for in the charter of the company were finished and placed in actual operation, in view of the unusual circumstances under which the work was undertaken and accomplished. Labor was scarce and especially difficult to be procured at Washington, owing to the unsettled condition of the country and the demands of the army upon the laboring population. All of the material used in the construction and equipment of the road was, of necessity, brought from a distance, and work was frequently entirely stopped, and almost constantly impeded by the scarcity of either lumber or iron, or of labor, owing to the uncertainty and delays of communication with the points of supply. On several occasions, for many days at a time, it was impossible to bring a pound of freight over the railroad connecting Washington with the northern cities, from which our materials were supplied. The tedious mode of transportation by water was used as far as practicable; but the cars could only be brought here by rail, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that transportation could be procured for them as fast as they were needed. The immense *and imperative* demands of the government, in the forwarding of troops and

munitions and supplies for the army, almost excluded private freights. In one instance some cars already loaded upon the platform trucks in the freight depot at Philadelphia were taken therefrom to make way for government freight. At another time, a large shipment of iron was delayed nearly two weeks by the same cause.

While work on the track was being vigorously prosecuted no time was lost in providing for the equipment of the road. At the very first meeting of the board a committee was appointed "to treat with Gilbert Vanderwerken for the purchase of his stables, stock of horses, and such other property as might be required for the uses of the company." At the second meeting of the board, held some two weeks thereafter, the committee reported that they had not been able to agree with Mr. Vanderwerken as to terms of purchase. Mr. Vanderwerken had furnished them with a schedule of his entire omnibus property and real estate used in connexion therewith, for which the committee made him an alternative proposition, viz: "to pay him $55,000, including the lot of ground on the plot marked 'will guarantee to furnish this property for $2,000,' or at his option $5,000, he to retain the first five items on the schedule, amounting to $14,775 at his own valuation. This proposition Mr. Vanderwerken declined, in a letter dated June 25, 1862, in which he offered to sell 'the whole of his omnibus estate for the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, *and not one dollar less.*'" This the committee considered as closing the further negotiation for the property, and so reported to the board, recommending, however, that an offer be made Mr. Vanderwerken to purchase all his omnibus property, or so much thereof as might be useful to the company, and to lease his real estate at Georgetown and the navy yard for twelve months at a fixed sum, with the privilege of purchasing, at any time during the term of the lease, at a price to be agreed upon between the parties. The action and recommendations of the committee were concurred in by the board; and an agreement was consummated on the 27th day of June between the parties, by which the company purchased of Mr. Vanderwerken all his horses, omnibuses, and personal property connected with his omnibus line, as per schedule, for the sum of $28,500, and to lease his real estate, stables, &c., for the term of one year, at the rate of $2,500 per annum, and five hundred dollars for insurance, the company paying the taxes on the property during the term of the lease. The delivery of the personal property and the commencement of the lease occurred on the first day of July, 1862. It was further stipulated that the company should have the right to purchase the real estate at Georgetown and the navy yard at any time during the term of lease for the sum of $37,000.

The property thus leased has been occupied by the company during the past year. Meanwhile property was purchased, covering a much larger area of ground, centrally and conveniently situated for the operation of the different lines of road. Being free from buildings, it is well adapted for such structures as the company may need for permanent occupancy. The property is as follows:

The New Jersey avenue property.—This includes 330 feet on New Jersey avenue; 439 feet on B street; 202 feet on First street. Cost, $56,000.

Square on Seventh and Boundary streets.—143 feet on Seventh street; 298 feet on Boundary street. Cost, $4,250.

Lot on T street, opposite the above.—96 feet by 126 feet. Cost, $970.

Possession of Mr. Vanderwerken's omnibus line was taken by the company on the 1st day of July, and the omnibuses were run by the company, from the Capitol to Georgetown, until the 29th of July, on which day the regular working of the road, from the Capitol to the State Department, commenced, with nine cars, making trips at intervals of five minutes between the points named, and connecting with the omnibuses for Georgetown. On the 12th of August the track was opened to "The Circle," and sixteen cars were placed on the route. *On the 18th of August, as before stated,* the road was completed to

Georgetown, and the road was thereafter run regularly with a complement of twenty-four cars until the completion of the other connecting lines rendered necessary an increase in the number of cars.

At the regular monthly meeting held October 8, 1862, the President was authorized to tender, as a gift to the medical department of the army, twenty of the omnibuses belonging to the company, for the use of the sick and wounded in the hospitals in and about the city. These omnibuses cost the company about $9,000. The donation was promptly accepted, and the omnibuses have done good service in the manner indicated.

In addition to the first instalment of 25 per cent. of the capital stock already paid in, an assessment of $7 50 per share was called at the meeting of the board held September 10, 1862, which assessment was made payable on or before the 30th day of September; and at a meeting of the board held March 11, 1863, the balance of unpaid capital stock, amounting to $300,000, was called in, and on the same day, in pursuance of notice duly given, a meeting of the stockholders was held at the company's office in Washington, at which the directors were authorized, by unanimous vote, to issue three hundred thousand dollars of six per cent. bonds, secured by a mortgage upon the real estate and franchises of the company, the bonds to be accepted by the directors from the stockholders in payment of the remaining instalments upon their stock. These instructions of the stockholders were subsequently executed by the board of directors, and final certificates of stock were issued to the stockholders.

The operations of the road during the past year, and its present financial condition, are shown in the following summary:

Total receipts from passengers		$249,160 08
Working expenses	$178,369 29	
Government and local taxes and insurance	6,440 13	
Interest, &c.	3,000 00	
		187,836 42
Net earnings		61,323 66
Dividend paid		45,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1863		13,323 66

The general financial condition of the road is as follows:

RECEIVED.

Capital stock	$500,000 00	
Bills payable, and tickets in circulation	30,401 47	
		$530,401 47

EXPENDED.

On account of construction	$252,465 76	
On account of equipment of horses, omnibuses, &c., good will, &c., of G. Vanderwerken	142,867 61	
Real estate	60,750 90	
		456,074 27
Balance in treasury July 1, 1863		74,327 20

of the above balance the following payments are to be made:
payable and tickets sold, $30,401 47; upon the payment and redemp-
these, the remaining sum, $43,925 73, will be required to complete the
gs, shops, and depots now in process of construction at the central depot,
pot at the terminus of north Seventh street, and at the termini of the
town and navy yard route.
w details showing the practical operation of the road are appended.

hole number of paying passengers during the year		4,983,200
ge number of passengers per day exclusive of transfer tickets		15,920
er of miles run by cars each day		4,000
er of horses on hand		490
er of horses died and killed from January 1 to July 1		12
er of horses in use	427	
er of horses extra	39	
er of horses in hospital	24	
		490
er of cars—two-horse cars	76	
one-horse cars	6	
salt cars	2	
stone trucks	2	
		86
er of cars, Georgetown and navy yard route		28
er of cars, Georgetown and Baltimore depot		21
er of cars, Seventh street route		16
er of cars, Fourteenth street route		5
er of transfer tickets issued daily		5,750
er of transfer tickets issued yearly		1,799,750

n the foregoing it appears that considerably over *one-third* of all the passen-
rried are furnished with passage over *two lines* of connecting roads for *one*
This is done in no other city in the Union. In most cities the passenger
ired to pay an extra fare of five cents for every transfer from one line to
. In Philadelphia, where the rates of exchange are more liberal than in
ier city, an extra charge of two cents is made for every transfer. Here
charge is made, the one fare of five cents entitling the passenger to a
to any connecting line of road. The extent to which this privilege is
nd the enormous curtailment of the revenues of the road, as compared
e revenues derived by roads in other cities for the same service, are shown
figures above given, from which it appears that over *one-third* of all the
ers carried have two rides for one fare, thus practically reducing their
er each of the connecting roads to two and a half cents.
low rate of fare charged upon the roads of this company as compared
e rate charged upon roads in other cities is further illustrated by a com-
e statement of the length of our lines of road, and the cost of running
e.
average length of passenger railway routes in New York, Philadelphia,
Cincinnati, Buffalo, St. Louis and Chicago, is three miles and a half.
lengths of our several routes are as follows:

eorgetown to the navy yard, including end turnouts,	4.93 miles.
eorgetown to Capitol and depot	$3\frac{3}{8}$ "
street boundary to river	2.68 "
nth street boundary to N. Y. avenue	2 miles, 928 yds.

ly all passengers on the Fourteenth and Seventh street route are trans-
at the intersections at Fifteenth street and Columbus avenue to the
e route, and the *average distance over* which they are thus carried should
ed *to the length of these routes.*

The total length of track, including side tracks and turnouts, is eighteen and one-half miles.

Cars run from Georgetown to the Capitol every 2½ minutes.

From Georgetown to the navy yard every 5 minutes.

On Seventh street, boundary to Potomac, every 5 minutes.

On Fourteenth street, boundary to 15th street, every 5 minutes.

The comparative cost of roads in Washington and the other cities above named, is about as follows:

	Washington.	Other cities.
Daily pay of conductors.....	$2 00	$1 25 to $1 50
Daily pay of drivers.....	1 50	1 25.

Wages of hostlers, stablemen, shopmen, &c., are in about the same proportion.

In the item of forage there is the same excess of cost in Washington over the cost in other cities. In Philadelphia, New York, &c., hay costs from $18 to $20 per ton; in Washington it ranges from $25 to $30 per ton. Corn, corn-meal and shipstuff are in about the same proportionate excess of cost.

From the foregoing figures it may safely be asserted that in no city of the Union are passenger railroad companies subjected to so heavy expenditures in operating their roads, and in no other city are the rates of fare really so low as in Washington.

The number of passengers carried during the year, the aggregate amount received therefor, and the amount paid out for running expenses, furnish a basis upon which an estimate of the profits realized upon each passenger may be made. From these data it is ascertained that the average cost of carrying each passenger, during the past year, has been three cents and three-quarters. To this cost must be added, however, wear and tear and repair, expenses of the road and stock, and the cost of replacing old and worn-out horses. The road and rolling stock being new, and the horses mostly fresh, no account has been made in this estimate of these items of expenditures, which, in ordinary years, will very considerably increase the aggregate of expenses, and consequently the average cost per passenger.

The figures given show how much of public convenience and comfort can be secured by well-directed enterprise, at trifling cost to the recipients of these advantages—a cost barely a fraction above the actual outlay by the company, and saving annually to the community at large twenty times the moderate net revenue of the stockholders in the road.

It has been the honest aim of the president and officers of the company to comply with every reasonable demand of those whose interests they represent, as well as of the public and of the law under which they derived their corporate authority. To this end they built a good road, placed upon it first-class cars and equipments, and, as has been shown, furnished every facility for rapid and frequent communication with every part of the District to which their lines extend. That their efforts have been appreciated, is evident in the constantly increasing travel upon all the routes over which the cars are run. A liberal and enlightened policy, quick to perceive every demand for additional facilities and prompt to supply them, will doubtless insure the permanent success of enterprise so happily established in the first year of our existence.

Respectfully submitted:

H. D. COOKE,
President.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AND
GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
June 30, 1863.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 12.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR

Of an appropriation of lands to endow female colleges in the several States.

JANUARY 18, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

No. 24.

JOINT RESOLUTION asking an appropriation of lands by Congress, to endow female colleges in the several States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to procure a donation of lands by Congress to endow female colleges in the several States.

CHARLES M. CROSWELL,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 19, 1863.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, *Office of the Secretary of State, ss:*

I, George H. House, deputy secretary of state of the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of joint resolution No. 24, of the laws of 1863, with the original on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE H. HOUSE,
Deputy Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 13.

LETTER

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE,

TO THE

Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, upon the subject of the taxation of tobacco as recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

JANUARY 21, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with the request contained in your letter of —— instant, requesting my opinion on the expediency of taxing tobacco, as recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I have the honor to submit herewith my views of the question.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

ISAAC NEWTON, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

My opinion having been asked as to the expediency of taxing leaf tobacco twenty cents per pound, as proposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I feel it my duty, in behalf of the farmers of the country, whose interests are identical with those of the department I represent, to state that I entirely dissent from the proposition, as being adverse to the interests of the farmers and of the country.

In discussing this question, I intend to confine myself entirely to so much of it as concerns them as producers: first, as being affected by the proposed tax from its effect on the exportation and foreign market; and second, as concerning them at home by its operation directly upon the crops in their hands.

The starting point of the inquiry is the amount of tobacco grown in the country; the amount exported to foreign countries, and the amount manufactured and consumed in our own country. The following tables have been prepared with unusual care from the returns made to the Treasury by custom-house officials, from foreign journals and circulars, and from numerous and reliable reports made by the correspondents of this department.

By the census of 1850, the crop of the year previous was within a fraction of 200,000,000 pounds; gradually increasing from year to year, and still more rapidly during the period of prosperity and inflation, (in cotton and tobacco,) just preceding the rebellion. It reached the extraordinary figures of 429,000,000 in 1859—an average crop being about 265,000,000 pounds. Since the commencement of the war unusual effort has been made to stimulate production in the loyal States. In 1862 the crop in these States was estimated at 208,000,00 pounds, and at the present year at 258,000,000. It would have reached more than a full average, according to the most reliable accounts from all parts of the country, but for the frosts of last September. The following tables show the exports of leaf and manufactured tobacco, in value and number of pounds, and the price per pound, for eight years past:

Exports of tobacco.

Year.	Leaf.	Manufactured.	Total.
1855–'56	$12,221,843	$1,809,157	$14,031,000
1856–'57	20,260,772	1,447,027	21,707,799
1857–'58	17,009,767	2,400,115	19,409,882
1858–'59	21,074,038	3,334,401	24,408,439
1859–'60	15,906,547	3,372,974	19,279,521
1860–'61	13,784,710	2,742,828	16,527,538
1861–'62	12,325,356	1,068,730	13,394,086
1862–'63	19,751,596	3,398,181	23,149,777

The "manufactured" tobacco makes a small item. Of the "leaf" the following table is obtained by converting hogsheads, bales, and cases into pounds, upon the basis of 1,200 pounds to each hogshead: *

Year.	Pounds.	Average price per pound.
		Cents.
1855–'56	147,662,400	8.2
1856–'57	193,354,400	10.0
1857–'58	157,668,400	10.7
1858–'59	243,426,000	8.5
1859–'60	210,305,800	7.5
1860–'61	199,749,200	6.9
1861–'62	152,562,200	8.0
1862–'63	144,303,400	13.6

This would make a yearly average during this time of 182,000,000; to this it is conceded should be added, to get the real export, some fifteen per cent. of foreign shipment, of which no returns are made to the Treasury, and we have, say, 201,000,000 pounds exported yearly for that period. The home consumption is nearly one-third—say, 65,000,000—making an estimated average product of 275,000,000 pounds, which is undoubtedly a close approximate to the real facts.

These tables show this curious fact, that the amount of exported leaf tobacco, in pounds, has diminished in four years thirty-three per cent.; the price per pound has increased eighty-five per cent., and the gross value in dollars has increased twenty per cent.

* *It is not asserted that these figures are absolutely correct. They are based on an average of hogsheads, which actually vary from 800 to 1,800 pounds each.*

t should be remembered that this country produces not more than from one-th to one-third of the tobacco of the civilized world, or an average for our ion of highest prosperity of not more than two hundred and seventy-five ions of pounds; while the production of Europe is more than four hundred ions, and South America, Northern Africa, Australia, Japan, and the East ies, make up nearly or quite one thousand millions.

'en years ago Holland produced but seven millions; she now exports that ntity to England, and produces more than twenty millions. Austria and ngary have increased twenty-five millions in ten years, and now produce one dred and twelve millions. Russia and Poland ten years ago produced some-it more than the Austrian dominions now yield, and have constantly increased. gium has within ten years increased her product from less than three to more n fourteen millions. France allows her subjects to grow tobacco in only a of her departments; yet, with her plantations in Algeria, (which produce nty millions of pounds,) she produces fifty millions, and is already nearly ependent of the United States. In Bordeaux there were applications in 1860 permits to plant 3,509 acres, and but 1,235 acres were conceded; yet tobacco been grown but a few years in the department of Bordeaux. In Brazil the duct is increasing, and the tobacco export, under the stimulus of the Amer-n difficulties, has increased, in round numbers, from five millions to forty millions. Two hundred and fifty thousand acres, each producing one hogshead of lve hundred pounds, would suffice for our average crop. One small county four hundred square miles has this area. It is but one per cent. of the farm ds of the State of Ohio. It is morally certain that an export tax, much less n that proposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, would destroy our acco trade with foreign nations, and decrease our credit balance twenty lions. Everywhere the trade is an imperial monopoly. England in 1861 ported the value of $2,847,130, and gained from it a revenue of $28,020,160—ut one thousand per cent. Mexico prohibits exportation; so does Italy, and er countries. The production is regulated by permits, and increased or inished at the royal pleasure.

Tobacco is not a product limited to a small area of peculiar climate and ex-tional quality of soil. It is grown on every continent, in every State and rritory of our country, in all parts of South America, in Algiers, and at the pe of Good Hope; in the West Indies and the East Indies; in Japan, and India l Persia; in Russia, Austria, Prussia, and all of Europe, except Britain, Nor-y, and Sweden. On the Rhine 20,000 laborers are employed in tobacco pro-ction. It has been found necessary by many governments to limit by per-s the amount produced.

In this state of facts we should naturally expect the tobacco market to feel sitively an increase of prices. It does; and the reports of tobacco dealers Europe are replete with references to "substitutes" for American tobacco, ich instantly followed the rise in price. American tobacco is sought for its ength rather than for superior flavor or aroma, and is used to give potency to der qualities; but raise the price, and other products will immediately sup-nt the heavy American article.

The following extracts are from circulars of some of the most respectable lers of Europe:

G. F. Davis & Sons, London, (circular of August last,) speak decidedly of great danger of the substitution of continental, South American, and African acco for that of this country. They say: "In no trade have the effects of American civil war upon the English market been more clearly defined than he tobacco trade. Since the commencement of the conflict between the thern and the southern States, the trade of this country in tobacco has un-gone a complete revolution. The *quantity* of American growth of that cle now used *in the United Kingdom is* not much more than one-half what

it was two years ago, and it is gradually decreasing; indeed, it is extremely problematical if the American consumption in this country will ever again reach its former amount, for the growth of other countries is now so freely used that it threatens to supersede the American growth altogether."

Robert Kerr & Son, Liverpool, in November last, say: "After a succession of frosts, perhaps earlier, more numerous and destructive to the tobacco crop than ever before known, we see the great markets of the world stand stoically indifferent, and barely maintaining old prices. In Great Britain, large stocks of American, plentiful supplies, and *increasing consumption of substitutes*, periodical fears of peace, and annual alarms of *large crops of all the growths*, sufficiently explain this state of affairs."

Grant, Hodgson & Company, London, September first, refer to a *largely increased consumption of continental tobacco* that has very materially interfered with the American, and express a serious doubt that the present difference in price can be supported without *diminishing consumption*.

W. A. & G. Maxwell, Liverpool, in November last testify that the common and medium grades of cutting stemmed are quite neglected, "substitutes" continuing to interfere much with their consumption.

R. S. Maitland & Company, in May of last year, say that manufacturers buy "only from hand to mouth," notwithstanding the prolongation of our war, "and avoiding as much as possible the higher costing article of strips, they *resort to the various cheap growths* which have latterly displaced American tobacco to such an important and increasing extent."

D. A. Watjen & Company, Bremen, in their circular of September 29, 1863, note a briskness in American tobacco, "there being evidently a disposition to realize, in order to escape a further possible depreciation in the value of the article." This depreciation is claimed to arise from "the late high value of the article, which *interfered with the consumption*, and caused *various substitutes* to be used." Facts have shown, they assert, that high prices increase production, so far, at least, as Europe is concerned.

In a previous circular they maintain that purchasers are restricted to immediate wants, in part because the continuing high range of prices affects consumption, and that "they prefer a low-priced article whenever they think that such may possibly answer their purpose."

The tendency of these statements and figures is to show us, *first*, that we by no means control the tobacco market of the world, and are not in a position to dictate to foreign nations the price of this commodity, as if we held a monopoly of its production; in the *second* place, that the capacity of other countries to produce the amounts needed for their own consumption is ample; and *third*, that it is being rapidly developed to meet their wants, to the substitution of their own tobacco for American.

While, as before remarked, it is not likely that the use of tobacco will be entirely abolished, yet it may be restricted, and the consumption largely reduced by an increase of cost to the consumer. An exorbitant price will, to some extent, accomplish what the sternest legislation failed to do. This must be the inevitable result with this article, which is most extensively used by those least able to pay an increased price. In England, eleven-twelfths of the whole amount consumed is estimated to be used by the poorer classes. There is a general concurrence of all the foreign correspondents that the increased high price of American tobacco has, to a great extent, reduced its consumption, and introduced as substitutes the inferior tobacco of other countries, grown at cheaper rates, some placing it as high as one-half. If this has been done by an increase of price of only six or seven cents per pound, what would be the result of a *further imposition* of twenty cents per pound?

That the change which has been slowly taking place for the past two years *has not proceeded faster*, is probably owing, in part, to the well-known aversion

wness among the European farmers to change an established system of
g, and to engage in a new branch of business, but still more to the restric-
ıposed by foreign governments on the cultivation of tobacco. An ad-
f twenty cents per pound here, and, consequently, the same amount
) their profits of raising, would probably quicken their ideas and stimu-
ı the sluggish farming of the continent.
ıld seem, then, clearly unwise and unsafe to lay a tax of twenty cents
d on the unmanufactured article in the hands of the producer, as tend-
tly and immediately to the destruction of our foreign trade in tobacco;
ame reasoning will apply, *pari passu*, to the imposition of a smaller
f an export duty.
nuch in general for foreign trade. But there is another party involved
oposition of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue who is deserving
ree of consideration, and that is the party I represent here—the Ameri-
:r, who, "in the sweat of his face," produces the article from which
ıue is to be increased. In my opinion, the imposition of a tax of twenty
pound on the unmanufactured article, in the hands of the producer,
a "burden too grievous to be borne," and more pernicious to the
ıd more thoroughly preventive of a crop of tobacco, than drought, wet,
, or frost.
ople of this country have not yet been brought to doing their business
irely cash system. Farm products, as well as merchandise, are often
edit, for paper or on time, but taxes must be paid in money and with-
. Is this tax to be paid when the crop is gathered, or when sold? If
it is most oppressive; if the last, the revenue of this government will
gely increased during the first year. Farmers, as a class, do not hold
s of ready money, and the obligation to pay hundreds of dollars on a
ıre anything could be realized on it would weigh with great severity
ıole class.
er, with only an average crop of 1,200 pounds to the acre, after a
toil in the field; after a large expenditure of labor and fertilizers; after
:cidents of climate and of season, must pay to the Commissioner of
Revenue $240 for the paternal privilege of growing on his own land a
h suited his judgment or his fancy—a tax amounting to about three
ıer cent. of the value of the product in ordinary years.
ı devised for the purpose would so surely increase the "money power,"
the poor farmer into the hands of the rich man The inevitable tax
ıid; he must either sell his crop for money, at the mercy of the specu-
e must make a mortgage with a *stamp* to borrow the money; he pays
)llector with a *stamped* check; he executes a bill of sale of his tobacco
mp; takes pay in notes on time, all *stamped;* and, at the expiration
e, if he is fortunate, receives a *stamped* check for his money, and goes
ı house rejoicing that he has "done the state some service." I cannot
that such legislation would receive the very marked disapprobation of
's of the country.
nptation to fraud, deceit, and smuggling, where the tax is so dispro-
to the value of the article, is a consideration worthy the attention of
. A committee of the House of Commons, ten years ago, greatly dep-
ch measures.
, to place the proposed tax on the leaf tobacco seems manifestly unjust
ducer at home, and unwise towards the consumer abroad, it may not
ınt to advert to the question of taxing the manufactured article—and
ame objections do not obtain *either* at home or abroad. The revenue
ıcreased, and something must be taxed. It is the policy of the gov-
) *first tax luxuries and those articles* not necessary for sustaining
An eminent writer on political economy has said, "that among the

essential rules of taxation are that it should be moderate in rates; that it should be attended with the fewest vexatious circumstances; it should do the least injury to production; it should be most favorable to a healthy national morality."

It is the consumer of an article on whom the tax should fall, not the producer; for the consumption should regulate the quantity produced. It is not at all likely that the use of tobacco will ever be abolished, or that the quantity consumed will be very materially diminished by any tax or sumptuary laws. Having made its way into every nation, and into the commonest and most extensive use, in spite of the most stringent laws and such penalties, under different sovereigns, as the knout, cutting off the nose, death, and even the more dreadful terrors of excommunication, it will not be likely to be crushed out under the mild legislation of the present day. The use of it from its first introduction has been persistent and increasing, and will continue so. A tax upon it will be paid by those who consume it, rather than to forego its use. But the tax should be brought as near the consumer as practicable, and that would have to be on the manufacturer.

From the figures already given, it would appear that the amount of tobacco manufactured or consumed in this country is from 65,000,000 to 75,000,000 pounds annually. Such a tax might be laid upon this as Congress, in its judgment, should deem proper, which would operate equally, and not, as upon the raw material, to the very great and destructive injury of the interests of agriculture, which every government is bound to sustain and foster.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC NEWTON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Chairman of Committee on Agriculture, U. S. Senate.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 14.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

Indemnifying the loyal citizens of Kansas for losses by guerillas; also, in favor of granting pensions to the widows and minor children of such loyal citizens of said State as have been killed by guerillas; also, in favor of payment to said State for expenses incurred in calling out and subsisting the militia of the State defence during the present rebellion.

JANUARY 27, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 3.

Whereas, since the commencement of the present rebellion, the eastern and southern borders of the State of Kansas have been but partially protected by the United States from rebel invasion and depredations, by reason whereof the lives of many citizens of the State of Kansas have been lost and much property destroyed by such raids and depredations; and whereas theState of Kansas, for the purpose of self-protection, has been compelled to incur a large expense in the calling out, equipment, and pay of the militia of the State during the present rebellion; and whereas the Constitution of the United States provides, in section 4 of article 4, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate of the State of Kansas, (the house of representatives concurring,) 1st. That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, memorialized and requested to provide by law for auditing and paying the claims of the loyal citizens for losses incurred by the raids and depredations of guerillas and rebels committed in said State since the commencement of the present rebellion.

2d. That Congress be further requested to provide by law for placing the widows and minor children of such loyal citizens of Kansas as have been killed or disabled by such raids and rebel invasions upon the same footing as to pensions as the widows and minor children of soldiers killed or disabled in the army of the United States.

3d. That Congress be further requested to refund to this State the amount of money expended and incurred in calling out, subsisting, and paying the militia of the State defence during the present rebellion.

4th. That the secretary of state is instructed to forward a certified copy of this memorial to each of *our senators and representatives* in Congress.

The above concurrent resolution was adopted by the senate January 18,

1864, and the same duly transmitted to the house of representatives January 18, 1864.

The same was returned to the senate from the house of representatives, with a message announcing the concurrence of the house therein.

All of which appears on the journal of the senate.

Attest: JOHN T. MORTON, *Secretary.*

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary of State, Topeka, January 19, 1864.

I hereby certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the original filed in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office the day and year aforesaid.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 12.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR

Of an appropriation of lands to endow female colleges in the several States.

JANUARY 18, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

No. 24.

JOINT RESOLUTION asking an appropriation of lands by Congress, to endow female colleges in the several States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to procure a donation of lands by Congress to endow female colleges in the several States.

CHARLES M. CROSWELL,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 19, 1863.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, *Office of the Secretary of State, ss:*

I, George H. House, deputy secretary of state of the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of joint resolution No. 24, of the laws of 1863, with the original on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE H. HOUSE,
Deputy Secretary of State.

most of the time vessels were not to be obtained at any price. Owners of vessels are afraid of such freight, and when other business can be obtained they refuse it altogether. The contractors have been compelled, in some instances, to send only portions of cargoes, permitting captains to take assorted freight to other places, thus causing much vexatious delay. Such a cargo, containing some of the blocks for the portico of the south wing, is now lying at Norfolk, Virginia, discharging government stores. When the captain finds it convenient, he will, no doubt, come to Washington and discharge the marble. I have used every possible exertion to urge on the contractors to hasten the delivery of the material, and I feel satisfied that they have been as anxious to bring it as we have been to receive it. Their bills have been paid the moment the marble has been delivered and inspected, and they have been kept advised of the exact number and dimensions of the blocks required, specifying from time to time those that were first wanted; we could do no more.

In view of these facts, I have to repeat, that the only cause of our failing to finish these porticoes before the assembling of the present Congress was the want of marble. This difficulty could not have been anticipated by me, and the means to overcome it were entirely beyond my control. There has been no lack of workmen in the other branches of the work, and I doubt not that had the marble been on the ground, and the appropriation been sufficient, not only the two eastern porticoes, but the marble work of the entire Capitol might have been completed before the assembling of the present Congress.

I now respectfully ask you to consider a few facts in relation to the amount of work actually done on the aforesaid two eastern porticoes during the past year; also to the expenditures during the same period. I find, from your letter before me, that Senator Foot says, in reference to the porticoes in question, "that while the appropriation was now exhausted, the work was not half finished." The present condition of these porticoes, unattended by a proper explanation, is calculated to lead any casual observer to the conclusion to which the honorable senator has arrived, but I trust that I shall not find it difficult to show that both of these porticoes are not so far from completion as their appearance would seem to indicate.

All the marble for the north portico is wrought and paid for, *except four stones*, and these are in hand and nearly completed; the cutting only of these four stones remains to be paid for, *and that is all*. The contractors receive nothing for setting; hence every stone that is finished and paid for may be considered as set in the building, so far as regards expenditure on the part of the government. Now, in view of this fact, the marble work of the portico of the north wing is virtually within *four stones* of being completed. The remaining pieces of cornice, which are not yet set, are all hoisted on the building and are temporarily placed behind the pediment, on the ceiling of the portico, to be put in place as soon as the aforesaid four pieces of cornice now in hand are completed and set. The steps are nearly all wrought, and are lying ready to be put in place the moment the hoisting apparatus can be taken down.

As to the portico of the south wing, you will observe that the immense flight of steps, with its massy cheek blocks, is nearly completed; this is a very considerable portion of the entire work. A large amount of the superstructure is also wrought, including cornices, ceiling-pieces, and the entire balustrade; all the elaborately carved capitals are also completed and paid for. The chief work to be done to this portico is that of the monolithic shafts; of these, *ten* yet remain to be delivered.

I have made a careful estimate of the cost of completing both of the porticoes *in question*, including the copper roofing, the inside brick work, the iron work, *and everything* necessary to make an entire finish, and find that it will *amount to $135, 000*, as follows:

For marble required to finish the portico and steps of the north wing, including workmanship, brickwork, and materials.....	$3, 180 92
For marble required to finish the portico and steps of the south wing, including workmanship, brickwork, and materials.....	88, 758 17
For iron work.....	635 87
For copper roofing.....	4, 823 50
For carpenter's work, lumber, &c.....	651 00
For laborers, watchmen, clerk-hire, &c.....	25, 000 00
For incidental expenses, say.....	11, 950 54
	135, 000 00

I have therefore to say, that the estimate of $301,040 for carrying on the work on these porticoes, which I had the honor to submit to the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on the 3d of February last, was entirely inadequate to effect the completion of these portions of the work. Many things, not considered in making the estimate, were found to be necessary to be done for the preservation of the work, and for promoting the convenience of Congress, such as the extensive repairs which have been done on the roofs of both wings, the completion of the granite work of the western entrances to the connecting corridors, &c.; besides which there were some large amounts of retained per-centage ordered by the department to be paid to contractors, and which were, of course, not considered in my estimate; so that the difference between what the work has actually cost, and the amount set down in the estimate, is chiefly to be attributed to the circumstances of the times, and to expenditures which could not be anticipated by me.

You request me to furnish you with a copy of any correspondence I may have had with the members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, or Finance, on the subject of the aforesaid estimate. In reply, I have to say that I have had no correspondence whatever with any of the members of these committees touching the matter in question. An appropriation of $500,000 had passed the House of Representatives for continuing the work of the Capitol extension; and just before the bill was reached in the Senate, Senators Foot and Collamer called upon me and expressed a desire to reduce the appropriation, so as to confine the work to the two eastern porticoes, and the liquidation of the claims for the bronze doors; and they wished me to say how much it would require to accomplish these objects I immediately made an estimate of what I supposed could be done during the year; and you will observe by referring to the copy of the said estimate, which is hereto appended, that I worded it "for *carrying on* the work of the eastern porticoes—say to December 1, 1863;" and I expressed to them, verbally, my opinion that the amount specified would complete the marble work of both these porticoes. The sequel shows that I was right as to the amount being sufficient "for carrying on the work to December 1, 1863," and for paying for the bronze doors; but I was wrong in the opinion I gave that it would cover the completion of both porticoes. That opinion was expressed in conversation, without calculation, and was the result of impression. I trust that the foregoing explanations will be sufficient to show you why my anticipations in this particular have not been realized.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS U. WALTER,
Architect of the U. S. Capitol Extension, &c.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimate for carrying on the work of the two eastern porticoes and steps of the Capitol extension, and completing the roofs of the connecting corridors, for nine months, say to December 1, 1863.

For stonecutting	$90,000
For 25,000 feet of marble, at $1 98	49,500
For 31 monolithic shafts, at $1,400	43,400
For finishing roofs of corridors	3,500
For pay-roll of bricklayers, laborers, clerks, watchmen, &c., for *nine months*	27,000
For outstanding debts	67,200
Incidental expenses	21,340
	301,940
Balance of appropriation now on hand	184,000
	117,940
To pay for bronze doors and expenses	32,060
	150,000

THOMAS U. WALTER,
Architect United States Capitol Extension, &c.

FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 16.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN FAVOR OF

The passage of an act providing for the adequate and permanent improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river.

JANUARY 28, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Joint resolutions of the legislature of West Virginia, relating to the navigation of the Ohio river.

Whereas by an act of the general assembly of Virginia, passed on the eighteenth day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, preparatory to the erection of the district of Kentucky, then within the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, into an independent State of the United States, it was, among other things, enacted that "the use and navigation of the Ohio river, so far as the territory of Kentucky or of Virginia lies thereon, shall be free and common to the citizens of the United States," which was confirmed by another act of the said general assembly, passed on the thirteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred, after the erection of the State of Kentucky, whereby the State of Virginia relinquished to the United States any right she may have had to the exclusive navigation of so much of the said river as, previously to the cession of the Northwest Territory and the erection of the State of Kentucky, was entirely within her territory and jurisdiction:

And whereas the said river is a navigable highway of commerce between different States of the Union, and the Congress of the United States has, from the earliest period, in the administration of its power to regulate commerce among the several States, claimed and exercised the right to regulate the navigation of the said river, to the exclusion of the States binding thereon, and has moreover derived a considerable revenue from the enrolment and licensing of vessels navigating the same, and has established ports of entry at its head and other places thereon:

And whereas it is the duty, as it is the right, of Congress, and in accordance with its long-established policy, to promote and facilitate commerce between the several States, by the improvement of navigable rivers constituting its immediate channels, and this duty, in reference to the Ohio river, has been repeatedly acknowledged by the passage and execution, from time to time, of laws having in view the partial improvement thereof:

And whereas the war prosecuted for the suppression of the existing rebellion, and particularly some of its more recent events, have forcibly demonstrated that

the safety in time of war and insurrection of several of the States, especially of those binding on the said river, imperatively demands that the navigation thereof should be so improved and maintained as to place and keep it, at all times, in a condition to permit the free passage throughout its whole course of armed vessels and the easy transportation of troops and munitions of war from point to point on its banks, and between distant sections of the Union:

And whereas this legislature is informed that Congress, at its approaching session, will be again urged to appropriate the extraordinary sum of seventeen millions of dollars to the improvement of the Illinois and New York canals, each lying wholly within the bounds of a single State, and neither of them constituting by itself a channel of commerce between different States, on the alleged ground of the necessity of such improvement in time of war or insurrection, and particularly in time of war with a foreign power with whom we are now at peace:

And whereas the improvement of the said canals, as proposed, would, in the absence of the thorough and permanent improvement of the Ohio river, tend to divert from this and other States a large portion of the commerce and transportation they now enjoy, and to deprive them of advantages they might otherwise derive from the projected railroad to the Pacific ocean: Therefore,

Resolved by the legislature, 1. The senators and representatives of this State in Congress are earnestly requested to endeavor to obtain from that body the early passage of an act providing for the adequate and permanent improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, with an appropriation of funds sufficient for the purpose.

2. The legislatures of all other States interested are requested to co-operate in effecting the object indicated in the foregoing resolution.

3. The governor is requested to forward a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the executive of each of the States binding on the Ohio river, and of such other States as are immediately interested in the navigation thereof, with the request to lay the same before their respective legislatures.

Adopted October 24, 1863.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, *ss:*

OFFICE CLERK HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the rolls of the legislature. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, A. D. 1864.

GRANVILLE D. HALL,
Clerk House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, *ss:*

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy of a preamble and resolutions adopted by the legislature of West Virginia, on the 24th day of October, 1863.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said State, at Wheeling, this 16th day of January, 1864.

J. EDGAR BOYERS,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 17.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT,

IN FAVOR OF

Such a modification of the post office laws as to allow the transmission through the mails of packages to soldiers at the same rates as now required for the transmission of books.

FEBRUARY 1, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed

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JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our senators and representatives in Congress.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the senators and representatives in Congress from this State are hereby requested and instructed to use their influence to secure such a modification of the post office laws as to allow the transmission through the mails of packages to soldiers at the same rates as now required for the transmission of books.

A. B. GARDNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
PAUL DILLINGHAM,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF VERMONT.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Montpelier, January 27, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution passed by the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly of the State of Vermont, at its October session, held A. D. 1863, as appears from the files and records in this office.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of this office, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864.

G. W. BAILEY, JR.,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 18.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT,

IN FAVOR OF

The construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi river to the lakes.

EBRUARY 1, 1864 —Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION favoring a ship canal from the Mississippi to the lakes.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the plan recently proposed in Congress having reference to the completion of a route for ship navigation from the Mississippi river to the eastern seaboard, by means of a ship-canal, meets the approval of the members of this legislature, and that we request our senators and representatives in Congress to use their exertions to accomplish that object.

A. B. GARDNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
PAUL DILLINGHAM,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF VERMONT.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Montpelier, January 27, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution passed by the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly of the State of Vermont, at its October session, held A. D. 1863, as appears from the files and records in this office.

L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of this office this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864.

G. W. BAILEY, JR.,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 19.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT,

IN FAVOR OF

The passage of a law which shall secure equal pay to all soldiers now or hereafter mustered into the service of the United States.

FEBRUARY 1, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION instructing and requesting our senators and representatives in Congress.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to exert their influence for the passage of a law, at the next session of Congress, which shall secure equal pay to all soldiers now or hereafter mustered into the service of the United States.

A. B. GARDNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
PAUL DILLINGHAM,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF VERMONT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Montpelier, January 27, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution, passed by the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly of the State of Vermont, at its October session, held A. D. 1863, as appears from the files and records in this office.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of this office this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864.

G. W. BAILEY, JR.,
Secretary of State.

LIST OF COMMITTEES

OF

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

APRIL 1, 1864.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations.

mner, chairman.
ster.
olittle.
rris.
vis.
hnson.
Dougall.

Finance.

ssenden, chairman.
erman.
we.
wan.
ark.
n Winkle.
nness.

Commerce.

andler, chairman.
rrill.
n Eyck.
rgan.
ague.
ulsbury.
ane, of Kansas.

Agriculture.

Mr. Sherman, chairman.
Harlan.
Wilson.
Lane, of Kansas.
Powell.

Military Affairs and the Militia.

Mr. Wilson, chairman.
Lane, of Indiana.
Howard.
Nesmith.
Morgan.
Sprague.
Brown.

Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Grimes.
Anthony.
Willey.
Ramsey.
Harding.
Hicks.

Manufactures.

Mr. Sprague, chairman.
Morgan.
Riddle.
Wilkinson.
Hendricks.

Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull, chairman.
Foster.
Ten Eyck.
Harris.
Howard.
Powell.
Johnson.

Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
Dixon.
Ramsey.
Henderson.
Conness.
Buckalew.
Pomeroy.

Public Lands.

Mr. Harlan, chairman.
Pomeroy.
Foot.
Harding.
Carlile.
Hendricks.
Wright.

Private Land Claims.

Mr. Harris, chairman.
Sumner.
Howard.
Riddle.
Harding.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Doolittle, chairman.
Wilkinson.
Lane, of Kansas.
Harlan.
Nesmith.
Brown.
Buckalew.

Pensions.

Mr. Foster, chairman.
Lane, of Indiana.
Van Winkle.
Saulsbury.
Buckalew.
Foot.
Brown.

Revolutionary Clai

Mr. Wilkinson, chairman.
Chandler.
Wilson.
Nesmith.
Wright.

Claims.

Mr. Clark, chairman.
Howe.
Pomeroy.
Anthony.
Morrill.
Hicks.
Hendricks.

District of Columb

Mr. Grimes, chairman.
Dixon.
Morrill.
Wade.
Willey.
Henderson.
Richardson.

Patents and the Patent

Mr. Cowan, chairman.
Ten Eyck.
Sherman.
Ramsey.
Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and G

Mr. Foot, chairman.
Trumbull.
Grimes.
Henderson.
Hendricks.

Territories.

Mr. Wade, chairman.
Wilkinson.
Hale.
Lane, of Kansas.
Carlile.
Davis.
Richardson.

On Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Howard, chairman.
Collamer.
Johnson.
Harlan.
Trumbull.
Sherman.
Morgan.
Conness.
Brown.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. Dixon, chairman.
Clark.
Harding.

Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman.
Sumner.
Willey.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Anthony, chairman.
Morgan.
Powell.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Howe, chairman.
Cowan.
Hicks.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
Fessenden.
Johnson.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Slavery and the treatment of Freedmen.

Mr. Sumner, chairman.
Howard.
Carlile.
Pomeroy.
Buckalew.
Brown.
Conness.

On the subject of Naval Supplies.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Buckalew.
Doolittle.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT AND EXPENDITURE OF THE WAR.

On the part of the Senate.	*On the part of the House.*
Mr. Wade.	Mr. Gooch.
Chandler.	Julian.
Harding.	Odell.
	Loan.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. Doc. No. 21.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,

IN FAVOR OF

The passage of a bill to reimburse Kentucky for losses sustained by rebel raids.

FEBRUARY 8, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS requesting our senators and representatives in Congress to procure the passage of a bill to reimburse Kentucky for loss sustained by the rebel raids.

Whereas a bill has been introduced, or is about being introduced, into the Congress of the United States, to reimburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for their losses sustained in the Morgan raid; and whereas Kentucky is one of the United States, and as loyal as any State in the Union, and has been subjected, not only to Morgan raids, but rebel raids of every kind, since the beginning of this accursed rebellion, a large portion of her territory having been devastated, and many of her citizens having lost their all: Therefore,

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their every effort to procure the passage of a bill to reimburse Kentucky for losses sustained by rebel raids of all kinds.

2. That our governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions, immediately, to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Approved January 20, 1864.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 22.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,

IN RELATION TO

The adjustment and payment of claims of citizens of that State for damages sustained by the occupation of the State by troops of the United States during the present rebellion, and in favor of granting jurisdiction to the United States district court for that State in such cases.

FEBRUARY 8, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS in relation to the adjustment and payment of claims of citizens of Kentucky against the United States.

Whereas the armies of the United States, in the present war to suppress the rebellion in the southern States, have, necessarily and rightfully, occupied the State of Kentucky, and, in so doing, have greatly damaged the property of, and otherwise injured pecuniarily, many loyal citizens thereof, by encampments being made upon farms, whereby the same have been laid waste by the taking and using of forage and subsistence, without paying or furnishing proper vouchers therefor; by the erection of fortifications, the destruction of ferries, the impressment of stock, and in divers other ways, all of which constitute just claims against the United States; and whereas, in a great majority of instances, those who sustained losses are poor persons, many of whom are reduced to absolute want thereby; and whereas the mode, as at present provided by Congress, for the adjudication and payment of said claims, by prosecuting an action in the United States Court of Claims, at Washington, effectually deprives many meritorious claimants of any hope of payment, by reason of the necessary expenses attending their prosecution in that court, which would not unfrequently exceed the amounts of the claims, and in all cases must result in long delay, greatly to the prejudice of the interest of claimants: Therefore, be it

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* that our senators in Congress be instructed, and our members of the House of Representatives requested, to introduce and urge the passage of such law as will afford adequate relief to the loyal sufferers within this State, either by providing for a branch court of claims within and for the State of Kentucky, regulated as the Court of Claims is now, by law, regulated; or by giving to the United States district court for the district of Kentucky jurisdiction in such cases, and making the necessary appropriation to provide for the immediate payment of such judgment as may be awarded thereby; or authorizing the State of Kentucky, through the medium of her own courts, to adjudicate, allow, and pay such claims of the character aforesaid as may be just, and providing for her reimbursement.

2. That the governor be requested to memorialize Congress upon the matters hereinbefore set forth, urging attention to and action thereon.

3. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions, together with the memorial of the governor, be printed, and a copy forwarded, by the governor, to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of our senators and members of Congress.

Approved 20th January, 1864.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 23.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 8, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. SUMNER submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS:

1. *Resolved*, That, in order to determine the duties of the national government at the present moment, it is of the first importance that we should see and understand the real character of the contest which has been forced upon the United States, for a failure truly to appreciate this contest must end disastrously in a failure of those proper efforts which are essential to the re-establishment of unity and concord; that, recognizing the contest in its real character, as it must be recorded by history, it will be apparent beyond controversy, that this is not an ordinary rebellion, or an ordinary war, but, that it is absolutely without precedent, differing clearly from every other rebellion and every other war, inasmuch as it is an audacious attempt, for the first time in history, to found a wicked power on the corner-stone of slavery; and that such an attempt having this single object—whether regarded as rebellion or as war—is so completely penetrated and absorded, so entirely filled and possessed by slavery, that it can be justly regarded as nothing else than the huge impersonation of this crime, at once rebel and belligerent, or in other words, as slavery in arms.

2. *Resolved*, That, recognizing the unquestionable identity of the rebellion and of slavery, so that each is to the other as another self, it becomes plain that the rebellion cannot be crushed without crushing slavery, as slavery cannot be crushed without crushing the rebellion; that every forbearance to the one is a forbearance to the other, and every blow at the one is a blow at the other; that all who tolerate slavery tolerate the rebellion, and all who strike at slavery strike at the rebellion; and that, therefore, it is our supremest duty, in which all other present duties are contained, to take care that the barbarism of slavery, in which alone the rebellion has its origin and life, is so utterly trampled out that it can never spring up again anywhere in the rebel and belligerent region; for leaving this duty undone nothing is done, and all our blood and treasure have been lavished in vain.

3. *Resolved*, That, in dealing with the rebel war the national government is invested with two classes of rights—one the *rights of sovereignty*, inherent and indefeasible everywhere within the limits of the United States, and the other the *rights of war*, or belligerent rights, which have been superinduced by the nature and extent of the contest; that, by virtue of the rights of sovereignty, the rebel and belligerent region is now subject to the national government as its only rightful government, bound under the Constitution to all the duties of sovereignty, and by special mandate bound also "to guaranty to every State a republican form of government, and to protect it against invasion;" that, by virtue of the rights of *war, this same region* is subject to all the conditions and incidents *of war, according to the established* usages of Christian nations, out

of which is derived the familiar maxim of public duty, "Indemnity for the past and security for the future."

4. *Resolved*, That, in seeking the restoration of the States to their proper places as members of the republic, so that every State shall enjoy again its constitutional functions, and every star on our national flag shall represent a State, in reality as well as in name, care must be taken that the rebellion is not allowed, through any negligence or mistaken concession, to retain the least foothold for future activity, or the least germ of future life; that, whether proceeding by the exercise of sovereign rights or of belligerent rights, the same precautions must be exacted against future peril; that, therefore, any system of "reconstruction" must be rejected, which does not provide by irreversible guarantees against the continued existence or possible revival of slavery, and that such guarantees can be primarily obtained only through the agency of the national government which to this end must assert a temporary supremacy, military or civil, throughout the rebel and belligerent region, of sufficient duration, to stamp upon this region the character of freedom.

5. *Resolved*, That, in the exercise of this essential supremacy of the national government, a solemn duty is cast upon Congress to see that no rebel State is prematurely restored to its constitutional functions until, within its borders, all proper safeguards are established, so that loyal citizens, including the new-made freedmen, cannot at any time be molested by evil-disposed persons, and especially that no man there may be made a slave; that this solemn duty belongs to Congress under the Constitution, whether in the exercise of rights of sovereignty or rights of war, and that in its performance that system of "reconstruction" will be found the best, howsoever it may be named, which promises most surely to accomplish the desired end, so that slavery, which is the synonym of the rebellion, shall absolutely cease throughout the whole rebel and belligerent region, and the land which it has maddened, impoverished, and degraded, shall become safe, fertile, and glorious, from assured emancipation.

6. *Resolved*, That, in the process of "reconstruction," it is not enough to secure the death of slavery throughout the rebel and belligerent region only that experience testifies against slavery wherever it exists, not only as a crime against humanity, but as a disturber of the public peace and the spoiler of the public liberties, including the liberty of the press, the liberty of speech, and the liberty of travel and transit; that obviously, in the progress of civilization, it has become incompatible with good government, and especially with that "republican form of government" which the United States are bound to guarantee to every State; that from the outbreak of this rebel war, even in States professing loyalty, it has been an open check upon patriotic duty and an open accessory to the rebellion, so as to be a source of unquestionable weakness to the national cause; that the defiant pretensions of the master, claiming the control of his slave, are in direct conflict with the paramount rights of the national government; and that, therefore, it is the further duty of Congress, in the exercise of its double powers, under the Constitution, as guardian of the national safety, to take all needful steps to secure the extinction of slavery even in States professing loyalty, so that this crime against humanity, the disturber of the public peace, and this spoiler of the public liberties shall no longer exist anywhere to menace the general harmony; that civilization may be no longer shocked; that the constitutional guaranty of a republican form of government to every State may be fulfilled; that the rebellion may be deprived of the traitorous aid and comfort which slavery has instinctively volunteered; and that the master, claiming an unnatural property in human flesh, may no longer defy the national government.

7. *Resolved*, That, in addition to the guarantees stipulated by Congress, as *as the cap-stone to its* work of restoration and reconciliation, the Constitution *itself must be so* amended as to prohibit slavery everywhere within the lim

he republic; that such a prohibition, leaving all personal claims, whether of
e or master, to the legislation of Congress and of the States, will be in itself
cred and inviolable guarantee, representing the collective will of the people
he United States, and placing universal emancipation under the sanction of
Constitution, so that freedom shall be engraved on every foot of the national
and be woven into every star of the national flag, while it elevates and
ires our whole national existence, and the Constitution, so often invoked for
ery, but at last in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, will be-
e, according to the holy aspirations of its founders, the sublime guardian of
inalienable right of every human being to life, liberty, and the pursuit of
piness; all of which must be done in the name of the Union, in duty to
anity, and for the sake of permanent peace.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE ASSEMBLY OF NEW YORI

IN FAVOR OF

An increase of the facilities for convenient and expeditious travel and tra portation of troops between the cities of New York and Washington

FEBRUARY 8, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia ordered to be printed.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

IN ASSEMBLY, *Albany, February* 3, 1864

On motion of Mr. Reed:

Whereas the facilities for convenient and expeditious travel and transporta of troops between the cities of New York and Washington, and especially tween New York and Philadelphia, are at present notoriously inconvenient inadequate: Therefore,

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requeste urge upon the attention of Congress the importance of making immediate pr sion for such an increase in said facilities as the public wants and the exigen of the government imperatively demand.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be requested to forward a copy of th resolves to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

By order of the assembly.

J. B. CUSHMAN, *Clerk*

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolves have been received by me, filed in this office; and, in compliance with the request therein contained, I h with transmit a copy to you.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of Stat

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE | MIS. DOC. No. 20.

25

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

A grant of land for the endowment of Olathe college, in that State.

FEBRUARY 8, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed

Whereas, by a certificate from the probate court of Johnson county, it is made known to the legislature that the trustees of Olathe college, to wit: Evan Shriver, W. H. M. Fishback, John T. Weaver, James R. Brown, C. H. Stratton, Rev. William H. Smith, Rev. J. C. Beach, W. A. Ochchletree, Rev. D. G. Cambell, Julius A. Kuhler, T. E. Henderson, D. M. Williams, A. J. Hill, J. Henry Blake, and B. P. Noteman, have received donations to the amount of twelve thousand three hundred ($12,300) as a bonus to erect college buildings at Olathe:

Whereas Quantrill's band of bushwackers, and other rebel bands from Missouri, have murdered about one hundred of the loyal citizens of Johnson county, and robbed them of at least a hundred thousand dollars' worth of money and property, besides burning and destroying some of the best towns and farmhouses in the county:

Whereas there has been a permanent protection on the eastern border of Kansas since the unfortunate Lawrence massacre, which occurred some time in August last, which protection it is hoped will be made permanent in the future: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, (the House concurring therein,) That we earnestly memorialize Congress and the President to grant fifty thousand acres of land to the Olathe college, to be used as an endowment therefor.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the senators and representatives of this State in Congress, and that they be requested to urge upon Congress and the President immediate action in the premises.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, January 28, 1864.

I hereby certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the resolutions passed the legislature on the 28th instant, the original of which is on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the seal of my office [L. S.] the day and year aforesaid.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

ESTIMATES

FOR

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

Deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

FEBRUARY 13, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

Deficiencies in appropriations for 1863–'64.

The amount appropriated for the year was		$254,054,077 54
Deduct for any contingencies		600,000 00
Appropriation for quartermaster's department, 1863–'64		253,454,077 54
On hand, February 1, 1864	$73,668,268 51	
Of which, on account collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers	189,219,00	
		73,479,049 51
Expended in seven months, July 1, 1863, to February 1 1864, or $25,710,718 30½ per month		179,975,028 03
At that rate it will require for next five months, February 1, to June 30, 1864		$128,553,591 52
And there is on hand as above		73,479,049 51
Leaving a deficiency of		55,074,542 01

Required as follows:

Purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, [A]	$15,000,000 00

A.

The appropriation made February 9, 1863, for the year commencing July 1, 1863, was, for artillery horses, 51,425; cavalry horses, 134,090; total, 185,515, at $125 each	23,189,375 00
The organization for the year requires: artillery horses, 74,431; cavalry horses, 199,012; total, 273,445, at $140 each	38,282,300 00
Deficiency of artillery and cavalry horses, 87,930, (say $15,000,000,)	14,907,075 00

Transportation of the army, [B	$25,000,

B.

The expenditure on this account for seven months, July 1, 1863, to February 1, 1864, has been at the rate of $7,963,727 per month. At this rate for the whole year they will amount to	$95,564,
The appropriation for the year was	56,500,
	39,064,
As in those months great expense was incurred for the transportation of two army corps from the Potomac to the department of the Cumberland, and in providing transportation for General Banks's Texas expedition, and in the purchase of transports, I assume that the same rate of expenditure will not be kept up for the next five months, and on this account make an allowance of	14,064,
	25,000,
For regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, [C.]	12,500,

C.

Forage for cavalry and artillery horses:

The appropriation made February 9, 1863, was for 185,515 horses. Organization, September 28, 1863, 273,445 horses. To be supplied, forage for 87,930 horses, from September 18, 1863, to June 30, 1864, 286 days, or 25,147,980 rations, equal to—	
2 694,426 bushels corn, at $1	$2,694,
4,715,184 bushels oats, at $1	4,715,
176,035 tons hay, at $30	5,281,
	12,690,
For barracks and quarters, [D]	2,500,

D.

Required for the erection or hire of barracks as quarters for the invalid corps, increased expenditures for hospitals, and for stables and barracks of cavalry bureau, and for barracks for regiments re-enlisting, returning to the States on furlough, or for reorganization	

Estimate of funds required to supply a deficiency in the appropriation quartermaster's department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses	$15,000,

NOTE.—This deficiency is caused by the increase in the price of horses and the increase in the volunteer cavalry and artillery organizations since the appropriation for the present fiscal year was made, February 9, 1863.

For transportation of the army	$25,000,000 00

NOTE.—This deficiency is caused by the activity of movement of the armies, the great expense of the transportation of the army operating against Vicksburg, the transfer of army corps from the army of the Potomac to the division of the Mississippi, the Texas expedition, the transportation furnished to veteran volunteers to and from their homes, furloughed or re-enlisting, and the purchase of transports.

For regular supplies of the quartermasters department, forage,	12,500,000 00

NOTE.—This deficiency is caused by the rise in the price of forage and the increase in the volunteer cavalry and artillery organizations since the appropriation for the present fiscal year was made.

For barracks and quarters	2,500,000 00

NOTE.—This deficiency is caused by providing barracks and quarters for the invalid corps, stables and barracks for the cavalry bureau, and for barracks and quarters for drafted men at the several rendezvous, and for regiments re-enlisting and returning to their respective States on furlough, and for reorganization.

The following amounts are estimated as necessary to provide, during the remainder of the present fiscal year, for 500,000 men called for by the President's proclamation of February 1, 1864:

Regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, fuel, forage, straw, and stationery	6,000,000 00
Incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department:	
Hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, apprehension of deserters, postage and telegrams on public service, expense of courts-martial and military commissions, and of expresses to and from from frontier posts and armies in the field, the hire of clerks and agents in the quartermaster's department, and of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army, for horse and mule shoes and nails, and the shoeing of public animals, &c., &c.	2,000,000 00
For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses	2,500,000 00
For mileage to officers	100,000 00
For transportation of troops and supplies	5,000,000 00
For barracks, quarters, stables, and hospitals	1,000,000 00
For clothing, camp, and garrison equipage	7,000,000 00
	78,600,000 00

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1864.

Recapitulation.

Purchase of cavalry and artillery horses	$15,000,000 00
Transportation of the army	25,000,000 00
Regular supplies of the quartermaster's department	12,500,000 00
Barracks and quarters	2,500,000 00
	55,000,000 00

To provide for 500,000 men called for by the President's proclamation of February 1, 1864—

300,000 of these men, it is understood, are under the call of October, 1863. All are required by the 10th March, 1864. It is estimated that the supplies for these men will be equal to 500,000 men for two months in the present fiscal year, as follows:

Regular supplies	$6,000,000 00	
Incidental expenses	2,000,000 00	
Mounts and remounts	2,500,000 00	
Mileage to officers	100,000 00	
Transportation of the army	5,000,000 00	
Barracks, quarters, &c	1,000,000 00	
Clothing and equipage	7,000,000 00	
		23,600,000 00
		78,600,000 00

Estimate of the probable amount required for subsisting the volunteers and drafted men in the service of the United States and for the employés, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Volunteers and drafted men	$6,683,040 00

Data upon which this estimate is made.

200,000 men 112 days is 22,400,000 rations; at 26 cents each, is	$5,824,000 00
22,000 employés 112 days is 2,464,000 rations; at 26 cents each, is	640,640 00
7,500 women 112 days is 840,000 rations; at 26 cents each, is	218,400 00
Total	6,683,040 00

In submitting the above estimate, I would state that it became necessary in consequence of the large increase in the number of volunteers and drafted men called into service by the President of the United States, and for which no estimate has been submitted.

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, February 8, 1864.

Estimate of additional appropriations under the control of the War Department, required to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the ordnance service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

For the purchase and manufacture of arms for volunteers and regulars and ordnance and ordnance stores.....	$7,700,000 00
For the manufacture of arms at the national armory.....	700,000 00
Total.....	8,400,000 00

For the basis on which made see within.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *February* 4, 1864.

Expenditures.

Months.	Purchase arms and ordnance stores.	National armory.	Other appropriations.	Total.
uly, 1863.....	$2,000,000	$400,000	$396,000	$2,796,000
ugust, 1863.....	2,000,000	200,000	619,000	2,819,000
eptember, 1863.....	2,100,000	50,000	405,000	2,555,000
ctober, 1863.....	2,800,000	600,000	729,000	4,129,000
ovember, 1863.....	2,500,000	300,000	521,000	3,321,000
ecember, 1863.....	2,800,000	300,000	543,000	3,643,000
anuary, 1864.....	2,200,000	200,000	446,000	2,846,000
Total.....	16,400,000	2,050,000	3,659,000	22,109,000
verage per month.....	2,342,000	300,000	500,000	3,142,000

Estimate on the foregoing basis.

equired from February to July 1, 5 months.....	$11,710,000	$1,500,000	$2,500,000	$15,710,000
n hand February 1.....	4,047,000	830,000	4,333,000	9,210,000
Deficiency.....	7,663,000	670,000	.....	.....

Statement in detail of the anticipated deficiency in the appropriation for the medical and hospital department for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30 ,1864.

Heads of expenditure.	Amount.
For medicines, instruments, and dressings	$1,308,250 00
Hospital stores, bedding, &c	1,210,000 00
Hospital furniture and field equipments	303,000 00
Books, stationery, and printing	36,250 00
Ice, fruits, and other comforts	100,000 00
Hospital clothing	40,500 00
Citizen nurses	38,000 00
Care of sick soldiers in private hospitals	17,250 00
Artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen	16,250 00
Citizen physicians and medicines furnished by them	185,000 00
Hire of clerks and laborers in purveying depots	25,000 00
Contingent expenses of the medical department	5,377 84
Medicines and medical attendance for negro refugees, commonly called contrabands	33,750 00
Washing and washing machines for hospitals where matrons cannot be employed	1,250 00
Total	3,379,877 84

NOTE.—These are estimated, not ascertained amounts; and are computed from the expenditures of the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The funds of the medical department are consolidated on the books of the treasury and of the medical bureau, and known as the medical and hospital appropriation.

J. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General, U. S. A.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February* 9, 1864.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC No. 27.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

IN FAVOR OF

A reduction in the present schedule time for the transportation of the mails between Atchison, Kansas, and Folsom, California.

FEBRUARY 13, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Department of State.

I, B. B. Redding, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of the assembly concurrent resolution No. 11, now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, California, the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

B. B. REDDING, *Secretary of State,*
By ROBERT HENDERSON, *Deputy.*

Whereas the Post Office Department have invited proposals for carrying the United States mails (overland) from Atchison, in Kansas, to Folsom, in California, in twenty days in summer and twenty-five days in winter; and whereas it is believed that said mails can be conveyed in sixteen days in summer and twenty days in winter: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the assembly, (the senate concurring,) That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to use their exertions to have said schedule of time so reduced that the mails shall be conveyed from Atchison to Folsom in the shortest possible time, and, if practicable, to procure from Congress such legislation as will obtain the object expressed by this preamble and resolution; and the governor is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to each of our senators and representatives at Washington.

Adopted in assembly January 8, 1864.

Concurred in by senate January 9, 1864.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MISC. DOC. No. 28.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

A grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Wyandott to connect with a railroad from the city of Leavenworth, via Lawrence and Ohio City, crossing of the Osage river in the direction of Galveston bay, in Texas.

FEBRUARY 13, 1864.—Referred to the committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Senate concurrent resolution No 11.

Preamble and concurrent resolution asking Congress to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Wyandott in the direction of Galveston bay, in Texas.

Whereas the general government has shown a liberality in granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of railroads in certain portions of the same: and whereas the Union Pacific railway connects with the Missouri Pacific railroad at or near the mouth of the Kansas river, the Parkville and Grand River railroad, connecting with the Union Pacific, being graded and nearly ready for the iron forty miles west from said connexions, and from the indomitable perseverance used by Samuel Hallett & Co. since the commencement of the work, it is reasonable to suppose that the first section will be completed at an early day: and whereas a portion of the southeast part of the State has not received any lands from the general government to aid in the construction of railroads: and whereas the mouth of the Kansas river would be the most accessible point for railroad purposes for said southeastern part of Kansas: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate, the house of representatives of the State of Kansas concurring therein, That the Congress of the United States be requested to grant to the State of Kansas lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Wyandott, through the counties of Johnson, Franklin, and Coffey, to connect with a railroad from the city of Leavenworth, *via* Lawrence and Ohio City, crossing of the Osage river in the direction of Galveston bay, in Texas.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and to each of our senators and representative.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions shall be signed by the president of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives, and certified to by the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives.

T. A. OSBORN,
President of Senate.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed the senate 1st day of February, A. D. 1864.

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of Senate.

Passed the house of representatives 2d day of February, 1864.

ALEXANDER R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, February 3, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the resolutions which passed the legislature on the 3d instant, the original of which is on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and fixed the official seal [SEAL.] of this office the day and year aforesaid.

W. W. H. LAWRENCE,
Secretary of State

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

a amendment to the act entitled "An act for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraphs in said State," approved March 3, 1863, so that the Neosho Valley road may be extended northwesterly to a connexion with the Union Pacific railroad at or near Fort Riley, in the State of Kansas, and that a grant of lands be made to aid in its construction.

RUARY 13, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Substitute for house concurrent resolution No. 7, relating to Pacific railroad.

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Kansas, (the senate curring,) That the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, nestly memorialized to amend an act of Congress entitled "An act for a nt of lands to the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to aid in the conuction of certain railroads and telegraphs in said State," approved March 3d, 63, so that the Neosho Valley road, mentioned in said act of Congress as a anch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, be extended northesterly to a connexion with the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, at or ar Fort Riley, in the State of Kansas, and that a grant of lands be made to id in its construction; that our senators and representatives in Congress are reby earnestly requested to give their undivided influence and efforts in furherance of the objects of this memorial; that the Secretary of State be, and he s hereby, required to forward without delay a copy of this memorial to each of our senators and representative in Congress, the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Adopted by the house of representatives, January 29, 1864.

ALEX. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Passed the senate February 1, 1864.

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary of State, Topeka, February 1, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, which passed the legislature on the 1st instant, is a true and correct copy of the original on file in my office.

In testimony thereof, I have set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, the day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL.]

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

grant of land for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the eastern line of said State, via Paola and Emporia, to intersect the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé railroad.

RUARY 13, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

House concurrent resolution No. 7.

esolved by the house of representatives of the State of Kansas, (the senate urring,) That the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, estly memorialized to grant the right of way and make a grant of land for onstruction of a railroad and telegraph from the eastern line of the State, Paola and Emporia, in said State, to intersect the Atchison, Topeka, and a Fé railroad at the nearest point west in the Cottonwood river valley, e the said Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé railroad may intersect the valley id river; that our senators and representatives in Congress are hereby stly requested to give their undivided influence and efforts in furtherance e object of this memorial; that the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, red to forward, without delay, a copy of this memorial to each of our sena- and representative in Congress, the President of the United States, the dent of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Jnited States.

lopted by the house of representatives January 29, 1864.

A. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary of State, Topeka, February 5, 1864

hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution ed the legislature the 29th ultimo, the original of which is on file in my e.

AL.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the official seal of this office.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

8TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 31.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

The construction of a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi river, and the improvement of the upper and lower rapids of said river.

FEBRUARY 19, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

No. 4.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the construction of a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi river, by a general western route, and the improvement of the upper and lower rapids of said river.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Iowa, That our senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our representatives requested, to favor and support the construction of a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi river on a general western route; also, to favor and support, as a matter of primary importance, the project of so improving the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi river, by means of canaling, as to afford uniform navigation on said river; believing that said ship canal and improvement of the navigation of the river are not only of immense importance to the agricultural and commercial interests of Iowa, but are demanded as a military necessity.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to forward to each of our senators and representatives at Washington a certified copy of this resolution.

JACOB BUTLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 11, 1864.

W. M. STONE.

STATE OF IOWA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original roll now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this the 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth, and of this State the eighteenth.

[SEAL.]

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

HE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

construction of a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi river, and the improvement of the upper and lower rapids of said river.

FEBRUARY 19, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

No. 4.

T RESOLUTION relative to the construction of a ship canal from the lakes to the sissippi river, by a general western route, and the improvement of the upper and lower ids of said river.

solved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Iowa, our senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our sentatives requested, to favor and support the construction of a ship canal the lakes to the Mississippi river on a general western route; also, to favor upport, as a matter of primary importance, the project of so improving the r and lower rapids of the Mississippi river, by means of canaling, as to afford rm navigation on said river; believing that said ship canal and improve- of the navigation of the river are not only of immense importance to the ultural and commercial interests of Iowa, but are demanded as a military sity.

solved, That the secretary of state be directed to forward to each of our ors and representatives at Washington a certified copy of this resolution.

JACOB BUTLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.

proved, February 11, 1864.

W. M. STONE.

STATE OF IOWA,
Office of Secretary of State.

James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, certify the foregoing a true copy of the original roll now on file in my office.

testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed reat seal of the State of Iowa.

ne at Des Moines this the 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord ousand eight hundred and sixty-four, of the independence of the United the eighty-eighth, and of this State the eighteenth.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

..]

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

amendment to the pension laws allowing pensions to widows of chaplains and surgeons in the army, who die or may be killed while in the service of the United States.

FEBRUARY 19, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

No 3.

NT RESOLUTION of instructions to our senators and representatives in Congress, in relation to pensions to widows of deceased chaplains and surgeons in the army.

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of a, That our senators in Congress are instructed, and our representatives uested, to use their influence to procure the passage of an amendment to the sion laws of the United States, allowing pensions to the widows of chaplains l surgeons in the army who die or may be killed while in the service of the ited States.

Resolved, That the secretary of state forward copies of this joint resolution each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

JACOB BUTLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ENOCH W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 9, 1864.

W. M. STONE.

STATE OF IOWA *ss:*
Office of Secretary of State.

I, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify at the foregoing is a true copy of the original roll now on file in my office. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the reat seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 12th day of February, A. D. 1864.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

mail route from Hastings, Dakota county, by way of Empire City, Farmington, Lakeville, to Shakopee, in Scott county.

FEBRUARY 19, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, would respectfully represent to your honorable body that on the above-mentioned route there is a large settlement at present without any mail service, and the location of the same as indicated would be of great interest and convenience to that portion of the country.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that your honorable body establish said route at as early a day as possible, with a tri-weekly mail placed thereon.

And your memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.
JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
Office of the Secretary of State, St. Paul, February 11, 1864.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

SEAL.] D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL

OF

[E LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

establishment of a mail route from Faxon, in Sibley county, via Glencoe and Koniska, to Hutchinson, in McLeod county.

JARY 19, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

ıe legislature of the State of Minnesota respectfully prays for the establish- of a mail route in Faxon, in Sibley county, *via* Glencoe and Koniska, to hinson, in McLeod county, and represents that the public interests require ıame.

ıat such a route would pass through extensive and increasing settlements, re many of the residents have no mail facilities within nine miles; and none aid places have mail communications with each other at the present time, pt by circuitous routes, causing great delay.

CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.
JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, February 11, 1864.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.
AL.] D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

CONGRESS, } SENATE. { MIS. DOC.
t Session. } { No. 35.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

ail route from Carver, in Carver county, via Waconia, to Watertown, in said county.

RUARY 19, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

EMORIAL TO CONGRESS for the establishment of a mail route from Carver, in Carver county, *via* Waconia, to Watertown, in said county.

he legislature of the State of Minnesota respectfully ask:

hat a mail route may be established from Carver, in Carver county, *via* conia, to Watertown, in said county; that there is now a daily mail service ı St. Paul, by way of Shakopee and Chaska, to Carver; that the district ugh which the above-mentioned route would run is one of the most densely ulated in the State; that the inhabitants at present get their mail by cir- ous and uncertain connexions, three or four days later than if supplied by direct route.

herefore, your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, ıld respectfully ask for the immediate establishment of a mail route as above icated.

CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.
JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, February 11, 1864.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.
. S.] D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 36.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

The erection of a line of military posts from Fort Abercrombie, in Dakota Territory, to Bannock City, in Idaho Territory.

FEBRUARY 19, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, would respectfully represent:

That the location of a line of military posts, commencing at Fort Abercrombie, in Dakota Territory, or Fort Ridgley, or some feasible point between the two as may be named by the proper department, and extending to Bannock city, in Idaho Territory, would in a great measure deter those war bands of Sioux Indians from roaming over that wide and fertile region of country, and give safety to the thousands of emigrants that will be on their way to the rich gold fields of that young and flourishing Territory, Idaho, and at the same time serve as a base for military operations against the roaming bands of savages that infest that region of country. By some immediate action by your honorable body, it would encourage the emigration and settlement of these new and vigorous Territories. For the immediate action on the part of Congress, your memorialists will ever pray.

JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.

Approved February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, February 11, 1864.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State

MEMORIAL

OF

E LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

rly payment of the damages sustained by the Sioux Indian war of , out of the property of the destroyers now under control of the govern-

RY 19, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, respectfully nt:

the treaty stipulations between the United States and the Annuity Indians, assuring indemnity for depredations of said Indians, induced many citizens to settle and to build their houses upon the fertile public lands e Sioux reservation, and within the range of the roving excursions of dians; that said Indians in the unprovoked, aggressive, and most savage ich they made upon the United States, and in which they massacred a umber of men, women, and children, within the State of Minnesota, and ed and damaged a large amount of property, drove off thousands of our from their once happy but now desolated and ruined homes, to find strangers their subsistence as fugitive beggars, in many instances wid- or orphaned, or maimed for life; that the people of this State believe is just and equitable that the sufferers from said war should be indemnithe full extent of the indebtedness and annuities forfeited by said Indians. r memorialists, firmly relying upon the justice and equity of the general ment, have an abiding confidence that the same spirit which in your s solemnly pronounced the claims of those sufferers as just and equitastill animating your honorable body, and that the hopes of those who educed by that fiendish foe, from plenty and independence to destitution, the necessity to eat the hard bread of public charity, will not be cruelly ed.

r memorialists would respectfully ask your honorable body to provide for ly payment of the damages sustained by the Sioux Indian war of 1862, the property of the destroyers now under your control.

CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.
JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

proved February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, February 11, 1864.

[SEAL.] I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file this office.

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 38.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

A grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to Lake Superior.

FEBRUARY 19, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

MEMORIAL in relation to a land grant in aid of the construction of the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, would respectfully represent:

That a railroad communication from the Mississippi river to the head of Lake Superior has for a long time been the subject of anxious solicitude with the people of the late Territory, and of the State of Minnesota, as rendering accessible and available to them what is obviously the natural outlet of a large portion of this State for its products to the eastern markets and shipping points on the Atlantic seaboard, and as being the most ready and only reliable means of opening up to emigration and settlement an extensive tract of country which will be traversed by such a road, and which, although possessing abundant resources, is now unproductive and a mere wilderness.

That the attention of Congress was directed to this important subject during the Territorial existence of Minnesota, as early as 1854, during which year a grant of lands in alternate sections was made by the United States to the Territory of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of such a railroad; this grant, however, was repealed at the same session of Congress, in consequence of an unauthorized alteration in the draught of the bill, pending its passage in Congress, which caused an immediate repeal of the grant; that Minnesota was in no way implicated in this matter, and that this alteration occurred through the agency of individuals acting without the privity of the Territorial government, as has always been conceded, and is clearly shown in the proceedings of Congress investigating the matter; the result to Minnesota, however, although entirely blameless, has been exceedingly disastrous, and but for the unfortunate circumstance causing the grant to be revoked, it is confidently asserted that such a road would have been, by this time, entirely completed and equipped. It is not inappropriate to state, in this connexion, that at the time of the grant aforesaid, Minnesota was then in its infancy, *not* producing sufficient from its fertile soil

for the consumption of its own inhabitants, and yielding little or nothing for export; that at a later period, and since its organization as a State, its agricultural resources have been developed in a ratio almost unparalleled, so as not only to yield abundance for home consumption, but to leave a large surplus yearly of grain and other products for exportation; and that this line of communication, which at the early day referred to was of sufficient importance, by reasons of advantages merely prospective, to deserve the encouragement and liberal aid of the general government, has now become a practical necessity to Minnesota, and its want is seriously felt as retarding her prosperity and the settlement of a large portion of her territory.

Your memorialists would further state that this State has labored, and it is feared has so far labored in vain, to accomplish this important object; that a railroad company has been incorporated and organized under the laws of this State, under the name of "The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company," empowered to construct the railroad in question, and that preliminary surveys have been made by said company between the head of Lake Superior and the city of St. Paul, the latter point having been selected, (being the capital of the State and practical head of navigation of the Mississippi river,) as the point of connexion with a terminus on said river; that this route has been found to be the most direct and shortest for the desired object, being less than one hundred and forty miles in length, and proceeding over a very level country, thickly timbered, and affording every facility for railroad construction; that preliminary surveys have also been made from the Mississippi river, at Anoka, up the valley of the Rum river, to Lake Superior, both of which routes have been found to be practicable, and running through a level and thickly timbered country.

That this State, to aid the construction of said road, has donated (by the act of the legislature of March 8, 1861) to said company a certain portion of the swamp lands vested in this State; it being also provided by said act that "the fee simple of all lands along the line of said route, or otherwise granted by the Congress of the United States for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said road, may be directly granted to said company," and that said company be empowered to receive title thereto.

That the city of St Paul has also, by a resolution of its common council, ratified by a vote of the people, offered a bonus to said company of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the bonds of said city, contingent upon the completion of said road from St. Paul to Lake Superior within five years.

That although this aid on the part of the State and its metropolis is liberal, it is found inadequate to enlist the individual capital necessary to the success of the enterprise, the nature of the improvement being such as to require the completion of the entire line of road, and the consequent advance of capital sufficient for this purpose, before it can be made productive or yield a return, as little or no way travel can be expected from the unsettled district of country through which the road will pass, at least until after its full completion; and for these reasons, further public aid will be required in addition to that already conferred from the limited resources of this State.

Your memorialists would further represent that a liberal grant of land from the general government, upon the usual conditions and limitations, to aid in the construction of this important work, should be made, not only as a measure of equity due to Minnesota in the premises, and as an act of *restitution* for the grant of 1854, above referred to. Such action on the part of the United States would be in strict accordance with a well settled and obvious national policy.

Your memorialists would further state that this proposed road to Lake Superior will connect, at either the Falls of St. Anthony or St. Paul, with the line of railroad located in this State by the "Southern Minnesota Railroad Company," *extending from* St. Anthony and St. Paul up the valley of the Minnesota river,

through the towns on said river in the direction of the mouth of Big Sioux river, on the borders of Iowa. This latter road has a connecting branch running through the valley of the Root river. It is endowed, also, with so much of the lands applicable to this line of road contained in the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of a certain railroad in that State, and granting certain lands to railroad companies therein named. A considerable portion of this road is graded; but the companies which have hitherto had the work of constructing this road in hand have failed to make further progress in this important improvement, and it will be expedient, for these reasons, to grant to the State an extension of the limitation of the time of building this line of road, fixed by the act of Congress aforesaid, and expiring in ten years from March 3, 1857, so as to prevent the time of said grant from elapsing before the completion of said road. This road, in connexion with the Winona and St. Peter road, which it intersects, will on its completion drain one of the most fertile and populous portions of this State; its loss would be irreparable to Minnesota, and its final completion should be forwarded as a measure of national policy, in connexion with the construction of the proposed road to Lake Superior. That the completion of the railroad to Superior *will stimulate* the progress of the work on the line of the road located by the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, and contribute greatly to the success of the latter, whereby, ultimately, a line of road will be secured, if reasonably aided, traversing the entire State of Minnesota from the great lakes to the Iowa line, in the direction of Sioux City, and ramifying through the fertile district of Southern Minnesota, connecting at Sioux City with the projected branch road through Iowa of the great national railway to the Pacific ocean; the act of Congress incorporating the latter (act of July 1, 1862, section 14,) *making it imperative upon the said Pacific Railroad Company to build the said branch from Sioux City, at the rate of one hundred miles a year, "whenever there shall be a line of railroad completed through Minnesota or Iowa to Sioux City;"* and thus ultimately opening, in connexion with this great railroad to the Pacific, a continuous railway track from California to Lake Superior.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully request your honorable bodies to donate to "The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company," aforesaid, so much of the public lands of the United States, in the State of Minnesota, or near the line of said proposed road from the Mississippi river to Lake Superior, as may be compatible with the public interest, and afford reasonable and just aid in the premises for the purpose of aiding in the construction of such railroad from the Mississippi river to Lake Superior; and, further, that the limitation of the said act of Congress of March 3, 1857, for the completion of the lines of roads therein specified, and the amendments thereto, be extended to the period of ten years from March 3, 1867, or for such reasonable time as Congress may consider proper.

JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.

Approved February eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, February 11, 1864.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.
[L. S.] D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC No. 39.

LETTER

OF

MAJ. GEN. J. G. BLUNT TO HON. J. H. LANE,

IN RELATION TO

The "Hopkins Battery," captured by the second regiment of Kansas volunteers at the battle of Fort Wayne, October 22, 1862.

FEBRUARY 24, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *February* 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to suggest that the battery formerly known as "Hopkins Battery," now "3d Kansas Battery," be appropriated to the State of Kansas, and that you take such means to secure this as you may think best.

This battery of four guns was captured by the second regiment of Kansas volunteers at the battle of Fort Wayne, Cherokee Nation, October 22, 1862, and was the historic battery commanded by Captain Bragg—now General Bragg, of the rebel service—at the battle of Buena Vista. It has now become unserviceable to such an extent that its place is to be supplied by a new battery; and while it will be of little service or value to the ordnance department of the government, yet, as a trophy captured by Kansas troops, it will be very desirable that the State should possess it. Hence I make this suggestion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLUNT,
Major General United States Volunteers.

Hon. J. H. LANE,
United States Senate.

I CONGRESS, } SENATE. { MIS. DOC.
st Session. } { No. 40.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

HE LEGISLATURE OF RHODE ISLAND,

IN FAVOR OF

anting to the colored soldiers already enlisted or that shall hereafter be enlisted into the service of the United States the same pay in all respects as is given to other enlisted soldiers.

FEBRUARY 25, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this general assembly, Congress should, hout delay, pass an act giving to the soldiers of the regiments of colored ops already enlisted or that shall hereafter be enlisted into the service of the ited States the same pay, in all respects, as is given to other enlisted solre; and that we earnestly urge the immediate passage of such an act.

Resolved, That the secretary of state transmit a copy of this resolution to h of our senators and representatives in Congress.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy. In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State this 23d of [SEAL.] February, 1864.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 41.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a mail route from Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, to Superior City, Wisconsin.

FEBRUARY 25, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The legislature of the State of Minnesota respectfully represents:

That the settlers in the vicinity of Lake Superior, Mille Lac, Crow Wing, and Chippewa Agency, have opened and are improving a direct line of road through the above localities; that the commercial interests connected with Lake Superior demand an increase of mail facilities; and that the establishment of a weekly mail route from Chippewa Agency to Lake Superior would form one of the most important mail routes in the State, thereby opening a complete line of communication from Lake Superior to the British possessions of the north.

Your memorialists, therefore, ask of Congress the establishment of the mail route herein described.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.

Approved February twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
Office of the Secretary of State, St. Paul, February 17, 1864.

[SEAL.] I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 42.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

The negotiation of treaties, and the enactment of laws which will enable the government of the United States to speedily remove all Indians residing in a tribal capacity, within the limits of that State, to some point beyond the boundaries of the same.

FEBRUARY 24, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed

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Resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that our senators and representative in Congress are requested to secure the negotiation of treaties, and the enactment of laws, which will enable the government of the United States to speedily remove all Indians residing in a tribal capacity, within the limits of this State, to some point beyond the boundaries of the same, to the end that the large tracts of land now held in reserve for said Indians may be opened to settlement, and be included in the taxable property of the State.

Resolved, That the secretary of state, immediately upon the passage of this resolution, cause certified copies of the same to be forwarded to our senators and representative in Congress.

Passed the senate February 11, A. D. 1864.

JOHN T. MORTON, *Secretary.*

IN SENATE, *February* 12, 1864.

Message received from the house of representatives that the house concurred therein.

Attest:

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Topeka, February 15, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a concurrent resolution, passed the legislature on the 12th instant, the original of which is on file in my office.

In testimony of which I have set my hand, and fix the official seal of this office, the day and year aforesaid.

[L. S.]

W. W. H. LAWRENCE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 43.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

A grant of lands to said State in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections of the public lands sold for the benefit of certain Indian tribes.

FEBRUARY 25, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION memorializing Congress to grant school lands to the State of Kansas in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections sold as trust lands by the United States for the benefit of certain Indian tribes.

Whereas great injustice has been done the State of Kansas by the sale of 16th and 36th sections of certain public lands within said State for the benefit of certain Indian tribes, to the great prejudice of the educational interests of said State—are thus deprived of what is justly their birthright: Therefore, be it resolved by the house (the senate concurring)—

1st. That the President and Congress of the United States are hereby earnestly requested to grant to the State of Kansas, in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections of the public lands sold for the benefit of said Indian tribes, other lands equal in quality to those so sold, to be selected from any surveyed lands of the United States within this State, subject to sale or pre-emption, in such manner and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to our senators and representative in Congress, and that they be requested to introduce a bill into Congress for the purpose herein indicated.

Adopted by the house of representatives February 4, 1864.

ALEXANDER R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

5.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Topeka, February 5, 1864.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

Making only such treaties with Indian tribes within that State, for sale of their lands, as will remove from the State such Indians, and secure to the State the right to tax such lands immediately after such sales.

FEBRUARY 26, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 17, in relation to treaties with Indian tribes.

Resolved by the senate, the house concurring therein, That the President and Senate of the United States be respectfully requested to make only such treaties with Indian tribes within this State, for sale of their lands, as will remove from the State such Indians, and secure to the State the right to tax such lands immediately after such sales; and that the secretary of state be and is hereby, instructed, immediately upon the passage of this resolution, to forward a certified copy thereof to the President of the United States, and one to each of our senators in Congress.

Adopted by the senate on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1864.

FEBRUARY 15, 1864.

Message received from the house of representatives informing the senate that the house has concurred therein.

Attest:

JOHN S. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, February 16, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a concurrent resolution passed the legislature, the original of which is on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the official seal of this office, the day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL.]

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of S

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC No. 45.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

An increase of the mail service on route No. 14,224, from Topeka to Council Grove to six times a week.

FEBRUARY 26, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS No. 18.

Whereas a daily mail from Topeka, Kansas, to Council Grove would connect the capital of our State, as well as Leavenworth, Atchison, Lawrence, and Kansas City, direct with the great Santa Fé mail route, and would expedite the transmission of mail matter to New Mexico and Arizona, as well as southwest Kansas: Therefore,

Resolved by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, That the Postmaster General is hereby respectfully, but earnestly, requested to increase the service on mail route No. 14,224, from Topeka to Council Grove, to six times a week.

Resolved further, That our senators and representatives in Congress are hereby requested and urged to use their influence to secure said increase of mail service.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward an official copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, also to the Postmaster General, and urge his compliance with the same.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the house on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1864, and passed that body on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1864.

ALEX. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk of House of Representatives.

Passed the senate on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1864.

JOHN Q. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, February 15, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a concurrent resolution passed the legislature on the 12th instant, the original of which is on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affix the official seal the day [SEAL.] and year aforesaid.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR

rant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott.

RY 29, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION granting the right of way for a railroad from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott, and to obtain a grant of land for the same.

hereas, pursuant to a joint resolution approved February 11, 1863, rializing government to build a military road and line of telegraph from Leavenworth to Fort Scott, it has been ascertained by government survey by C. G. Waite, of Leavenworth city, that the line of travel between said ary posts through the counties of Johnson, Miami, Linn, and Bourbon, is than twenty miles nearer than by way of the city of Lawrence: Therefore,
e it *resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas*, That the President Congress of the United States be earnestly requested to grant to the State Kansas, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Fort Leavenworth, the ferry at the mouth of Wolf creek, on the Kansas river, to Fort Scott, ery alternate section of land designated by even numbers for ten sections in idth on each side of said railroad; but if it should appear that the United ates have, when the line of said road is definitely fixed, sold any section or y part thereof to be granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or mestead settlement has attached to the same, or that the same has been served by the United States for any purpose whatever, then it shall be the ty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be selected for the purpose resaid, nearest to tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in even sec-s, or parts of sections designated by even numbers, as would be equal to lands as the United States have sold, reserved, or otherwise appropriated, which the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement have attached as said, which lands thus indicated by even numbers and selected by direction Secretary of the Interior as aforesaid; provided, that the lands to be so d shall in no case be located further than forty miles from the line of ad.

ded, That the right of way to establish such line of railroad is hereby between said military posts in said State of Kansas.

ved, That *the governor be requested* to forward a copy of these resolu-

tions, together with a plat of C. G. Waite's survey of military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott, and any information or statistics in relation to the feasibility of said route, to the senators and representatives of this State in Congress, and that they be requested to use their earnest endeavors to obtain the aforesaid grant of land to aid in the construction of said railroad, and urge upon Congress immediate action in the premises.

I hereby certify that the above joint resolutions originated in the Senate on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1864, and passed that body on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1864.

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of Senate.
T. A. OSBORNE,
President of Senate.

Passed the House on the 11th day of February, 1864.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
A. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk of House of Representatives.

Approved February 17, 1864.

THOS. CARNEY.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, February 18, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the joint resolutions on file in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office the day and year above written.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. SENATE. MIS. DOC. No. 47.

COPY OF A LETTER

OF APPOINTMENT OF

HONORABLE JAMES H. LANE,

BY

the Secretary of War, as Commissioner for recruiting in the department of Kansas.

FEBRUARY 29, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, February 26, 1864.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to enclose you, herewith, a copy your appointment as commissioner for recruiting in the department of ansas.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE,
United States Senator.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 22, 1862.

SIR: You are hereby notified that you have been appointed by the Secretary of War commissioner for recruiting in the department of Kansas.

You are requested to proceed forthwith to raise and organize one or more brigades of volunteer infantry to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.

For this purpose full authority is hereby conferred upon you to establish camps and provide for the maintenance of discipline and the supply of the troops with the munitions of war.

On your requisition the commanding general of the department will issue supplies of arms and accoutrements, clothing, camp equipage, and subsistence. Transportation for recruits and recruiting officers will be furnished on your requisition, or refunded on vouchers in the usual form accompanied by your order directing the movement.

It is recommended that the provisions of General Order No. 75, current series, be followed as far as *possible in* organizing companies, to the end that

muster-rolls may be uniform and authentic. This is necessary in order to secure justice to the soldier and prevent confusion in accounts and loss to the government.

In performing these duties you are authorized to visit such places within the department of Kansas as may be necessary, for which purpose transportation will be furnished you by the commanding general on your requisition, or the cost of the same will be reimbursed by the Secretary of War from the army contingent fund.

You will be expected to report frequently to this department the progress and prospects of the work, and to make any suggestions that may occur to you, from time to time, as useful in facilitating its accomplishment.

The appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE, *Kansas.*

Official:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 48.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

grant of land to said State for the benefit of schools, agreeably to the provisions of an act approved September 4, 1841.

FEBRUARY 29, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, No. 9.

Whereas the constitution of the State of Kansas, section third, article sixth, provides that the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the several States under an act of Congress distributing the proceeds of public lands among the several States of the Union, approved September 4, 1841, shall be common property of the State, and shall be a perpetual school fund which shall not be diminished, but the interest of which, together with all the rents of the lands, and such other means as the legislature may provide by tax or otherwise, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools; and whereas an act for the admission of Kansas into the Union, approved January 29, A. D. 1861, expressly provides that nothing in the preamble of said constitution, or the resolutions thereto attached, shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or any of the propositions, or claims therein contained, but said section third, article sixth, being a part of the constitution, expressly provides that the aforesaid lands shall be appropriated to the support of common schools; and whereas said act of January 29, A. D. 1861, makes no exceptions to section third, article sixth, of said constitution, nor to any other part thereof: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate, (the house of representatives concurring therein,) That the Congress of the United States be requested to pass a joint resolution granting to the State of Kansas the aforesaid lands for the purposes specified in section third, article sixth, of said constitution.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to transmit to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and to each of our senators and representative, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Passed the senate on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1864.

Attest: JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

IN SENATE, *February* 18, 1864.

Message received from the house of representatives announcing that the senate concurred therein.

Attest: JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, February 20, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of preamble and resolutions passed the legislature the 18th day of February, 1864, the original of which is on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the official seal of this office the day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL.] W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION

OF

E LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR OF

nendment to the enrolment act requiring the enrolment board to meet on tain days at the county town of each county, for the purpose of hearing ims for exemption.

UARY 29, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed

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JOINT RESOLUTION relative to meetings of the enrolment boards.

hereas a large number of the citizens of this State, exempt from military under the law known as the "conscription act," have been put to unnecry expense and trouble by reason of being obliged to travel a great distance d sometimes compelled to remain a number of days, at the city or village congressional district fixed as the place for the sittings of the enrolment ; and whereas our citizens might be saved much annoyance and expense if eetings of the enrolment board, for the purpose of hearing claims for exon, were held at the county towns of the counties in which applicants e: Therefore,

volved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, our senators and representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, sted to endeavor to procure an amendment to said "conscription act," ing the enrolment board to meet on certain days at the county town of county, for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption.

proved February 5, 1864.

E OF MICHIGAN,

Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

o hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of joint resolu- No. 4, of the laws of 1864, with the original on file in this office, and that correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the geat seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

GEORGE H. HOUSE,

Deputy Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE | MIS. DOC. No. 50.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

IN FAVOR OF

A modification of the order of the President of the United States, of November, 1862, which prohibits the export of ammunition and munitions of war, so that it shall not apply to the article of blasting powder from the port of San Francisco, to be shipped and used exclusively for mining purposes.

MARCH 2, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to obtain a relaxation and modification of the order of the President of the United States, of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which prohibits the export of ammunition and munitions of war, so that it shall not apply to the article of blasting powder from the port of San Francisco, to be shipped and used exclusively for mining purposes.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our senator and representatives at Washington, by mail and telegraph.

Adopted in senate January 27, 1864.
Passed the assembly January 28, 1864.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Department of State.

I, B. B. Redding, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of senate concurrent resolution No. 8, now on file in my office.

[SEAL.] Witness my hand and the great seal of state, at office in Sacramento, California, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1864.

B. B. REDDING,
Secretary of State.
By ROBERT HENDERSON,
Deputy.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 51.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

An extension of the time for the payment of bounties to volunteers in and for the State of Wisconsin until the first day of April, 1864.

MARCH 3, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the extension of time for the payment of government bounties to volunteers.

Whereas the time limited for the payment of bounties to volunteers by the government expires on the first day of March, 1864, and the quotas required to be furnished by the State of Wisconsin, under the late calls of the President, are not yet filled; and

Whereas, under the patriotic action of the people, the business of recruiting has been going forward for several weeks past, and is now going on with much vigor, and recruits are coming forward as rapidly as they can be conveniently mustered into service, or provided with camp accommodations; and there is good reason to believe that if the payment of bounties shall be continued for a few weeks longer the full number of soldiers required from this State will be supplied, and the necessity for a draft will be obviated: Therefore,

Resolved by the assembly, (the senate concurring,) That the senators and members in Congress from this State be requested to use all possible exertions to procure an extension of the time for the payment of bounties to volunteers in and for the State of Wisconsin until the first day of April, 1864.

WILLIAM W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original joint resolution on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the [SEAL.] great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1864.

E. A. SPENCER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

CONGRESS, } SENATE. { MIS. DOC.
t Session. } { No. 52.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

EGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW MEXICO

IN FAVOR OF

rant of lands, money, and bonds for the construction of a branch railroad nd telegraph line connecting with the railroad and telegraph lines in the tate of Kansas, on the western line of that State, and running through the erritories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, to connect with the entral Pacific railroad of the State of California.

CH 4, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and orded to be printed.

the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

our memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the legislative mbly of the Territory of New Mexico, would respectfully represent, that a ch railroad and telegraph line, connecting with the railroad and telegraph in the State of Kansas on the western line of that State, and running thence hwest through Colorado Territory, and thence, *via* the city of Santa Fé, igh the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, in the direction and to con- with the Central Pacific railroad of the State of California, would open and lop the resources of the gold fields and silver mines of the three Territories olorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, which are believed to contain more gold silver (to say nothing of other valuable minerals) than can be found in any portion of the world.

our memorialists would further represent, that a railroad and telegraph line igh the country mentioned can be constructed and operated at as little cost expense as upon any other route, and that the construction of such a road will great benefit to the government of the United States, and would in no way fere with the success and construction of the Union Pacific railroad and graph line created by the act of your honorable body, approved July 1, 1862. the contrary, your petitioners believe that the construction of a railroad ugh the Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona would furnish t travel and transportation of supplies, in addition to the opening and de- ping of a vast mineral, pastoral, and agricultural country.

our memorialists would, therefore, most respectfully ask your honorable to grant to the Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, or to a pany created by your honorable body, an appropriation of lands, money, bonds, similar to the grant made to the said Union Pacific Railroad and egraph Company, so that a railroad and telegraph line may be constructed un through *this vast and wealthy* region.

Your memorialists do not deem it necessary to present in detail the evidence of the vast mineral deposits in this and our sister Territories, or to further urge the claims of this section of the United States to aid for the purposes hereinspecified, as we believe you will appreciate the necessity of a compliance with our requests. We will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

VICENTE GARCIA,
Presidente de la Camara de Representantes.
DIEGO ARCHULESA.
Presidente del Consejo.

Approved December 29, 1863.

HENRY CONNELLY.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC No. 53.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

An extension of the benefits of the pension law of 1861 *and* 1862 *to volunteers, or the widows and orphans thereof, in the late Sioux raid.*

MARCH 4, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, would respectfully represent, that during the late Indian raid many citizens of Minnesota volunteered and were killed, and others wounded, so as to render them incapable of maintaining themselves and families. Your memorialists would therefore ask of your honorable body to extend the benefits of the pension law, passed at your session in 1861–'62, to all volunteers and their families who have been disabled and made widows and orphans in said raid, in all respects as if said volunteers had been killed or wounded in the military service of the United States.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatatives.
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 20, 1864.

STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, February 27, 1864.

[SEAL.] I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 54.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a mail route from the city of St. Cloud, in Minnesota, by the way of Fort Abercrombie and Bannock City, in the Territory of Idaho, to Fort Walla-Walla.

MARCH 4, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, would respectfully represent, that the emigrant route from St. Cloud to Bannock City, by the way of Fort Abercrombie, is now ascertained by repeated trials, to be a complete success. Besides the pioneer expedition and exploration of Governor Stevens, Captain Fisk has made two successful trips over nearly the same tract, with wagon trains and mounted men, during the last two years. The face of the country along this route is highly favorable for a national thoroughfare, as it passes over the water shed of the continent—has less snow than any other road to the mountains—leading for the greater part along valleys abounding in water, grass, and wood, from St. Cloud to Abercrombie, a distance of 170 miles. The country is rich in soil, and capable of supporting a dense population. Thence to Fort Union, if not so productive, is yet not barren, as grass and water, soil and wood, are found in sufficient quantities to supply emigrant trains, and to support settlements at intervals for most of the distance. From Fort Union to Fort Benton, near the foot of the Rocky mountains, a distance of 300 miles or more, the Missouri valley lies almost due east and west, abounding in fuel, timber, and bottom lands, with many smaller valleys opening to it from the north, fertile in grass, and capable of producing the cereals. From Fort Benton to Fort Walla-Walla, passing completely over the mountain and mineral region, is a good wagon road leading to Oregon and Washington. In no other latitude on the continent of North America do the Rocky mountain regions afford so much arable and productive land, with wood, timber, and water inexhaustible from fort to fort. In a military point of view, it is believed to be more important than any other *known* route to the gold mines in Idaho and Washington Territories. From Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton, and north of that line to and beyond the British possessions, is the great buffalo range of the continent, and is now and will continue to be for years, perhaps ages to come, the hunting grounds of the hostile Sioux. Attracted by game or impelled by fear, these *savage demons* will linger and hang on these borders where neutral territory will afford them an easy refuge, if not a friendly encouragement.

It is along this vicinity of a coterminous boundary that a line of forts will soon be found necessary, of which the first in the series will be *Abercrombie*. They will be necessary to shelter our emigrant trains to the mines and to the Pacific, as well as our frontier settlements, which will steadily push along this thoroughfare to the foot of the mountains, and to the mines of Idaho and Washington. Semi-weekly mails, therefore, following the thousands of our countrymen who are preparing to pass over this well-attested route to Virginia and Bannock cities the ensuing spring, is but a harbinger of a national necessity which cannot be long in safety postponed. The large sum of money already expended by the nation in opening this route and in building a military road across the mountains, leading, as it does, from one national fortress to another, and alluring thousands of our countrymen to golden cities, should not have been vainly consumed, when so little *now* remains to be done to have it end in a national blessing.

Your memorialists, therefore, ask that a semi-weekly mail route be established from the city of St. Cloud, (a point to which eastern and southern mails daily arrive,) by the way of Fort Abercrombie, Virginia, and Bannock cities, in Idaho, and thence to Walla-Walla, to connect with other mail routes running through Oregon and Washington.

CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.
JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, February 27, 1864.

[SEAL.] I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION

OF

IE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

ıation of money and bonds for the purpose of securing the speedy construction of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé railroad.

ı 4, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

ıereas the speedy completion of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé railwould greatly facilitate the transportion of the mail, troops, and munitions r from the States to the vast and extensive territories of the southwest, ıpen up to the world the great and exhaustless mineral and agricultural h of those territories and connect the bonds of our Union more firmly by ing the inhabitants of our vast country in close communication with each :

ıd whereas the people of New Mexico, through their legislature, and Arididjustly and earnestly memorialize Congress for a donation of money, ı, and lands to build a railroad from the western boundary of the State of as to intersect the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé railroad through the tories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, to connect with the Central ɔrnia railroad: Therefore be it

ɛsolved by the house of representatives, (the senate concurring therein,) That ırnestly request the Congress of the United States to make a donation in y and bonds similar to that granted to the Union Pacific Railroad and Tele- ı Company, to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Company, for ɔurpose of securing the speedy construction of said railroad and branch.

ɛsolved, That our senators are hereby instructed, and our representative is ɔy requested, to secure the objects of the foregoing resolution.

ɛsolved, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit forthwith ır senators and representative in Congress, and to the President of the Senınd Speaker of the House of Representatives, a copy of the foregoing preıe and resolution, with the request that the same may be submitted to Conı for consideration.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolutions were adopted by the house of representatives of the State of Kansas on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1864.

A. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Concurred in by the Senate on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1864.

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and official seal this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 56.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

The construction of a bridge across the Republican river, on the government reservation at Fort Riley.

MARCH 7, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the Republican river at Fort Riley is often impassable, and at all times difficult to cross, causing delay and expense to the military service of the United States, and a source of annoyance and inconvenience to the officers and men stationed at that post and the citizens of the vicinity: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate of the State of Kansas, (the house concurring,) That the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster General of the United States are hereby earnestly requested to make an order directing the assistant quartermaster at Fort Riley to construct a good and substantial bridge across the Republican river, on the government reservation at Fort Riley.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to our senators and representative in Congress, the Secretary of War, and the Quartermaster General of the United States.

Passed the senate February 24, 1864.

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

In senate, February 25, 1864.—Message received from the house of representatives announcing the concurrence of the house therein.

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Topeka, February 27, 1864.

I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a concurrent resolution which passed the legislature, the original of which is on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the [SEAL.] official seal of this office the day and year aforesaid.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 57.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 7, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That a quorum of the Senate consists of a majority of the senators duly chosen or qualified.

Resolved, That if a majority of the presidential electors, duly appointed and qualified, vote for one person, he is the President.

Resolved, That if the election of President devolves upon the House of Representatives, and the votes of a majority of the States represented in the House be cast for one person, he is the President.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 58.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

The construction of a military road from Fort Leavenworth, via Fort Riley, to Fort Larned, and requesting that an appropriation be made for bridging the same.

MARCH 7, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the large amount of transportation required to meet the wants of the military forces stationed at Forts Riley and Larned, and dependent upon Fort Leavenworth for supplies, is passing over this road at all seasons of the year, and under circumstances admitting of no delay;

And whereas said road is without bridges, culverts, or other necessary improvements, and at some seasons of the year is entirely impassable for heavy transportation, causing delay, expense, and danger to the military service of the United States;

And whereas the common safety and welfare of the military service of the United States require that these important posts should be connected by a safe, practical, and certain line of communication, which may at all times be passable: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate of the State of Kansas, (the house concurring,) That the President and Congress of the United States are hereby earnestly requested to make such provisions as may be necessary to establish a military road from Fort Leavenworth, *via* Fort Riley, to Fort Larned, and to make an appropriation for bridging the same, as the necessities of the government may require.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to urge upon the proper officers of the government, and upon Congress, immediate action in the premises.

Pessed the senate February 24, A. D. 1864.

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

IN SENATE, *February* 25, 1864.

Message received from the house of representatives announcing that they had concurred therein.

[SEAL.]

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Topeka, February 27, 1864.

I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a concurrent resolution which passed the legislature, the original of which is on file in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of this office the day and year aforesaid.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. Doc. No. 59.

MEMORIAL

OF

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

OF

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND,

PRAYING

That the petition of the South American Steamship Company for an appropriation for the purpose of establishing postal communication, by steam vessels, with the countries of South America may be granted.

MARCH 3, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

MARCH 7, 1864.—Report of Committee in favor of printing considered and agreed to.

MEMORIAL of merchants and others, of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Providence, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities, in aid of the petition of the South American Steamship Company.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Respectfully represent your memorialists, merchants and others of Providence, largely interested in foreign and domestic trade, in aid of the petition of the South American Steamship Company, that commercial considerations of the highest importance demand the immediate action of Congress for the more complete development of oceanic communication between the United States and the countries lying to the south of them, especially those of Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, and Buenos Ayres, constituting the richest and most productive regions of South America. And your memorialists pray that such congressional action in the premises may be had as is contemplated by the said steamship company in their petition.

With material resources, vast in their value and various in their character, to an extent which, accepted as a general geographical fact, has been scarcely appreciated in its full significance, the countries of South America present a broad and tempting field to the enterprises of American commerce which, it is greatly to be wondered at, has not already been entered upon more generally and more fully approved.

Whilst American capital has not been slow to engage in commercial adventures which have involved remote business relations, and many risks of land and sea, as, for instance, in the trade of the East Indies or of Africa, or in the whale or cod fisheries, great channels of commercial communication, trade, and traffic, lying by comparison directly at our own doors, as it were, and inviting us to new and remunerative adventure, without so much of risk and with more certainty and celerity of return, have *remained*, except to a very inconsiderable extent, unimproved *to the present day.*

Not to speak of the general political advantages to be derived from more direct and frequent international intercourse with the South American states, fostered and strengthened as it should and would be by constantly multiplied business relations, involving and enhancing alike the interests of trade, navigation, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, it is sufficient for the present purpose, your memorialists believe, to point to the vast and various resources of those regions, to their rich and rare productions, to their mineral wealth, to their indigenous products of climate and soil, perfectly to demonstrate the incalculable advantage which the country would derive from a more complete development of reciprocal commercial relations between them and the United States. Incidentally, also, to this general object which your memorialists have in view, and duly contemplated in the charter of the South American Steamship Company, the West India islands will become the transit stations or depots of their vessels, and thus be brought into more intimate business relations with our commercial cities, to the mutual advantage of the United States and of the islands themselves.

To accomplish this great and beneficent result is not an object of private any more than it is of public importance, for in all its relations it concerns the greatness and prosperity of the country; nor is it to be successfully accomplished except through the co-operation of those by whom it shall be undertaken, and of the government itself.

An undertaking of so great moment to all the people of the United States, by which, independently of considerations of national progress and power, they are to be enriched, and through whose agencies the material wealth of their country is to be augmented, may well claim (your memorialists think) the approval and patronage of their government. If for no other consideration, the profit which the government will derive in its monopoly of all postal rights, from the private capital and enterprise which such an undertaking will involve, is in itself no slight reason for Congress to regard the petition of the South American Steamship Company and of the present memorialists with favor.

There is another, a special and most weighty, reason why Congress should act with great liberality upon the subject-matter at the present time.

Foreign nations, taking advantage of the results of those American explorations which within a few years have revealed the myriad resources and multiform wealth of the Amazon, the La Plata, and the Orinoco, are already, and in anticipation of the advance of American enterprise, inaugurating commerce with those regions, and cultivating closer relations with their respective governments year by year.

This fact, advantageous as it would be, were the interests of the United States more fully recognized and encouraged in South America, is yet, nevertheless, one which, under existing circumstances of the comparative neglect of those interests, threatens serious consequences; for nothing is more certain, as a fact of international intercourse, than that nations are controlled too seldom by any other than self-interest; and that, as a general rule, political sympathies follow the material interests of commerce and trade.

Especially is this consideration one of the highest national importance in view of the fact that European politics have already obtained a foothold upon this continent, and that Mexico and Central America are beginning to be taken into consideration, as subjects of legitimate jurisdiction, in the discussion and settlement of the great and grave questions of continental or national equilibrium, by the European powers.

These considerations are respectfully submitted to your honorable bodies, as showing the magnitude and importance of the object to which they refer; its intimate connexion with all questions of international relation between the governments of the United States and those of South America; and in the expectation and belief that it will be regarded by Congress as one eminently entitled to receive its sanction and material support.

efore your memorialists pray that the petition of the South American ip Company for an appropriation, either by way of subsidy, or for the of establishing postal communication by steam vessels, as to your hon- ›dies may seem most advisable, may be granted.

WILLIAM COMSTOCK,
President Merchants' Insurance Company.
S. MAURAN,
President Atlantic Insurance Company.
J. A. BUDLONG,
President Commercial Insurance Company.
THOMAS. G. TURNER,
President Equitable, Fire, and Mutual Insurance Company.
J. HALSEY DE WOLF,
President American Insurance Company.
JOHN KINGSBURY,
President Providence Washington Insurance Company.
A. & W. SPRAGUE.
L. P. O'NEIL.
JAMES T. RHODES.
CAMP, BRUNSEN & SHENY,
S. H. CADY.
R. & W. MANTON & CO.
ORRAY TAFT & CO.
SHUBAEL HUTCHINS.
EDWARD A. GREENE.
DAY & CHAPIN.
GEORGE W. RHODES.
REYNOLDS & CO.
AMOS D. SMITH & CO.
STEVENS, BAKER & CO.
BYRON SPRAGUE.
H. LIPPITT & CO.
SOCIAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
H. LIPPITT & Co., Treasurer.
MANVILLE COMPANY,
H. LIPPITT & Co., Agents.
FOTHS & FISHER.
W. H. HUMPHREY.
SUCHET MANIAN & CO.
JACKSON & BUTTS.
GEORGE S. RATHBONE.
BRADFORD, TAFT & CO.
WILLIAM T. DORRANCE.
C. T. ROBBINS.
EDWARD C. MAURAN.
T. C. SHEPARD & CO.
TRUMAN BECKWITH.
STEPHEN H. ARNOLD.
WILLIAM H. CHANDLER.
R. W. COMSTOCK.
BORDEN & BOWEN.
B. L. LAPHAM.
EPHRAIM S. JACKSON.
COLIN C. BAKER.
A. C. PECK.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 60.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

RECOMMENDING

That discharged soldiers who have been disabled by wounds or disease in the service of their country should have the preference in being employed in all positions within the gift of the federal government.

MARCH 8, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Resolved by the house of representatives, (the senate concurring,) That we earnestly recommend that discharged soldiers who have been disabled by wounds or disease in the service of their country should have the preference, as far as they are competent, in being employed in all positions within the gift of the federal government.

Resolved, That the secretary of state furnish each member of Congress from this State with a copy of this resolution, and that he also send a copy to each of the heads of departments at Washington.

JACOB BUTLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ENOCH W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 27, 1864.

W. M. STONE.

STATE OF IOWA,
Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original roll now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal [SEAL.] of the State of Iowa to be affixed. Done at Des Moines, this the 29th day of February, A. D. 1864.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

Paying soldiers and seamen of African descent in the service of the United States the same amount as other soldiers and seamen of the same grade, and of affording them equal protection under the articles of war.

MARCH 8, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Resolved by the house of representatives, (the senate concurring,) That we heartily indorse the policy of paying soldiers and seamen of African descent in the service of the United States the same pay as is paid to other soldiers and seamen of the same grade.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of soldiers and seamen of African descent in the service of the United States to the same protection that other soldiers and seamen are entitled to by the laws of war.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of the above resolutions.

JACOB BUTLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ENOCH W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 27, 1864.

W. M. STONE.

STATE OF IOWA.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
February 27, A. D. 1864.

I, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original roll now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth, and of this State the eighteenth.

SEAL.]

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC No. 62.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

PRAYING

Congress to make an appropriation for a geological survey of the mineral lands on the north shore of Lake Superior, within the limits of the State of Minnesota.

MARCH 10, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States of America:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, respectfully request that your honorable body will appropriate money, and make provision for a geological survey of the mineral lands on the north shore of Lake Superior, within the limits of this State, believing that thereby the interests of the general government and of this State would alike be greatly promoted.

CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.
JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, March 3, 1864.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

3 CONGRESS, } SENATE. { MIS. DOC.
1t Session. } { No. 63.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 10, 1864.—Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

lved, That the Committee on the Pacific Railroad be instructed to con-
ıe subject of amending the Pacific railroad bill as follows:
laking Topeka the western terminus of the Atchison branch of said

ıiding the company organized under the authority of the State of Kansas
nding the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad west and through Kansas, to
ct the Pacific road at a point directly west of Marysville, in Kansas.
ıiding the construction of a railroad from Wyandotte through the eastern
counties of the State of Kansas, to intersect the Leavenworth, Lawrence,
alveston Bay road, where said last-mentioned road crosses the Neosho

TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE | MIS. DOC. No. 64.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 11, 1864.—Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

solved, That the Committee on the Pacific Railroad be instructed to con-
the subject of aiding the construction of a railroad from Warrensburg,
e State of Missouri, to Emporia, in the State of Kansas.

TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 65.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA,

INSTRUCTING

ir senators and representatives in Congress from that State to use their in-uence for the passage of a law granting bounties to all soldiers who have een mustered into the service of the United States and honorably discharged consequence of disease contracted in said service.

ICH 11, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

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esolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators ongress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influ- to procure the passage of a law granting bounties to all soldiers who have mustered into the service of the United States and have been honorably iarged therefrom in consequence of disease contracted while in said service, in the proper discharge of their duty.

esolved, That the secretary of state be directed to forward to each of our tors and representatives in Congress a copy of this resolution.

TE OF IOWA, *ss:*

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

James Wright, secretary of state, hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy of a resolution adopted by the general assembly of the State of Iowa.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the L.] great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1864.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 66.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 14, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS submitted the following

RESOLUTION:

Whereas in the history of the attempt to rescue Anthony Burns, a fugitive lave from the State of Virginia, from the custody of the United States officers n Boston, in 1854, it is represented, and it is also generally reported, that T. W. Higginson, now the colonel of a regiment of negro troops in the service of he United States, led, or was engaged in, an assault made by a body of men, vith force and arms, upon the court-house in Boston, where the said Anthony Burns was held in the custody of the law and officers of the United States, with he intent and purpose of forcibly rescuing him from such custody; and whereas t is represented and generally reported that a citizen of the United States, then aving the custody of said Burns, was killed and murdered by said assailants: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the president of the Senate appoint a committee of three nembers of the Senate to investigate whether the said T. W. Higginson had ny connexion, and if any, what, with the said attempt to rescue the said Burns, and with the killing and murdering of any person having his custody, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC No. 67.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,

IN FAVOR OF

A military road from the interior of Kentucky to the Cumberland river, at some point above the falls on said river.

MARCH 14, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS in relation to the construction of a military road.

Resolved by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That in order to supply the demands for transportation and regular communication with our forces in East Tennessee, it is necessary to construct a military railroad from the interior to the Cumberland river, at some point above the falls on said river.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use their influence to procure the construction of such a road.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

H. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
R. T. JACOB,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved January 23, 1864.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, *Governor.*

E. L. VAN WINKLE, *Secretary of State,*
By JAS. R. PAGE, *Assistant Secretary.*

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 68.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

An additional grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota railroad.

MARCH 15, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, respectfully represent that, at some time prior to the passage of an act of Congress entitled "An act making a grant of land to the Territory of Minnesota, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said Territory, and granting lands in alternate sections in the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of a certain railroad in said State, and granting certain lands to railroad companies therein named," approved March 3, 1857, a United States land office had been located at Brownsville, Houston county, within eight miles of the eastern terminus of that division of the then Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota railroad, known as the Root River Valley division, running from La Crescent, *via* Rushford and Chatfield, to its intersection with the transit road at Rochester; and in 1856, after a public sale had taken place at Brownsville, said United States land office was moved to Chatfield, in Fillmore county, and located on the line of said Root River road, within twenty miles of its western terminus. The lands, therefore, appertaining to the said Root River Valley division, in consequence of having been located as stated above in the immediate vicinity of a United States land office, were nearly all taken up before said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, was passed, or before the lands were granted by the Territorial legislature to the company, in pursuance of the act of Congress aforesaid, leaving, according to the returns in the office of our State auditor, only fifty thousand and eighty (50,080) acres of land within the fifteen-mile limits on the whole length of said division, a distance of seventy-nine miles.

Your memorialists would further represent that a little over twenty miles of said Root River division has been graded, ready for the superstructure, and that no part of the land granted by Congress to aid in the construction of said road has been in any way squandered by the company; that the said division has an eastern connexion at La Crescent with the Milwaukie and La Crosse railroad, and on that account becomes one of the most important railroad routes in the State of Minnesota.

Your memorialists would further represent that the legislature of Minnesota at its present session, has severed said Root River division from the western division of the late Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota railroad, which western division is from Saint Paul, and from Saint Anthony, *via* Minneapolis, to a convenient point of junction west of the Mississippi river, to the southern boundary of the Territory, in the direction of the mouth of the Big Sioux river, and conferred upon the new Southern Minnesota Railroad Company all the corporate powers and rights enumerated in an act of the legislature of Minnesota, approved March 2, 1855, and in the several acts amendatory thereof, and all the lands heretofore granted by Congress applicable to the said road between La Crescent and Rochester, amounting to fifty thousand and eighty (50,080) acres as aforesaid; wherefore your memorialists would most respectfully ask that an additional grant of land may be made to the said Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to aid in the construction of their road, equal to make good the deficiency, and also a further grant of lands to enable them to continue their railroad in accordance with the said act of the legislature of Minnesota, approved March 2, 1855, and the several acts amendatory thereof.

CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.
JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 3, 1864.

S. MILLER.

Passed the senate March 1, 1864.

E. B. AMES,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house of representatives March 3, 1864.

A. C. DUNN,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 69.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TO

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RELATIVE

To the fund appropriated by the 37th Congress for colonization purposes.

MARCH 15, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

On motion by Mr. WILKINSON:

Ordered, That the following paper be printed to accompany "bill (S. 169) to repeal all acts making appropriations for the colonization of persons of African descent."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, requesting to be informed how much of the fund appropriated by the 37th Congress for colonization purposes has been paid out, for what purpose, and to whom, which you referred to this department for report, and to state that as the accounts of all the persons to whom money was advanced for colonization purposes have not yet been finally settled at the treasury, I am not able, at the present time, to state the exact amount actually expended. The total amount drawn from the treasury up to the present time, however, is $33,226 97.

It was paid or advanced to the following named persons, and for the objects herein stated:

Amount paid to John D. Defrees, Superintendent of Public Printing, for binding in paper 5,000 copies "White and African Races"	$127 50
Amount paid Green & Williams for six cane-seat chairs	12 00
Amount advanced Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, special agent for colonization in Central America	25,000 00
Amount paid Watt J. Smith for travelling expenses to New York and back	52 40
Amount paid John P. Usher for travelling expenses to New York and back, and for advance made to agent sent to the east to obtain information in relation to colonization	152 46

Amount paid James Mitchell, for clerical services of W. B. Smith and Thomas R. Smith; for services of Rev. A. Bemar, (colored minister;) and for advance to J. E. Williams, (colored,) agent of A. W. Thompson	112 00
Amount advanced Rev. R. R. Gurley, corresponding secretary of the American Colonization Society, to aid the Rev. Chancey Leonard, pastor of the First Baptist church in Washington city, in visiting Liberia, with reference to the establishment of a colony on the St. John's river	200 00
Amount paid Augustus A. Smith, as clerk	18 33
Amount paid James Mitchell, for office furniture, and for services of J. W. Menard, in emigration office	60 00
Amount paid J. W. Menard, for services as clerk in emigration office	50 00
Amount paid Augustus A. Smith, for services as clerk	100 00
Amount paid J. W. Fitzhugh, for furniture for emigration office.	326 15
Amount paid James Mitchell to 31st December, 1863, as agent of emigration	2,838 46
Amount advanced to D. C. Donnohue, to defray his expenses as special agent to Ile à Vache	300 00
Amount paid Cronin, Hurxthal & Sears, for clothing purchased and sent to colonists at Ile à Vache	900 00
Amount paid to Hurxthal & Barnum, for clothing purchased and sent to colonists at Ile à Vache	1,786 33
Amount paid American Colonization Society, for passage engaged for J. W. Menard to Liberia	95 00
Amount paid American Colonization Society, for passage, &c., to Liberia of three colored emigrants from the District of Columbia	285 00
Amount paid Wilson & Cammann, for draft of D. C. Donnohue, special agent	750 00
Amount paid Hallet Kilbourn, for travelling expenses to New York as special agent to purchase clothing for the relief of the colonists at Ile à Vache	61 40
Making in all	33,226 97

It is proper that I should state that the claim of Messrs. Forbes & Tuckerman, for transporting a number of emigrants to Ile à Vache, is not yet liquidated, and that the colonization fund is also liable for the expenses which have been incurred by the special agent sent by the government to Ile à Vache to look into and report upon the condition of the colonists there. The agent has not yet returned, and consequently the expenses incurred by him cannot now be ascertained. It is also liable for the expenses of the vessel sent out to return the colonists to the United States.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 70.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN FAVOR OF

Extending the time for paying bounties to volunteers until the first of April, 1864.

MARCH 16, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION requesting the Senate of the United States to pass the resolution to extend the time for paying bounties to volunteers.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, That the legislature of Pennsylvania has heard with regret of the action of the Senate of the United States, in negativing the resolution of the national House of Representatives, extending the time for the recruiting of men and paying government bounties to volunteers until April 1, 1864.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States be hereby respectfully requested to reconsider their action, and pass said resolution, in order that the armies of the United States may be speedily filled.

Resolved, That the secretary of the commonwealth be directed forthwith to send a copy of these resolutions to the Vice-President of the United States, and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, with the request that the same be laid before their respective houses.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 3d day of March, A. D. 1864.

A. G. CURTIN.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, March 3, 1864.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act of the general assembly, entitled "Joint resolution requesting the Senate of the United States to pass the resolution to extend the time for paying bounties to volunteers."

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 71.

LETTER

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

TO

Hon. Timothy O. Howe, accompanied by a statement and proofs of losses sustained by certain persons in that State by a violent resistance to the draft at Port Washington, November 10, 1862, *which losses have been paid by the State of Wisconsin, and for which they now pray for reimbursement.*

JANUARY 12, 1864.—Read, and referred to the Committee on Finance; motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

MARCH 17, 1864.—Report of committee in favor of printing considered and agreed to.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, January 2, 1864.

SIR: Under the provisions of section 3, chapters 33, 259, 260, 261, and 262, of the General Laws of 1863, the said laws being appropriations made by the Legislature to Wm. A. Pors, A. M. Blair, I. C. Loomis, H. W. Stillman, and H. H. Hunt for damages caused by the Ozaukee draft riot, November 10, 1862, I am required to place the statements of those gentlemen, upon which my certificates were granted authorizing the payment of the money to them, (or certified copies thereof,) in the hands of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress, with the request that they use their influence to cause the passage of an act of Congress reimbursing the State for the amount thus paid.

I accordingly herewith enclose a copy of chapter 33 above mentioned, the other chapters being only copies of chapter 33 with change of names, and also certified copies of the *statements* above referred to, and have the honor to request that you will, in conjunction with the other members of the delegation in Congress from Wisconsin, take such measures as may seem to the delegation proper to secure from the general government a reimbursement of the sums so paid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD SALOMON, *Governor.*

Hon. TIMOTHY O. HOWE,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER 33 OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF 1863.

PUBLISHED MARCH 4, 1863.

AN ACT to appropriate to William A. Pors the sum of three thousand dollars, and to obtain a reimbursement of the same from the general government.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated to William A. Pors, out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, being payment in full for loss sustained by him in the destruction of his property, by a violent resistance of the draft, while he was acting as draft commissioner for Ozaukee county, on the tenth day of November, 1862.

SECTION 2. Before any of the amount appropriated by this act shall be drawn from the State treasury, the said William A. Pors shall present to the State treasurer a certificate, signed by the governor, to the effect that he has furnished the governor a statement, properly verified, of the nature and amount of the loss sustained, with such accompanying proof as the governor may require.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the governor, upon being furnished with the statement and proof mentioned in the preceding section, to make and deliver to the said William A. Pors, the certificate mentioned in section two of this act; and as soon thereafter as practicable, place such statement, or a certified copy thereof, in the hands of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress, with the request that they use their influence to secure the passage of an act of Congress reimbursing the State for the amount thus paid, and report to the legislature what action is taken in the matter.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1863.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, January 2, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of chapter 33 of the general laws of Wisconsin for the year 1863, as published in the volume of laws.

W. H. WATSON,
Private Secretary.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
Madison, January 2, 1864.

I hereby certify that the following appropriations made by the legislature of Wisconsin as full payment from the State and United States government for loss sustained during the violent resistance of the military draft in Ozaukee county, in this State, November 10, 1862, have been fully paid from the State treasury, as follows, to wit:

To William A. Pors, draft commissioner; appropriation approved March 4, 1863; paid March 5, 1863	$3,000
To H. H. Hunt, draft commissioner; appropriation approved April 1, 1863; paid May 15, 1363	2,000
To A. M. Blair, draft commissioner; appropriation approved April 1, 1863; paid May 15, 1863	1,200
To H. W. Stillman, draft commissioner; appropriation approved April 1, 1863; paid May 15, 1863	1,400
To I. C. Loomis, draft commissioner; appropriation approved April 1, 1863; paid May 15, 1863	800
Total (eight thousand four hundred dollars)	8,400

Witness my hand and official seal.

[SEAL.]

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
State Treasurer.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Washington, ss:

I, William A. Pors, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I resided in the town of Port Washington, county of Ozaukee, and State of Wisconsin, from the 10th day of December, 1853, to the 10th day of November, 1862; that during that time I practiced there as an attorney-at-law; that I had during such time created for myself a good practice, which was worth to me in average each year the sum of $1,500; that some time before the said 10th day of November, 1862, I received, unsolicited by me, from his excellency, Edward Salomon, governor of said State, the appointment of draft commissioner for said county of Ozaukee; that although convinced of the unpopularity of the said office, I, upon advice of worthy citizens and my friends, accepted said office, being assured that it would be for the benefit of the country; that in conformity with instructions received, I performed my duty as draft commissioner honestly and faithfully until prevented by the mob; that for a few days previous to the 10th day of November last, the day assigned for the draft in Ozaukee county, I received information from various persons that the draft in said county would be forcibly resisted by a large portion of the citizens of said county, and that my life would be endangered had I attempted to proceed with the draft.

Having once accepted the charge as draft commissioner, I considered it cowardice should I, upon threats, resign the said office; neither could I, upon these intimations, ask the government for military protection until an actual resistance had manifested itself. Trusting, therefore, to God and the righteousness of my cause, I concluded to proceed with my duties manfully, hoping at the same time that I could by persuasion and argument induce the citizens to desist from their intention. At that time I had no idea that I, by proceeding to do my duty, was endangering my property, and the lives of my wife and child, and the lives and property of other citizens, but I verily believed that it was only my person that was threatened.

On the morning, therefore, of the said 10th day of November, I left my house and family (my wife was left in ignorance of the danger threatening me; I might have been shaken in my resolution by her entreaties,) and went down to the village of Port Washington, the court-house, the place of the draft, being situated therein. Crowds of people had already congregated; a great number arrived with stones and clubs; a banner bearing the inscription "No Draft" had been prepared; they held procession through the streets; then I received the last warning, that should I go to the court-house I would be a dead man. I could not act otherwise with honor; went to the court-house, where I hoped the sheriff had prepared everything according to my instructions. As soon as I entered the court-house the crowd followed, armed as aforesaid, led by women bearing the banner. I tried to persuade the crowd to keep quiet, but in vain. They surrounded me from the first in spite of all endeavors, and as soon as they saw the drafting-box they made a rush for it and knocked it to pieces. Then the women assaulted me first. I tried to speak to the people, but in vain. I was pushed, kicked, my hair torn out, my clothes rent, and knocked on the head. I made my way through the crowd as best I could, using all my force. I was then thrown down the stairs leading up to the court-house. I then again, in front of the court-house, tried to make my voice heard, but again in vain. The crowd again commenced to surround me, growing fiercer and fiercer. Upon the call of the sheriff and several others, I at last made my way through the crowd and run towards the post office; was pursued by the mob, and numbers of stones thrown at me. I was hit twice on the head by stones, both times receiving severe wounds. I stumbled, but happily kept running for my life, till I reached the post office, in front of which I fell down upon the sidewalk. I was carried into the *post office, and while the doctors,* who were sent for immediately, washed

my head and dressed it temporarily, the mob was engaged in tearing the enlistment rolls. Scarce had this been done, when the cry was, "The mob is coming after you." I was then hid in the cellar beneath the post office, and there I heard the mob howling for my life; heard them say that they had the ropes to hang me. They looked for me in my office and other places, but kept a lookout for the post office. Several times they tried to get access to the office, but were refused by the clerk, the only person still there, who like a hero stood by me, risking his own life not to forsake me. His name is Andrew Thull, a German and a Luxemburger. They threatened to hang him if he would not open the office, but he kept the same shut, telling them that I was not there. they climbed up outside and looked over the shutters, but I being in the cellar they did not discover me.

In the mean time the good citizens had prepared a covered carriage and two horses with which to take me out of town at the first opportunity. While the team was ready and waiting for an opportunity, a hurrah arose among the crowd near the court-house; some one was being beaten; then the mob made a general rush up there. This opportunity was seized; the carriage drove down street. I was taken and thrown into the carriage, and taken to Milwaukie—we (the friend that drove the horse and I) avoiding the general road and only using byways. After breaking down on the road, towards evening I arrived in Milwaukie, bleeding and speechless, my clothes all torn and covered with blood.

I was brought to bed and a doctor sent for, who again dressed my wounds. I had to keep my bed and house for about ten days, after which I was so far recovered as to walk out with my head bound up.

After I had left Port Washington (and this I state upon information and belief, and upon personal inspection thereof) the mob came back to the post office, gained access, and did not, of course, find me. They then went, in a crowd of several hundred, up to my residence, situated about three-fourths of a mile from the village. On the road they did a good deal of damage to the mill of J. & J. Tomlinson; they then passed on to my house. The mob had almost already reached the fence that surrounded my residence, when my wife was warned by a neighbor's boy (all those that I had charged with the message to have my wife and child come to Milwaukie having either been unable to carry the same, or neglected it) that the mob was coming up threatening violence. My wife and child of three years, and the servant girl, had scarce run across the street towards the house of Hon. S. A. White, county judge, when the mob broke down the fence. They rushed into the garden, destroying everything before them. Then they broke into the house, destroying everything there, leaving nothing untouched; the shutters and windows and doors were absolutely broken into pieces, the chimneys and lightning-rod torn down; the furniture was all broken. linen all torn and destroyed or stolen; clothes, and everything in the house, were absolutely destroyed; my fine library and pictures completely destroyed; gold and silver plate stolen. Destruction went so far that our two canary birds were torn to pieces by the barbarians. My wife was hunted for, and a neighbor's wife—Mrs. Ramsey—barely escaped, because they took her to be my wife; they did not molest her after being informed that she was not my wife. I am even told that the barbarians run a knife through the cradle, threw the same out of the window, and then looked whether the child was in there. The barn and summer-house were sacked like the dwelling-house, and my fine residence—my pride, and the cause of a great deal of pleasure—where I and my family had lived so happily, in course of a short hour was absolutely in ruins.

After the destruction of my house and property, they destroyed the houses and property of several other citizens—Dr. Stillman's, the hall of the Freemasons, Mr. I. C. Loomis's, H. H. Hunt's, A. M. Blair's—and during two days and two nights they kept the good citizens in such fear of their lives that they ran to the woods for hiding places. The mob ruled supreme during this time, until the

f the 12th day of November, when 600 soldiers arrived, who soon re-
et.

everything that I had earned by industry and economy has thus been
y from me; and with the feeling still existing among certain classes of
, I deem it still unsafe for me and my family to return to Port Wash-
reside there, and by these means I lose a lucrative practice which, to
worked hard and earnestly for years.

William A. Pors, further say, that I have carefully estimated the
sustained by said draft riot, and that I estimated the same to the
y knowledge, and conscientiously:

arlor furniture, including one very fine chess-table with lery	$150 00
hamber furniture	150 00
tting-room furniture, including one very fine mahogany table	100 00
brary furniture	50 00
tchen furniture	20 00
oom furniture	10 00
of servant's room	10 00
of summer-house	30 00
with pipes	50 00
stove and pipes	35 00
valued at $100, reduced in value one-third	33 33
f linen and bedding I estimate at $500. The same con f linen and bedding enough for a lifetime. My wife the same with her from Germany. It was accumu- the mother of my wife, and given to the latter as her It consisted of a large number of articles, from the amask to the coarsest linen	500 00
g of myself, wife, and child, I lost to the value of $300. des a piece of black broadcloth imported from Europe, sses, shoes imported from Germany, woollen under-	300 00
a silver-plate and jewelry, a gold English lever hunting silver spoons, silver basket, and silver cups	200 00
oney in gold is over $50, but not being able to state how ver, I state it at $50, with 30 per cent. premium	65 00
money somewhat more than $10, but am not able to state ch more	10 00
a books at least $500. I had a very fine English, French, rman library almost wholly destroyed; what remains is ich injured, and all the works of more than one volume up; also a portion of my law library, those that I had ouse	500 00
a pictures (framed) and in maps, $150, among which 6 e framed pictures, one a very fine picture of my wife's also photographs and albums; also several family of my dead parents and relatives of my wife	150 00
a kitchen utensils, $100. I was established completely respect	100 00
provisions accumulated for the winter, including flour, offee, tea, apples, preserves, &c	100 00
one to my dwelling-house, barn, summer-house, fence, d ornamental trees, also destruction of two pumps	400 00

One Chinese fan, with case, a present sent by my wife's brother (a merchant in China) to my wife, from China—a rare and beautiful thing. I estimate it, I verily believe low, at	$75 00
My loss in chinaware is $150. It consisted of a complete set for 24 persons, for breakfast, tea, dinner, and supper—fine French china	150 00
Expenses paid for team with which I escaped from Port Washington at the time of the riot; repairs to wagon, and sending back	17 25
Expenses to doctor attending me during my sickness, in consequence of wounds received during the riot, I estimate at $15. This item has not been paid by me as yet, and I have not received the bills of the physician	15 00
My loss amounting in all to	3,220 58

And I, William A. Pors, sworn as aforesaid, further say, that I sustained a further heavy damage by the loss of my practice in Port Washington, Ozaukee county, occasioned by the forced removal from there. In consequence of this removal, I also lost the office of district attorney. I had been elected for two years last November, but it is difficult to estimate the loss, and I therefore leave this question to the sense of right and generosity of an honorable body.

W. A. PORS.

Sworn before me this 29th day of January, A. D. 1863.

CHARLES H. MILLER,
Notary Public.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Washington, ss:

I, Ida Pors, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am the wife of William A. Pors, who made the above affidavit; that I barely escaped from the house when the mob set in upon us on the day of the draft, with the banner bearing the inscription "No Draft" carried before them; that the mob destroyed, with scarcely any exception, all our property, and that my life also was threatened; that I went to Milwaukie during the night to escape and to meet my wounded husband there; that I have carefully read the above affidavit of my husband; and that I verily believe his estimate of the loss to be correct.

IDA PORS.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of January. A. D. 1863.

CHARLES H. MILLER,
Notary Public.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Ozaukee, ss:

I, Ulrich Landolt, being sworn, depose and say, that I am, and have been for a large number of years, a resident of Port Washington, in said county; that I am at present county treasurer of said county; that I am, and have been for years, well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Pors; that I often visited their residence; that the house was a very fine country residence, comfortably and elegantly furnished; that W. A. Pors had a very fine library; that I saw and entered the said residence a short time after its destruction by the mob; that it was a total wreck; that the loss of W. A. Pors must have been very heavy, but the exact amount I am unable to state; that W. A. Pors is a man of truth and

veracity; that his statements as to his loss can be relied upon as true; that W. A. Pors had a fine and profitable practice as attorney in said place.

ULRICH LANDOLT.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of February, 1863.

GUSTAV. GÖTZE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Ozaukee, ss:

I, William H. Ramsey, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am, and have been for a large number of years, a resident of Port Washington, Ozaukee county; that I am at present bank comptroller of said State; that I have been acquainted with William A. Pors for twelves years; that I know him as a man of truth and veracity; that he resided in a fine country residence, well, comfortably, and completely furnished; that the destruction of his property was complete and terrible; that I am unable to state the amount of his damages, but that the same must have been very heavy; that any statement the said Pors makes regarding the same is worthy of credit. And further, that the said Pors, while in Port Washington, had a good and profitable practice as attorney.

WM. H. RAMSEY.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of February, A. D. 1863.

GUSTAV. GÖTZE,
Notary Public.

OZAUKEE COUNTY,
Town of Port Washington, ss:

The undersigned, citizens of Port Washington, being duly sworn, on oath, each of them, depose and say, that they know William A. Pors, who was, at the time the riot in Port Washington occurred, drafting commissioner, duly appointed by the governor of the State of Wisconsin. They further say that they knew all his household invoice before it was destroyed by the mob; that they saw the place of W. A. Pors after the destruction was committed; and that they verily believe the damage done to said William A. Pors must amount to at least three thousand dollars.

LEOPOLD EGHART.
B. W. WOLFF.
G. BENTEL.
W. MORRIS.
JOHAN NEWENS.
JOSEPH GOLDSMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of February, 1863.

GUSTAV. GÖTZE,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Washington, ss:

I, William A. Pors, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I resided in the town of Port Washington from the month of December, 1853, up to the 10th day of September, 1862; that during that period I practiced in the said town as an attorney-at-law; that I, during such time, had created for myself an excellent practice, which was worth to me, and by which I earned at least, in average, the sum of $1,500 each year; that some time before the said 10th day of November, 1862, I received, unsolicited by me, from his excellency Edward Salomon, governor of said State, the appointment of draft commissioner for the

said county of Ozaukee; that, although convinced of the unpopularity of the said office, I, upon the solicitation of worthy citizens and my friends, accepted said office, being assured that it would be for the public good; that in conformity with instructions received, I performed my duties as draft commissioner honestly and faithfully until prevented by the mob; that for a few days previous to the 10th day of November, the day assigned for the draft in Ozaukee county, I received information from various persons that the draft in said county would be forcibly resisted by a large portion of the citizens of said county, and that my life would be endangered should I attempt to proceed with the draft. Having once accepted the charge as draft commissioner, I considered it cowardice should I. upon these threats, resign the said office; neither could I, upon these intimations, ask the government for military protection until an actual resistance had manifested itself. Trusting, therefore, to God and the righteousness of my cause, I concluded to proceed with my duties manfully, hoping at the same time that I could by persuasion and argument induce the citizens to desist from their evil intentions. At that time I had not the least fear that I, by proceeding to do my duty, was endangering the lives of my wife and child, also the lives of other citizens and property generally; but I verily believed that it was only my person that was threatened. On the morning of the 10th day of November I therefore left my house and family, (my wife was left in ignorance of the danger; I might have been weak and shaken in my resolutions by her entreaties,) and went down to the village of Port Washington, the court-house, the place of the draft, being situated therein. Crowds of people had already assembled; a great number arrived with stones and clubs; a banner bearing the inscription "No Draft" had been prepared; they held procession through the streets; then I received the last warning, that should I go to the court-house, I would be a dead man. I could not refuse to do my duty with honor; went to the court-house, where I hoped the sheriff had prepared everything according to my instructions. As soon as I entered the court-house the crowd followed, armed as aforesaid, led by women bearing the banner. I tried to persuade the crowd to keep quiet, but in vain. They surrounded me at once in spite of all my endeavors, and as soon as they saw the drafting box they made a rush for it and knocked it to pieces. Then the women first assaulted me. I tried to speak to the people, but in vain. I was pushed, kicked, my hair torn, my clothes rent and myself knocked on the head. I made my way through the crowd as well as I could, using all my force to break through. I was then thrown down the stairs leading up to the court-house. I then again, in front of the court-house tried to make my voice heard, but again in vain. The crowd again commenced to surround me, they growing fiercer and fiercer. Upon the call of the sheriff and several others, I at last made a rush through the crowd and ran. I ran towards the post office, was pursued by the mob, and numbers of stones hurled at me. I was hit twice on the head by stones, both times receiving severe wounds. I stumbled, but happily kept running for my life, till I reached the post office, in front of which I fell down on the sidewalk. I was carried into the post office, and while doctors, who were sent for immediately washed my head and hastily dressed it, the mob was engaged in tearing the enlistment rolls. Scarce had this been done when the cry was, "The mob is coming after you." I was then hid in the cellar beneath the post office, and then heard the mob howling for my life; heard them say that they had the rope with which to hang me. They looked for me at my office and other places, but kept a look out for the post office, some suspecting that I was there. Several times they tried to get access to the post office, but were refused by the clerk, the only person left there besides myself; he stood by me bravely, risking his own life not to forsake me. His name is Andrew Thull, a German and a Luxemburger *They threatened* to hang him if he would not open the doors of the office for *them to see whether* I was there; he told them I was not there, and kept the

hut. They climbed up outside and looked over the shutters into the office, being in the cellar, was not discovered.

the mean time the good citizens had prepared a covered carriage and two , with which it was intended I should be taken out of town as soon as an tunity offered itself. While the team was ready and watching for a e, a hurrah arose among the crowd near the court-house; there was a l rush of the mob up there. This opportunity was seized; the carriage down street. I was taken and thrown in the carriage, and the carriage l as quickly as possible for Milwaukie, always avoiding the general road. rd evening, after breaking down on the road, I arrived in Milwaukie, ng and speechless, my clothes all torn and covered with blood. A doctor sent for, my wounds were dressed again. I had to keep my bed and for about ten days, after which I was so far recovered as to walk out ny head bound up.

er I had left Port Washington (and this I state upon information and and upon personal inspection) the mob went back to the post office, gained , and did not, of course, find me. They then went in a crowd of several ed persons up to my residence, situated about three-quarters of a mile he village. On the passage there they injured the mill of J. & J. Tom- , doing a good deal of damage. They then passed on to my house.

e mob had nearly reached the fence that surrounded my residence, when ife was warned by a neighbor's boy (all those that I charged with the ge to have my wife and child follow me to Milwaukie having either been e to carry the same or neglected it) that the mob was coming, threatening sidence. My wife and child of three years and the servant girl had scarce ross the street towards the house of Hon. S. A. White, county judge, the mob broke down the fence. They rushed into the garden, destroying hing before them. Then they broke into the house, destroying every- in there, leaving nothing untouched; the shutters and windows and all absolutely broken into pieces; the chimneys and lightning-rod torn furniture all broken; linen all torn and destroyed or stolen; clothes in short, everything in the house absolutely destroyed; my fine library, es, gold watch, silver plate, jewelry—everything gone. The money house was also taken. A couple of canary birds were *actually torn es* by the ruffians. My wife was searched for, and a neighbor's wife— Lamsey—barely escaped, a few taking her to be my wife; they discovered nistake and allowed her to go. I have even been told that the barbarians knife through the cradle, threw the latter out of the window, then looked whether my child was in it. The barn and summer-house were treated e dwelling-house, and my fine residence—my pride and the source of h pleasure—where I and mine had lived so happily, in thecourse of one hour was absolutely in ruins.

r the destruction of my house and property, they destroyed the houses roperty of several other citizens—Dr. Stillman's, the hall of Free- , Mr. I. C. Loomis's, H. H. Hunt's, A. M. Blair's—and during two nights o days the good citizens were kept in fear of their lives. Some went to ods for a hiding-place. The mob ruled supreme during this time, until rning of the 12th day of November, 1862, when six hundred soldiers l, who soon restored quiet.

ost everything that I had earned by industry and economy has thus been away from me, and with the feeling still existing among certain classes of ple, I deem it unsafe for me and my family to return to Port Washing- reside there. And thus I lost a lucrative practice, to create which I l hard and unceasingly for years. But the first desire of a man is to live feeling of safety. At any rate, the health of my wife has been so much

impaired that I cannot dare to return with her to a place where she would l continually in fear.

And I, William A. Pors, further say, that in estimating the damages I s tained by said draft riot I have been careful not to assess the same too hi but that I estimated it to the best of my belief and conscience.

In furniture, carpets, and stoves I estimate my loss as follows:

1 set of parlor furniture, including a very fine chess-table, with embroidery	$150
2 sets of chamber furniture	150
1 set of sitting-room furniture, including a very fine mahogany sewing-table	100
Library furniture	50
1 set of kitchen furniture	20
Bathing-room furniture, tub not being much injured	10
Furniture of servant's room	10
Furniture of summer-house, including flower tables	30
3 stoves, with pipes	50
1 kitchen stove, with pipes, &c.	30
5 carpets, valued at $100, reduced in value to one-third	30
Together, this item	640

The loss in linen and bedding is very heavy. My wife brought the same with her from Germany, where we married. It was accumulated and purchased by her mother, and was a complete outfit for life; we never need have bought any in a lifetime. The different articles, from the finest damask to the coarsest linen; to enumerate is impossible; at any rate, a very small estimate is... 500

The loss in clothes of myself, wife, and child..... 300

It includes a piece of black broadcloth, silk dress, &c., also an assortment of shoes, sent to my wife from Germany, &c. It is impossible to enumerate the different articles.

The loss in silver plate, jewelry, gold watch—the same includes the usual jewelry of a lady—silver spoons, silver knives and forks, also a silver basket and cup 200

Loss in money—fifty dollars in gold coin, at thirty per cent. premium 6

Paper money..... 1

My loss in books is very heavy. I had a very fine English, German, and French library almost wholly destroyed. Where a book is saved, or not much injured, it is out of a set, and therefore scarcely of any value. I had over five hundred volumes, and estimate the loss in my library—I think, very small—at... 500

My loss in pictures, including framed pictures and plates unframed. 150

I lost six very fine framed pictures, among them one very fine picture of my wife's mother; albums and photographs; a large collection of unframed engravings.

My loss in kitchen utensils I estimate at..... 100

I was completely established in this respect.

My loss in provisions, accumulated for the winter, including flour, coffee, sugar, tea, apples, preserves, &c. 100

The damage to my house, summer-house, and fence, and fruit and ornamental trees..... 400

This I consider a very low estimate; it is doubtful whether I can repair it for that sum. This includes also two pumps.

One Chinese fan with case, a present sent from my wife's brother *(merchant in* China) to my wife, very valuable 7

My loss in china I estimate at $150. It consisted of a complete set for twenty-four persons; very fine china.....	$150 00
I paid expenses for team with which I made my escape, besides repairs to wagon.....	17 25
The physician that attended me I have not paid, nor do I know the amount of this bill, but I believe it cannot be less than.....	15 00
Total amount.....	3,230 58

And I, William A. Pors, sworn as aforesaid, further say, that I sustained a heavy damage by the loss of my practice in Port Washington as aforesaid. I had a fine practice, and had been elected, for the third time since I lived in Port Washington, to the office of district attorney for said county for the term of two years, term commencing January, 1863. I have been forced to change my residence and submit to the loss of my practice from the firm conviction that I cannot live safely in Port Washington. Even the insurance company where my house was insured has seen fit to withdraw the policy. I cannot live there with my family, even would I have it; my wife's health will not permit the continual excitement. The loss is hard to estimate. It depends whether I shall be able in time to build up a practice at another place. I estimate this damage at $5,000. At the same time, intelligent gentlemen will be able to judge and assess this as well as myself; and to this judgment I submit.

And I, William A. Pors, the deponent, further say, that I am in great difficulty on account of these my losses; that I had to borrow money from friends to provide for the necessities of life, and necessary comfort for my family; that in furnishing again a house, though meanly, I had to use my credit; that for these reasons I desire the government not to delay redress, if they intend to redress. I look darkly in the future. May God grant that my country does not forsake me in this my hour of calamity.

WILLIAM A. PORS.

Sworn to before me this seventh day of January, 1863.

CHARLES H. MILLER,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Washington, ss:

I, Ida Pors, being sworn, depose and say, that I am the wife of William A. Pors, who made the above affidavit; that I barely escaped from the house when the mob set in upon us; the banner with the inscription "No Draft" was carried at their head; the mob destroyed all our property with scarcely any exception; that I escaped from Port Washington and went to Milwaukie during the night following the 10th day of November, 1862; that we had a fine and comfortable residence in every respect, well and completely furnished; that particularly in linen and bedding, we were provided for a lifetime; that I have carefully read the above affidavit of my husband, and that I verily believe his estimate of the loss to be correct and true.

IDA PORS.

Sworn to before me this seventh day of January, A. D. 1863.

CHARLES H. MILLER,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Washington, ss:

I, Mary Jagninet, being sworn, depose and say, that I am well acquainted with William A. Pors and Ida Pors; that I have resided with the family of the

said Pors for about a year and a half; that I saw the destruction of the residence and property of the said Pors; that it was destroyed by the mob on the morning of the 10th day of November, 1862; that the mob was caused by the draft; that the mob had a banner carried before them, bearing the inscription of "No Draft;" that the lives of both Mr. and Mrs. Pors were threatened; that they had a very fine residence furnished completely and elegantly; that I have heard the estimate of the loss of property and damage to the house carefully read as set forth in the above affidavit, and verily believe the same to be correct and true.

her
MARY × JAGNINET.
mark.

Sworn to before me this seventh day of January, 1863.

CHARLES H. MILLER,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Washington, ss:

I, John E. Mann, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am a resident of the town of Westbend, county of Washington, and judge of the third judicial circuit of the said State, which circuit includes the said counties of Ozaukee and Washington; that I am well acquainted with the said William A. Pors; that he is a practicing attorney, and I know him to have, in the said county of Ozaukee, a profitable and good practice; that he is a man of truth and veracity, and that his statement can be relied upon as true, as he verily believes.

JOHN E. MANN.

Sworn to before me this seventh day of January, 1863.

CHARLES H. MILLER,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Circuit Court, Washington County, ss:

I, George H. Kleffer, clerk of said court, do hereby certify that Charles H. Miller, esq., whose name appears as above, and before whom the foregoing affidavits were made, was at the date thereof an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, duly elected and qualified, and authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments. Further, that I am acquainted with the handwriting of said justice, and verily believe the signature purporting to be his is genuine, and that said instrument is executed in accordance with the laws of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, this seventh day of January, A. D. 1863.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE H. KLEFFER,
Clerk.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Ozaukee, ss:

I, Ulrich Landolt, being sworn, depose and say, that I am, and have been for a great number of years, a resident of Port Washington, county of Ozaukee; that I am the county treasurer of said county; that I am well acquainted with William A. Pors and Ida Pors, his wife; that I visited their residence often; that the same was a fine country residence, completely and elegantly furnished; that William A. Pors, among other things, had a fine library; that I saw and entered the said residence a short time after its destruction by the mob on the 10th day of November last; that the same was very materially destroyed; that *the personal* property which it had contained was, with scarcely any exception

bsolutely broken, destroyed, and stolen; that the damage William A. Pors uffered must have been very heavy, but that I am unable to state the amount; hat William A. Pors was practicing attorney in Port Washington aforesaid, nd that he had a very good practice; that William A. Pors is a man of truth nd veracity, and that his statement in reference to his loss can be relied upon s true.

And further deponent saith not.

ULRICH LANDOLT.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of January, 1863.

A. HEIDKAMP,
Justice of the Peace.

TATE OF WISCONSIN,
Ozaukee County, ss:

I, James McCarthy, clerk of the circuit court of Ozaukee county, in the te aforesaid, do hereby certify that A. Heidkamp, esq., whose name is sub- ibed to the certificate of acknowledgment or proof of the annexed affidavit, thereon written, was at the time of taking such acknowledgment or proof acting justice of the peace in and for said county, duly elected and sworn, authorized to take the same; that his signature thereto is genuine, and that faith and credit are due, and of right should be given, to all his official acts uch, and that the same is executed and acknowledged in conformity with the s of this State.

n testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of AL.] this office this 2d day of January, A. D. 1863.

JAMES McCARTHY, *Clerk.*

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the honorable senate and assembly of the State of Wisconsin:

The joint and several petitions of Andrew M. Blair, Hannibal H. Hunt, and ac C. Loomis, of Port Washington, in the county of Ozaukee, and Henry W. llman, of the village of Edgerton, in the county of Rock, respectfully represent: at on the 10th day of November last they were each and all citizens of Port shington, in said county of Ozaukee, and had been for a long time prior reto; that on that day a mob of rioters, called and known as the draft ters, armed with clubs and stones, by force broke in and entered the elling-house of each of your petitioners, and then and there broke to pieces, troyed, and carried away the property of your petitioners to a large amount, a ticular description of which is set forth in the schedules marked, respectively, B, C, and D, signed by your petitioners and hereto attached and made a part this petition; that the value of the property destroyed by said rioters, as forth and stated in said several schedules, is a just and fair value of said perty at the time it was destroyed.

Your petitioners would further represent, that said mob was so strong in mbers, and violent in its proceedings, that neither the civil power of the county the law-abiding citizens of the town could control or stop its proceedings; and to numbers, acts, and proceedings of said mob, your petitioners would refer to memorial of W. A. Pors, esq., late the draft commissioner of said county of aukee, made to your honorable body upon said subject.

Your petitioners would further represent, that they have been advised and believe y have no remedy against any body, corporate or otherwise, whereby they ld enforce a compensation for the damages sustained.

Your petitioners would further represent, that they are the only individuals sustained a loss and destruction of property by said mob, excepting said A. Pors, and J. & J. Tomlinson, who sustained damage to their flouring mill,

but not to exceed the sum of one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Your petitioners would further represent, that there was no personal cause of hostility by any of said mob against your petitioners, or any one of them, but the real cause why said rioters destroyed the property of your petitioners was because your petitioners were supporters of the national administration, had been active in aiding enlistments to assist in putting down the rebellion, and counseled submission and obedience to, and not resistance of, the laws in ordering the draft.

Your petitioners would therefore pray that an appropriation may be made by your honorable body to each of said petitioners, to compensate him for his damage sustained. And your petitioners will ever pray.

Dated Madison, February 27, 1863.

A. M. BLAIR.
H. H. HUNT.
ISAAC C. LOOMIS.
H. W. STILLMAN.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Ozaukee, ss:

A. M. Blair, Henry W. Stillman, Hannibal H. Hunt, and Isaac C. Loomis, each being sworn, each for himself says, that he has heard read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated on belief; and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

A. M. BLAIR.
H. H. HUNT
I. C. LOOMIS.
H. W. STILLMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, April 7, 1863.

GUSTAV. GÖTZE,
Justice of the Peace.

SCHEDULE A.

A schedule of property belonging to A. M. Blair, destroyed by the mob at Port Washington, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, November 10, 1862.

One 7-octave rosewood piano	$313 75
Lady's gold watch and chain	75 00
Parlor furniture, including parlor stove and pipe, and including injury to carpets	131 25
Dining-room furniture, including dining-room stove, pipe, and clock	54 75
Furniture, 2 bed-rooms, including French bedstead, and one feather bed	42 38
Kitchen furniture, including crockery, glassware, and crocks	71 90
Beds, bedding, and linen	158 42
Pictures, photographs, and daguerreotypes	69 00
Personal clothing of myself	67 50
Personal clothing of my wife	166 13
Jewelry	59 00
Books	65 41
Provisions, including jams, jellies, sweetmeats, &c.	47 34
Damage to dwelling-house, pumps, fence, and grounds	125 00
	1,486 69

A. M. BLAIR.

SCHEDULE B.

le of property belonging to Hannibal H. Hunt, destroyed by the mob rt Washington, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, November 10, 1862.

of the whole house, including carpets, parlor, dining and room stoves and pipes	$444 26
lding, and linen	284 70
and glassware	84 08
for self and wife, and three children	377 91
	88 70
urniture, and kitchen stove and furniture	95 23
s for family	51 34
photographs, and daguerreotypes	37 00
eous articles not included in the above, including trunks, tools, garden tools	78 76
to dwelling-house, fence, and grounds	150 00
goods, including dry-goods, hardware, ready-made cloth- ots and shoes, Yankee notions, stored in house	2,100 00
	3,791 98

H. H. HUNT.

SCHEDULE C.

estimate of the amount of damage to property sustained by Isaac mis, inflicted by the persons engaged in the draft riot on the 10*th day ember*, 1862, *at Port Washington—that is to say:*

in front room	$87 00
	98 25
om	49 25
edrooms	34 00
ooms	41 50
	21 76
	31 79
	6 63
to wearing apparel	104 88
	28 00
ictures	20 00
	155 00
	10 00
curtains	34 00
-house	100 00
	822 06

ISAAC C. LOOMIS.

SCHEDULE D.

A list of damage sustained by Doctor H. W. Stillman, at the time of the anti-draft riot, at Port Washington, Wisconsin, November 10, 1862, *viz:*

Surgical instruments	$78 75
Medical and miscellaneous books	162 00
Parlor furniture, including piano, oil paintings, carpets, &c.	438 25
Sitting-room furniture, including secretary, stoves, carpets, &c.	140 50
Furniture of chambers, including trunks, and some bedding	127 95
Kitchen furniture, including stoves, crockery, knives and forks, &c.	94 50
One gold hunting watch and chain, silverware, and jewelry, &c.	160 00
Cash in bank bills and gold	58 00
Provisions and groceries	95 40
Wearing apparel	146 50
Drugs, medicines, and office furniture	175 00
House, fence, and grounds	350 00
	2,026 86

H. W. STILLMAN.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Ozaukee, ss:

Norman S. Turner, being duly sworn, on oath says, that he is now, and has been for the past nine years, a resident of Port Washington, in said county, and is well acquainted with Andrew M. Blair, Hannibal H. Hunt, Isaac C. Loomis, and Henry W. Stillman; that on the 10th day of November, 1862, the dwelling-houses of each of said persons, with their contents, were destroyed by the mob known as the "draft riot," and that the property belonging to each individual which was destroyed by said mob was of large amount, but the precise amount this affiant is unable to state; that all of said persons are respectable and credible, and their statements are entitled to full faith and credit.

N. S. TURNER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me April 7, 1863.

GUSTAV. GÖTZE,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Ozaukee, ss:

George W. Foster, being duly sworn, on oath says, that he is now, and has been for the past nine years, a resident of Port Washington, in said county, and has been acquainted during all that time with Andrew M. Blair, Hannibal H. Hunt, Isaac C. Loomis, and Henry W. Stillman, and that each of said persons is a man of truth and veracity, and his statements are worthy of credit.

He further says, that he was present in said town on the 10th day of November, 1862, and knows that the dwellings of each of said persons were sacked, and the furniture and property therein destroyed by the mob or riot called the "draft riot;" but as to the amount this affiant is unable to state, but there was nearly a complete destruction of their property.

G. W. FOSTER.

Subscribed and sworn before me April 7, 1863.

A. HEIDKAMP,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Ozaukee, ss:

I, Carrie H. Blair, of Port Washington, Wisconsin, being sworn, depose and say: I am the wife of Andrew M. Blair, of said Port Washington, who presents a memorial to the legislature of the State for indemnity for loss sustained by the draft riot, at said Port Washington, on the 10th day of November, 1862; that I left my house that day to escape from the mob; that my property was destroyed by said mob; and that I have carefully read the memorial presented to the legislature, and the schedule attached thereto of our property destroyed, and the affidavit of my husband, and believe his estimate of the loss to be correct.

CARRIE H. BLAIR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me April 16, 1863.

L. TOWSLEY,
Court Commissioner, Ozaukee County.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Ozaukee, ss:

I, Asa E. Curtis, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am, and have been for a large number of years, a resident of Port Washington, in said county; that I am, and have been for years acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Blair; that I have often visited their residence; that their house was a fine village residence, comfortably and elegantly furnished; that I saw and entered said residence a short time after its destruction by the draft mob, on the 10th day of November, 1862, that it was a wreck; that the loss of said Blair must have been very heavy, but the exact amount I am unable to state; that A. M. Blair is a man of truth and veracity; that his statement as to his loss can be relied upon as true; that said A. M. Blair had a fine and profitable practice as attorney in said place.

A. E. CURTIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me April 16, 1863.

L. TOWSLEY,
Court Commissioner, Ozaukee County.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Ozaukee, ss:

I, Hiram H. Stone, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am, and have been for a large number of years, a resident of Port Washington, in said county; that I am, and have been for years, acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Blair; that I have often visited their residence; that their house was a fine village residence, comfortably and elegantly furnished; that I saw and entered said residence a short time after its destruction by the draft mob, on the 10th day of November, 1862; that it was a wreck; that the loss of said Blair must have been very heavy, but the exact amount I am unable to state; that A. M. Blair is a man of truth and veracity; that his statement as to his loss can be relied upon as true; that said A. M. Blair had a fine and profitable practice as attorney in said place.

H. H. STONE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me April 16, 1863.

L. TOWSLEY,
Court Commissioner, Ozaukee County.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Ozaukee, ss:

Mrs. Susan E. Crocker, being duly sworn, says, that she is the wife of Hubbard Crocker, of the town of Port Washington, in said county; that she is well acquainted with Isaac C. Loomis, of said town; that she lived across the street from the residence of said Loomis; that on the 10th day of November last she saw the mob breaking the residence of said Loomis, by breaking the doors, windows, throwing down the chimneys, and literally throwing everything out of the house, breaking and tearing everything in general to pieces; feather beds were cut open and the feathers shaken out to the wind, pieces of cotton goods torn into narrow strips from end to end; in fact, one can scarcely give a description of the havoc the seemingly infuriated mob made of the property; that the said Loomis must have lost largely, but that she cannot state the sum; that any estimate which said Loomis makes in relation to his loss is entitled to credit; and further saith not.

SUSAN E. CROCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1863.
GUSTUS GÖTZE,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Ozaukee County, ss:

We, Joseph Goldsmith, Leopold Eghart, Ulrich Landolt, James McCarthy, Lafayette Towsley, and S. A. White, residents of the town of Port Washington, in said county and State aforesaid, have been acquainted with Isaac C. Loomis, of said town, for many years, and know him to be the person whose house was broken and household goods destroyed by the mob known as the "draft riot," in said town, on the 10th day of November, 1862; that his loss was of a large amount, but that we cannot state with certainty the amount of his damages; that any statement that the said Loomis would make with regard to his loss would be entitled to full credit; that said Loomis was at that time, and yet is, the assistant assessor in and for the county of Ozaukee, under the United States revenue law of 1862; that his residence was one of the most eligible in our village; and further say not.

JOSEPH GOLDSMITH.
LEOPOLD EGHART.
ULRICH LANDOLT.
JAMES McCARTHY.
LAFAYETTE TOWSLEY.
S. A. WHITE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 12th day of May, 1863.
GUSTUS GÖTZE,
Justice of the Peace

SOUTHBURY, *April* 22, 1863.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
County of New Haven, ss:

I, Harriet M. Hunt, late of Port Washington, Wisconsin, now residing in the town of Southbury, and county of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that I am the wife of Hannibal H. Hunt, of said Port Washington, who presented a petition to the legislature of the

e of Wisconsin, praying to be indemnified for loss sustained by the draft at said Port Washington, on the 10th day of November, 1862; that I left house on that day to escape from said mob; that all our property in our e was destroyed by said mob; that I have carefully examined the schedule ur property destroyed at that time, attached to said petition, supported by affidavit of my husband, and believe his estimate of the loss to be correct; further say not.

HARRIET M. HUNT.

ıbscribed and sworn to before me April 22, 1863.

ELISHA WHEELER,
Justice of the Peace.

TE OF CONNECTICUT,
County of New Haven, ss:

Arthur D. Osborne, clerk of the superior court within and for New Haven ty, and keeper of the seal thereof, and for the commission of justices of the e for said county, hereby certify that Elisha Wheeler, esq., was, on the day of April, 1863, and now is, a justice of the peace within and for said ty, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, having full power and author- ›y the laws of the State to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other uments, and to certify the same; also to administer oaths, to take affidavits depositions out of court, and to give certificates thereof; that full faith and it may and ought to be given to his official acts and attestations; that the ature to the instrument hereto annexed, purporting to be his, I believe to be genuine official signature; and that said instrument is executed, acknowl- d, and duly authenticated according to the laws of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the L.] seal of said court, at the city of New Haven, in said county and State, on this 23d day of April, A. D. 1863.

ARTHUR D. OSBORNE, *Clerk.*

TE OF ILLINOIS,
Cook County, ss:

Laurin P. Hilliard, clerk of the county court of said county, do hereby fy that Calvin D. Wolf, esq., whose name is subscribed to the proof or ıowledgment of the annexed statement in writing, was, at the time of taking ı proof or acknowledgment, a justice of the peace in said county, duly com- ıioned, sworn, and acting as such, and authorized to take the same; and ber, that I am well acquainted with his handwriting, and verily believe that signature to the said proof or acknowledgment is genuine; and further, that annexed instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of State of Illinois.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the AL.] seal of said court, at the city of Chicago, in said county, this fifth day of May, A. D. 1863.

L. P. HILLIARD, *Clerk.*

TE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

lomer C. Hunt, of the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, being duly n, deposes and says, that he is the brother of Hannibal H. Hunt, of Port ıhington, county of Ozaukee and State of Wisconsin; that he formerly re- d at said Port Washington, doing business with his said brother as a mer- ıt; that since he has ceased to reside at Port Washington, he has frequently

been there on business and on visits to his brother, and was well acquainted with his brother's family, and of his household furniture and of its value at the time of the riot, on the 10th day of November, 1862; that he was at said Port Washington within eight days after said riot had taken place, and saw the situation of his brother's house and property at that time.

And deponent further says, that when he and his said brother dissolved their partnership business they took an inventory of their stock, and soon thereafter his said brother Hannibal closed his store, boxed his goods, and removed them to his dwelling-house; that the greater part of said goods, as he verily believes, remained and were in said dwelling-house at the time of said riot; that at the time of the dissolution of the business between this deponent and his said brother, said goods inventoried at the sum of eleven hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-five cents ($1,193 55;) and he believes that the goods which were removed and remained and were in his said brother's house were worth at least the sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1,200) at the time of said riot; that the destruction of his brother's house by said mob, and the property therein, including the goods aforesaid, was nearly complete and total, and that he believes the property destroyed by said mob, belonging to his brother, was worth the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. And further this deponent saith not.

HOMER C. HUNT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me May 5, 1863.

CALVIN D. WOLF,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Ozaukee, ss:

Helen M. Cooley, of the town of Freedom, county of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin, being duly sworn, deposes and says, she is acquainted with Hannibal H. Hunt, of the town of Port Washington, county of Ozaukee and State of Wisconsin, and that during the spring and summer of 1861 she was a teacher in the public school in the town of Port Washington, and that during that time she boarded in the family of the said H. H. Hunt; and that she has, since that time, been often at said H. H. Hunt's house on visits, and that she had access to all parts of the house, and she knows that the said dwelling was well and amply furnished in all respects, and many things of much value, and that said dwelling was well provided with all the comfort necessary to good living.

And deponent further says, that she knows that there was a large quantity of goods stored in said dwelling, but the value of said goods she is unable to state. And further deponent says not.

H. M. COOLEY.

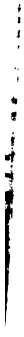
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1863.

H. C. THAYER,
Notary Public.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, January 4, 1863.

I certify that the foregoing copy of statement, made by William A. Pors, Andrew M. Blair, I. C. Loomis, H. W. Stillman and H. H. Hunt, of losses sustained by them by violent resistance to the draft, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1862, at the village of Port Washington, Ozaukee county, have been carefully compared with the originals on file in this office, and found to be correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. WATSON,
Private Secretary.



38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 72.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN,

PRAYING

The construction of a wagon road to Idaho, through Minnesota and Dakota, and such military protection as will afford safety to emigration and quick and secure transit of merchandise and the precious metals.

FEBRUARY 24, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Territories.
MARCH 17, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the United States Senate and House of Representatives:

The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Milwaukie would most respectfully represent, that the reports of recent discoveries of rich deposits of gold and silver in Idaho Territory are now so well authenticated as to command special credit and attention, and induce large immigration. Already miners and others have found their way to this far off and, to the commercial world, scarcely known region, and confirm the statements of the immense mineral wealth of the country.

It is believed that within the last few months more than twenty-five millions of dollars in gold and silver have been mined in the Territory, nearly all of which still remains there, together with unestimated millions not yet reached, all unavailable for the want of convenient and safe means of ingress and outlet. The shortest and most feasible route to Idaho is through central Minnesota and Dakota. The distance upon an air-line from the western boundary of Minnesota to the eastern boundary of this new Territory is less than five hundred miles, but owing to the hostile character of the Indians through that unsettled and exposed section of country, the want of a proper wagon road and the protection of a line of military posts, the route suggested is unavailable, and emigration has to find its way to that land of gold and silver by a circuitous line of travel through Utah, making the distance more than four times as great as that by the direct line through Minnesota and Dakota.

On this northern route wood, water and grass abound. The climate is comparatively mild. The soil is fertile, and adapted to the highest cultivation, and with a suitable road and military protection, an immense population will soon find homes in this new Territory, and speedily develop its vast mineral and agricultural wealth.

By some, the ability of the government to pay the principal and interest of the public debt is seriously questioned; but we believe that with timely care to encourage the development of the resources of the vast mineral regions of our country, the aggregate of national wealth may be increased with sufficient ra-

pidity to alleviate the future financial emergencies of the government and the people.

Idaho, a land of fertile valleys and golden mountains, once made accessible by a line of travel less than one-fourth the distance now required to be traversed to reach it, with the protection needed for persons and property against savage tribes, a hardy, industrious and enterprising population will occupy that now uncultivated country, develop its varied resources, and open the way to the Pacific coast.

With a view to reach the treasures of this new Territory, and render the same available to government and commerce, this chamber would most respectfully urge such immediate congressional action in accordance with precedent as will secure a road to Idaho by the short and natural route through Minnesota and Dakota, and furnish such military protection as will afford safety to emigration and quick and secure transit of merchandise and the precious metals.

THOMAS WHITNEY,
Vice-President.

[L. S.]

JAMES B. KELLOGG,
Secretary.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 73.

PETITION

OF THE CONFEDERATE BANDS OF

WEAS, PEORIAS, KASKASKIAS AND PIANKESHAWS,

PRAYING

That provision be made for the payment of the amount alleged to be due them under the treaty of May 30, 1854.

MARCH 14, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.
MARCH 17, 1864.—Report of committee in favor of printing considered and agreed to.

To the Congress of the United States.

Being authorized by power of attorney, on behalf of the confederate bands of Weas, Peorias, Kaskaskias and Piankeshaw Indians of Kansas, we beg leave to represent, that by the treaty of the 30th of May, 1864, provision was made for the sale of the principal part of the lands of our people in Kansas. And by the 7th article of said treaty it is provided, in reference to the proceeds of such sale, that the President should from time to time, upon consultation with our people, determine how much of the net proceeds should be paid to our people, and how much should be vested in safe and profitable stocks, the interest thereon to be paid annually; yet when the sales (in June and July, 1857,) were over, this just and important provision of the treaty was wholly disregarded, and the entire proceeds of the sales, amounting to $346,791 in gold, were, without any consultation with our people, and against our consent, taken away by the government, and $319,602 thereof vested in stocks neither safe nor profitable; nor have we ever yet been consulted as to our wants or interest in this respect, or any part of said net proceeds been paid us, saving and excepting the sum of $25,000, proceeds of Pennsylvania bonds, paid in the last year through the just and kind interposition of the Secretary of the Interior. The State stocks, in which $169,686 75 of our gold were vested, were afterwards abstracted, and on the 12th of July, 1862, Congress assumed that amount, with the interest then in arrear, at the rate of 5 per cent., but making said principal sum to stand as invested in the hands of the government, without any time fixed for its payment; and to obtain the interest then in arrear, and which our people greatly needed, we were required to accept the provisions of said act, which from necessity we did, so that now said sum of $169,686 75 is by act of Congress placed beyond our reach, and we are receiving 5 per cent. thereon semi-annually in depreciated currency, contrary, as we believe, to the true intent of said treaty. But submitting to this, we beg leave respectfully to call your attention to the non-paying State stocks still on hand, amounting to the sum of $98,000, that is *to say:* Florida, $37,000; Louisiana, $15,000; North

Carolina, $43,000; South Carolina, $3,000, and on which there is interest in arrear and unpaid up to the 1st of January last, amounting to $16,330, according to said stocks, but amounting, at 5 per cent., to $11,763,71. These stocks cost in gold $89,865 72. Now we appeal to Congress and ask the passage of an act assuming the said sum of $89,865 72 in gold, or its equivalent, and providing for its payment in semi-annual instalments, the first to be paid the 1st of January, 1865, with interest on each till paid; and also assuming said interest in arrear, and providing for its immediate payment to our people.

We ask this, that our people may receive at least some of the benefits promised them when they signed said treaty, and gave up their lands to be sold; for we state it to be true, that our Great Father induced us to make said treaty by representing to us that if we would take head-rights and sell the principal part of our lands, we should have the proceeds of land sold, as fast as we might wish or need it to make us comfortable houses and farms on our head-rights, and to enable us to enter at once upon agricultural and civilized life. Believing this, we signed said treaty, and gave up our lands to be sold; but when sold, the proceeds in gold were taken from us, as above stated, and our people were left to improve their head-rights as best they could, aided only by the small annuities provided in the 6th article of said treaty, which ceased in 1859. Since then, (with the exception of said $25,000 above mentioned,) we have received only the small payments arising from the interest on the investment above mentioned; and default having been made in the payment of a large portion of said interest, it is clear we have received but little during the last four years, although our necessities have been greater than ever before; yet, under all these disadvantages, our people, since the date of said treaty, according to their number of men, have put more land in cultivation than any other tribe in Kansas; we have only about 55 men, and have 1,200 acres of land in cultivation.

Our people have other business which we will bring to the notice of Congress hereafter.

Respectfully,

BAPTISTE PEORIA.
FRANK VALLEY.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 74

LETTER

OF

WILLIAM WHITING,

SOLICITOR OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT,

TO

The Secretary of War, in relation to the title of the lands upon Rock island.

MARCH 18, 1864.—Presented and ordered to be printed

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as to the title of the lands upon Rock island, and the measures deemed appropriate and necessary to vest the right thereto in the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

The whole of Rock island was originally set aside and legally separated from the general body of the public lands for military purposes, and since the erection of Fort Armstrong, at the lower end of it, has been in great part actually occupied, and has always been dealt with by the War Department as a military reservation.

1. Although it was at one time considered that the island was no longer needed for military purposes, and the sale of it was recommended, and even ordered, by the Secretary of War to be made, *still no sale ever was made by the War Department* of any part of it, and the order was soon revoked.

2. Nor has any person acquired title to any portion of Rock island under the *general laws* of the United States regulating the entry and sale of the public lands. The Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a call of the House of Representatives under date of January 24, 1859, states that "no decision has ever been made by this department in favor of persons claiming pre-emption rights in the lands on Rock island; such claims have been rejected by the General Land Office heretofore," &c.

"My predecessor," the Hon. R. McClelland, "on the 31st of January, 1855, in a letter to the president *of the* Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company,

expressed the opinion that the disposition of the public land on Rock island is entirely within the control of the War Department. I have no hesitation in saying that I concur in that opinion." And again, in the same letter, "laws authorizing its sale were repealed in 1858. Since then, it has not been subject to sale or pre-emption under any of the laws of the United States."—(See Ex. Docs., 2d session 35th Congress, vol. 7, Doc. No. 81.)

The Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, in an official opinion dated August 21, 1854, speaking of the military reservation at Rock island, says:

"The whole island was reserved for military purposes, and Fort Armstrong has been built thereon. Communications have been made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the War Department, that the island was no longer needed for military purposes, and desiring that the officers of the General Land Office would sell it. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office did not adopt these suggestions, and deems the island not within the power or jurisdiction of his office—not lands subject to sale by his instrumentality, because reserved for military purposes." * * * * "So that Rock island remains as a reserve for the use of the government of the United States."—(See Opinions of Attorneys General, vol. 6, p. 671.)

In the case of the United States *vs.* The Railroad Bridge Company, reported in 6 McLean's Reports, p. 517, Judge McLean, though he differs somewhat from other authorities as to whether Rock island continued to be what is technically styled a military reservation, yet in his opinion says, (p. 529,) "It is not held in the language of the law for private entry and sale. Under the general law, no public land can be so considered which has not been offered at public auction, under the proclamation of the President." * * * "Land is not held for private entry which has not been offered at public sale, nor is land held for sale in the meaning of the law which has not been so offered. It is true, the land (*i. e.*, Rock island) was directed to be sold under the act of 1819, but as that act did not authorize such a sale, the land cannot be considered to have been held for private sale." (Pp. 529, 530.)

The present Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. Edward Bates, in an official opinion dated in November, 1862, (in MSS.,) comes to the same conclusion, that the lands upon Rock island have never been open to private entry and sale, or to the acquisition of rights in the soil by pre-emption.

3. The only remaining mode in which a title to the soil on this island could be acquired adverse to the United States is under some act of Congress specially authorizing such acquisition.

Two such acts have been passed. The first of these is the statute passed April 2, 1844, (being chapter 9 of the acts of 1844,) for the relief of George Davenport, &c., and under its authority he entered and received a patent from the United States for the southeast fractional quarter of section 25, in township 18 north, in range 2 west, containing $157\frac{8}{100}$ acres, situate a little southeast of the centre of the island.

The second statute referred to is that passed January 24, 1855, (being chapter 44, of the acts of 1855,) for the relief of David B. Sears, and under its provisions the said Sears entered $35\frac{45}{100}$ acres of land at the upper extremity of the island, "necessary," in the words of the act, "to secure to him the full and complete use of the water power as now improved and used by him on the south side of said island," and this tract was duly conveyed to him in fee.

4. Congress, in the year 1852, by an act approved August 2, 1852, (chapter 80,) granted the right of way over and through the public lands to all rail and plank roads, and macadamized turnpikes, that might be chartered within ten years thereafter by the legislatures of the States wherein the said public lands were situated, but with a proviso in section 3 of said act, "that none of the provisions of this act shall apply to or authorize any rights in any lands of the

United States, other than such as are held for private entry and sale, and such as are unsurveyed, and not held for public use by erection of improvements thereon."

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have located and built their road across the island, and occupy ground sufficient for their track, and for some yards and buildings used for railroad purposes in connexion therewith, in all about thirteen acres, and they claimed the right to do so under and by virtue of this act of Congress last referred to.

This claim was examined by the Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, and in his official opinion before referred to (Opinions of the Attorneys General, volume 6, p. 670 *et seq*) he comes to the conclusion that "the selection and surveys of a tract for a railroad, and of an acre for a depot, on the military reserve of Rock island, as made, are, in my opinion, unauthorized and void, and therefore do not secure and protect the members of the corporation, their officers, agents, and servants, nor prevent their expulsion as intruders and trespassers."

In the course of the opinion he remarks, "Lands surveyed and held for public use and the accommodation of the government, lands unsurveyed but held for public use, lands surveyed or unsurveyed whereon buildings or improvements have been erected by the government for public use, are excepted by the last proviso of the 3d section of the act of 1852 from being selected, located, and appropriated in the manner prescribed by that act. Lands devoted to sale, and to no other use, which, when held for sale, the officers of the government may not refuse to sell, and which all persons have a right to purchase upon compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and those only, are subject to the provisions of the act of 1852.

Lands not included in the general system for disposing of the public lands of the United States, which have been by special reservation separated from the mass of lands for sale and reserved for special use of the government, which may or may not be sold at the discretion of the President of the United States if he has power, and if not, then by special order of Congress, are not, in my opinion, within the description of public lands which may be selected and appropriated by railroad, plank road, and turnpike road companies, under the act of Congress."—(Page 676.)

The Hon. John J. Crittenden, who was the Attorney General of the United States at the time, (August, 1852,) when the act referred to was presented to the President for his approval, was, as preliminary thereto, officially called on by the President for his opinion as to its effect upon lands purchased or reserved by the United States for barracks, hospitals, armories, arsenals, &c., and other like purposes; and, in giving it, he says: "Lands so purchased or reserved are in law and in fact severed from the public domain, and no subsequent law or warrant authorizing the appropriation of the 'public lands' would be construed to embrace lands which the United States held by such purchase or reservation. So it was, in effect, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Wilcox *vs.* Jackson, (13 Peters's Rep., p. 498.) Such would be the result independently of the proviso at the end of the third section of the bill; and that proviso tends, I think, to the same conclusion. It is quite imperfect in its expression, but the true meaning and construction of it I take to be this: that the grantees are not to have any rights in any lands of the United States, other than (in) such as (having been surveyed) are held for private entry and sale, *or* in *such* unsurveyed lands of the United States as are not held for public use by erection or improvement thereon. According to this construction, the proviso itself would afford protection to all lands purchased, reserved, or held for public use by erection or improvement thereon."—(See Opinions of the Attorneys General, vol. 5, p. 579.)

The Attorney General *of the United* States, now in office, the Hon. Edward

Bates, has also, in the manuscript opinion before referred to, dated November, 1862, decided that, in his judgment, no title was or could be gained by the railroad company under the said act of 1852.

In the case before referred to, reported in the sixth volume of McLean's Reports, (The United States *vs.* The Railroad Bridge Company,) the same claim of right, under the statute of 1852, was set up by the respondent in opposing a motion made on behalf of the United States for a preliminary injunction to prevent the building of the bridges across the Mississippi river to and from the island, and the completion of the railroad across it. Judge McLean, although he denied the injunction asked for, gave it as his opinion that this claim could not be maintained, that the railroad was not entitled to a location across the island under the aforesaid statute of 1852, but were cut off therefrom by the terms of the proviso in section three.

Judge McLean, however, refused to grant the injunction asked for by the United States, because he held that the State of Illinois, in the exercise of a right of eminent domain, had a right to give, and had given, to the company an easement or right of way in and over the public lands, which entitled them to build and maintain their road and the bridges needful to connect it with the main land, even although, as before stated, these lands were not open to public entry and sale or to pre-emption. The reasoning which led the learned judge to this conclusion, so far as appears in the printed opinion, does not seem to be entirely convincing and satisfactory.

In the words used by Attorney General Cushing, when dealing with the same pretension, that the railroad company could maintain a title to the land by virtue of the law of the State of Illinois: "The State of Illinois has undoubted right to dispose of its own property as it shall deem expedient; and it has the right of eminent domain, that is, to take private property to public use, making just compensation to the owner. But this right of eminent domain does not extend to the taking of the public property of the United States No State can by her laws regulate the mode by which the land of the United States shall pass into private right and individual property, in opposition to the laws of the United States."—(Cushing's Opinion, 6th vol. of Att'ys Gen'l, p. 673.)

The decision of Judge McLean, being upon an interlocutory motion, and not having been affirmed on final hearing. or on an appeal in the same case, nor supported, so far as is known, by any judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, would be open to revision, and seems not unlikely to be modified or set aside if the question should again be raised before a judicial tribunal of competent jurisdiction.

With the exception, therefore, of the two lots sold to Davenport and to Sears, containing in both $193\frac{26}{100}$ acres, the fee in the soil of the whole island remains in the United States, subject, as to the thirteen acres occupied by the railroad company, to their doubtful claim to a right of way. The whole area of the island, according to survey, is $896\frac{62}{100}$ acres; deducting therefrom the quantity sold to Davenport and Sears, and the thirteen acres occupied by the railroad for its track and yards, there remain $690\frac{36}{100}$ acres still in the control of the War Department, and applicable to the use of the arsenal which is to be established upon the island in pursuance of the act of Congress passed July 11, 1862.—(Chapter 148 of the acts of 1862.)

The reports of the military officers and engineers who, under orders from this department, have examined and reported as to the proper location for the arsenal on Rock island, and the best mode of carrying out the intention of Congress in the premises, seem to make it very clear that it is necessary for the proper and advantageous construction of such an establishment as was contemplated by the statute, and thereby of permanent service to the country, that the whole *island should* be within the control of the United States, with the possible exception of the small tract at the northeastern end of the island, sold to Sears;

and that the use of the railroad, if it is allowed to retain its present location, should be subject to such regulations as will prevent injury to the government property in its vicinity.

If this view of the necessities of the service is adopted by the Secretary of War, it is respectfully recommended that he give orders that military possession be taken on behalf of the United States of so much of the island as is needed for the location and construction of the proposed arsenal, and authorize an application to Congress now in session for an act confirming that possession and making it permanent, and extending it, if necessary, to the whole of the island.

In such an act provision should be made for just compensation for any private rights invaded, or private property taken for public use.

The government of the United States may, undoubtedly, under authority of an act of Congress, bargain for and purchase any additional land required of the private owners, and this has been the usual course heretofore; but it is also clearly their right to take, without such previous bargain or agreement, what private property is necessary for public use, if provision be made in due form of law, as required by the Constitution, for just compensation. Such an exercise of the well-established *right of eminent domain* is a prerogative of government that cannot be denied to the sovereign power without danger, for it is often essential to its safety, or even its continued existence. It has been frequently resorted to in most, if not in all, the States of the Union by the State governments, and even under the sanction of special or general laws, by the local and subordinate authorities in many familiar cases, as in the making of roads, &c. As it is not objectionable in principle, it is not likely to be complained of or abused, if exercised, as in practice it must be, under the supervision of Congress and the Executive.

If a bill be proposed to Congress for passage, it may contain authority to the proper officers of the government to take or continue possession of the parcels of land or property required for public use, and for passing the title by deed or otherwise, under the sanction of an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, from the private owners or claimants of the property taken, to the United States, and for ascertaining the amount due to them therefor, either by mutual agreement between them and the agents of the War Department, (to which proper limits as to amounts may be imposed,) or in case they should not agree, by the appointment of competent commissioners to determine the value.

The assessment made by these commissioners being reported to the circuit court of the northern district of Illinois, and being there considered, would be the basis of a decree of the court, which would provide for a transfer of title, by deed or otherwise, and for payment of their compensation to the true owners. Questions of fact might, in the discretion of the court, or at the request of the claimant, be referred to and settled by a verdict of a jury; and on questions of law an appeal might be given to the Supreme Court of the United States.

An appropriation by Congress of money sufficient to pay the compensation awarded might be made, in the first instance, when the taking is authorized, or it might be provided that after the precise amount of damages has been ascertained by the decree of the court, the same shall be paid out of any funds in the treasury appropriated for the arsenal.

If civil and criminal jurisdiction is desired by the government over the territory acquired, an act of the legislature of the State of Illinois might, probably, in view of the benefits conferred by the establishment of the proposed arsenal, be obtained whenever applied for in the usual form.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

FEBRUARY *3, 1864.*

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 75.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a mail route from the city of Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac, to Stockbridge, in the county of Calumet.

MARCH 21, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for a mail route from the city of Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac, to Stockbridge Post Office, in the county of Calumet.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, respectfully represent, that a mail route is much needed from Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac, to Stockbridge Post Office, in the county of Calumet. The distance is twenty-four miles upon a road known as the old United States military road, running through a country thickly settled by an intelligent and industrious people. The Stockbridge Post Office, although the most important office in Calumet county, is now supplied with its mail matter by way of Chilton, at which place there is a delay of about thirty hours, although but nine miles distant from a general mail route. It is a route on which there is much travel, and the chance of remunerating receipts for the carriage of passengers would greatly facilitate the letting of a "cheap contract for carrying the mail" over it. Inasmuch as that during the past two years a two-horse conveyance, running irregularly, has been liberally supported, and has made three trips weekly from Fond du Lac city to Stockbridge, and back, for the purpose of carrying passengers, your petitioners, therefore, respectfully ask that a tri-weekly post route be established between the aforementioned places. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 2, 1864.

JAMES I. LEWIS, Governor.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that th foregoing has been compared with the original enrolled memorial on file in th office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed th [SEAL.] great seal of the State, at the capitol, in Madison, this 4th day March, A. D. 1864.

E. A. SPENCER,
Acting Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

causing the unsurveyed lands in that State to be surveyed and brought into market at the earliest day practicable.

MARCH 21, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress in relation to the unsurveyed lands of the State.

the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully repre-
ts, that it is greatly to the interest of the State of Wisconsin that all the
d within its borders be open to settlement, and believing that emigration to
northern part of the State would be greatly increased if the lands were all
veyed and in market for settlement, either by purchase or under the provisions
the homestead bill.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully but earnestly ask your honorable
y to cause all the unsurveyed lands in the State to be surveyed and brought
) market at the earliest day practicable.

The governor of the State is hereby requested to furnish each senator and
resentative in Congress from this State with a copy of the foregoing memorial.

WILLIAM W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.

WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 2, 1864.

JAMES F. LEWIS, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the
regoing has been compared with the original enrolled memorial on file in this
ice, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of
ch original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal
[SEAL.] of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this fourth day of March,
A. D. 1864.

E. M. SPENCER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

N THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARCH 21, 1864.—Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the of declaring the city of Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas, a r.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 78.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 21, 1864.—Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of declaring the road from Leavenworth City, *via* Grasshopper Falls and Houlton, to Fort Riley, a post route.

CONGRESS, Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 79.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 21, 1864.—Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

lved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire e expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a bridge the Republican fork of the Kansas river, where the military road crosses ne between Fort Riley and Junction City.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC No. 80.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

HE LEGISLATURE OF MISSOURI,

AGAINST

Increasing the tax on tobacco.

MARCH 22, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

NCURRENT RESOLUTIONS to memorialize Congress in reference to taxing tobacco in the State of Missouri.

Whereas the loyal people of Missouri have suffered greatly in all their ma-ial interests by reason of the war, and have been, are now, and will ·eafter be subjected to heavy burdens, by way of taxation and otherwise, to ·tain both the national and State government in the vigorous prosecution of the r; and whereas they have patriotically borne the burdens thus necessarily posed, and in consequence thereof, and the prostration of all commercial in-ests, have been, now are, and will be greatly embarrassed in meeting just es and providing the means of support; and whereas tobacco is one of the at staples of the State, and in the production of which a large number of our ple are directly interested, and upon which very many are absolutely de-ndent for support, and, moreover, a production the preparation and sale of ich constitutes a large part of the trade of our commercial emporium; and ereas it is proposed to the Congress of the United States to place upon this oduction a heavy tax, amounting, virtually, to a prohibition: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, (the senate concurring therein,) That r senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States be respect-lly requested to urge upon Congress the great hardship, not to say injustice, ich would be inflicted upon our people, in their present anomalous condition, by ·cing a direct tax upon tobacco, especially in the leaf.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this general assembly, such a tax as is posed, whether the same be placed upon tobacco in the leaf or otherwise, uld completely check its production, strike down a material part of our trade, ready sufficiently prostrated,) and so injure a large portion of our people as to der it impossible for them to meet their just responsibilities to government l otherwise.

Resolved, That if deemed wise and expedient, in view of the necessities of vernment, to tax this staple any further, our senators and representatives in ngress are requested to urge that such tax be placed upon tobacco hereafter be grown, and that it shall not be so exorbitant as to prevent or materially ·tail its production.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of state forthwith to nsmit to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and eaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of our senators and presentatives in *Congress, a copy of the* foregoing resolutions.

Approved January 26, 1864.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC No. 81.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

An increase of pension to army and navy pensioners.

MARCH 22, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed.

A MEMORIAL to Congress for an increase of pension to army and navy pensioners.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

This memorial of the legislature of the State of Minnesota respectfully represents, that it is utterly impossible for the widows and orphans of our fellow-citizens who have fallen in battle and by disease while in the military service of our country, and also for invalid discharged soldiers who have been wounded or have contracted disease while in the service, to live with any degree of comfort on the amount of pension allowed to them by present laws. That owing to such inadequacy they are often compelled to solicit public and private charity, humiliating to the applicant, and an unequal and heavy tax upon the most loyal and benevolent of our citizens. That many of the soldiers from this State enlisted under the pledge of the city, county, or township from which they went, that their families should be provided for at from five to ten dollars per month in addition to the amount such soldiers could spare from their pay. That generally, on the death of such soldiers, or their discharge, such aid has been cut off, and the dependent relatives of the deceased, or the crippled soldiers themselves, have had nothing to depend upon except the pension paid them by the general government and private charity.

That next to our soldiers in the field, your memorialists feel that it is the duty of the general government to provide liberally for the dependent relatives of our deceased soldiers who have lost their lives in preserving this government, and for those who have become disabled by exposure, or disabled from wounds received while in the service of our country, are now compelled to go through the remainder of life suffering from the pains of disease, and with bodies mutilated and disfigured.

That your memorialists further believe that the small and inadequate amount of pension allowed to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers has a tendency to deter our citizens from enlisting in the army and navy of the United States, as they know that in case of disability or death, they or their friends will have to eke out an existence on the scanty allowance of the government, or become the objects of *public or private charity*, the thought of which is revolting to the *independent spirit of our people.*

Therefore, your memorialists ask that the rate of army and navy pensions be increased, as an act of justice and liberality from a great and powerful nation to our fellow-citizens who have sacrificed life and health upon the altar of our country, and have, with their life's blood, written us a martial history which eclipses that of all nations, ancient or modern, and that at a time when, but for such a sacrifice, our country itself would have been destroyed, or, at best, mutilated, disfigured, and weakened.

JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 4, 1864.

STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, ——— —, 1864.

[SEAL.] I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

———— ————, *Secretary of State.*

MEMORIAL

OF

[E LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

establishment of a mail route from St. Charles, in Winona county, by way of Saratoga and Troy, to Preston, in Fillmore county.

:H 22, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

:ORIAL to Congress for the establishment of a mail route from Saint Charles, in Winona county, by way of Saratoga and Troy, to Preston, in Fillmore county.

)ur memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, respectfully repre- that in consequence of the completion of the Winona and Saint Peter rail- to St. Charles, in Winona county, a large share of the trade and travel central Fillmore county will flow to that point; that the distance between wo places is twenty-three (23) miles through one of the best agricultural of the State; and that the necessities of the people require the establish- of a mail on said route. Your memorialists, therefore, pray that your rable body will establish a tri-weekly mail route from St. Charles, in ona county, by way of Saratoga and Troy, to Preston, in Fillmore county; as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.

pproved March 4, 1864.

STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, March 14, 1864.

L.] I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 83.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 22, 1864.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, presented the following supplemental report of the Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, which was ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of the Washington Aqueduct, February 22, 1864.

SIR: The Senate having, on February 2, 1864, passed the following resolution, to wit: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the subject of the Washington aqueduct, and the necessity for further appropriations therefor; and into the subject of sewerage in the city of Washington, with power to send for persons and papers."

And the committee having expressed a desire to make a thorough investigation of the manner in which all past appropriations have been expended; and also of the details and explanations of the estimates, submitted in the last annual reports from your department, of the amount required for future expenditures, in order that they may form an intelligent opinion as to the necessity for any further appropriations by Congress, I have, under your instructions, prepared the following

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT,

in addition to, or in further explanation of the last annual report from this office, dated October 1, 1863, in relation to such matters as may come within the scope of the investigations under the aforesaid resolution.

It is assumed that the general objects of the investigation are to ascertain, first, whether the past appropriations have been expended in accordance with the directions of Congress, as expressed in the laws passed in relation to the Washington aqueduct; second, whether these expenditures have been made in a manner best calculated to secure, with reasonable economy, the objects for which the work was undertaken by the government; and, third, whether any, and, if so, what amount of further appropriation is now required for the proper protection, prosecution, and completion of the work.

1. LAWS OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

The first enactment by Congress in relation to this work will be found on page 92, volume 10, Statutes at Large, in the general appropriation bill passed April 31, 1852, *which reads as follows*:

"To enable the President to cause the necessary surveys, projects, and estimates to be made for determining the best means of affording the cities of Washington and Georgetown an unfailing and abundant supply of good and wholesome water, report thereof to be made to Congress at its next session, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary."

The second enactment will be found on page 206, volume 10, Statutes at Large, in the general appropriation bill, passed March 3, 1853, which reads as follows:

"To be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for the purpose of bringing water into the city of Washington upon such plans and from such places as he may approve, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That if the plan adopted by the President of the United States should require water to be drawn from any source within the limits of Maryland, the assent of the legislature of that State shall first be obtained."

The third enactment will be found in page 664, vol. 10, Statutes at Large, in the general appropriation bill, passed March 3, 1855, which reads as follows:

"For continuing the work on the Washington aqueduct, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

The fourth enactment will be found on page 86, vol. 11, Statutes at Large, in the appropriation bill for certain civil expenses, passed August 18, 1856, which reads as follows:

"For paying existing liabilities for the Washington aqueduct, and preserving the work already done from injury, such sums of money as shall be necessary, not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

The fifth enactment will be found on page 225, vol. 11, Statutes at Large, in the appropriation bill for certain civil expenses, passed March 3, 1857, which reads as follows:

"For continuing Washington aqueduct, one million dollars."

The sixth enactment will be found on page 323, vol. 11, Statutes at Large, in the appropriation bill for certain civil expenses, passed June 12, 1858, which reads as follows:

"For the completion of the Washington aqueduct, eight hundred thousand dollars; and in addition thereto, so much of the appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars 'for paying existing liabilities for the Washington aqueduct, and preserving the work already done from injury,' contained in 'An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven,' approved eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as may not be required for said purposes."

The seventh enactment will be found on page 435, vol. 11, Statutes at Large, passed March 3, 1859, entitled "An act to provide for the care and preservation of the works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the supply of said water for all governmental purposes, and for the uses and benefits of the inhabitants of said cities." No appropriation is made in this act, and it is too lengthy for insertion here. Some of its provisions have been amended and repealed; but many of them are important, and remain in force. It creates the office of "Engineer of the Potomac water works," and specifies the manner in which the inhabitants of Washington and Georgetown may be supplied "with Potomac water from the aqueduct mains or pipes now laid, or to be laid, in the streets and avenues by the United States," and provides: "That the cities of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, shall have power to establish a complete system of sewerage in aid of the execution of this act."

The eighth enactment will be found on page 106, vol. 12, Statutes at Large, in the appropriation bill for sundry civil expenses, passed June 25, 1860, which is as follows:

"For the completion of the Washington aqueduct, five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended according to the plans and estimates of Captain Meigs, and under his superintendence: *Provided*, That the office of engineer of the Potomac water works is hereby abolished, and the duties shall hereafter be discharged by the chief engineer of the Washington aqueduct."

The ninth enactment will be found on page 620, vol. 12, Statutes at Large, entitled "Joint resolution transferring the supervision of the Potomac water works to the Department of the Interior," passed June 21, 1862, and which reads as follows:

"*Resolved, &c.*, That the supervision of the Potomac water works be, and the same is hereby, transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior; and all unexpended money which has been heretofore appropriated, and all money which may be hereafter appropriated, for the completion of said water works, shall be expended under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior."

The tenth and last enactment will be found on pages 804 and 805, vol. 12, Statutes at Large, entitled "An act amendatory of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the care and preservation of the works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the supply of said water for all governmental and other purposes, and for the uses and benefits of the inhabitants of the said cities,' passed March 3, 1863."

No appropriation is made in this act, and it is too lengthy for insertion here. It provides for some details and omissions that were wanting in the act to which this is an amendment, with reference to levying and collecting taxes and water rents by the corporation, for the purpose of laying down water-pipes and erecting fire-plugs throughout the city of Washington; and provides that the revenue thus created "shall constitute a fund exclusively for the maintenance, management, and repair of the system of water distribution."

It may be proper to remark in this place, that some further legislation appears to be necessary, or the existing laws more rigidly enforced, with reference to the proper control of the distribution of the water throughout the city, in order to prevent unnecessary waste.

The aggregate appropriations made by Congress in the foregoing enactments may be recapitulated as follows:

April 31, 1852	$5,000
March 3, 1853	100,000
March 3, 1855	250,000
August 18, 1856	250,000
March 3, 1857	1,000,000
June 12, 1858	800,000
June 25, 1860	500,000
Total	2,905,000

By reference to the foregoing legislation it would appear that, up to June 25, 1860, Congress had never *in terms* restricted the expenditure of the appropriations to any particular plans, specifications or estimates, further than may be inferred from the first enactment, which authorizes the President "to cause surveys, projects, and estimates to be made for determining *the best means of affording the cities of Washington and Georgetown an unfailing and abundant supply of good and wholesome water;*" and from the second enactment, which provides that the amount therein appropriated shall "be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, *for the purpose of bringing water into the city of Washington upon such plans and from such places as he may approve,*" *&c.*

The eighth enactment, passed June 25, 1860, is more specific, and p that the amount of five hundred thousand dollars therein appropriated sh expended *according to the plans and estimates of Captain Meigs, and his superintendence,*" &c. It appears by reference to the report of C Meigs, (supposed to be dated October 1, 1861—see page 84, message a uments, 1861-'62, part 2,) that the bill was approved and signed by the Pr though in returning it to Congress he accompanied it with a message, wit remarks upon the conditions attached to this appropriation.

On referring to this message, (see "Congressional Globe, part 4, ap 1st session 36th Congress, 1859-'60,") and perusing it carefully, I dee important, as constituting a component part of the past history of this that I have appended a full copy to this report.*

It may be proper to state, in this connection, that the civil appropriati which contained the objectionable item referred to in the President's n was passed by Congress at the close of the session; and, consequently, President had vetoed it on account of these objections, the entire bill have failed to become a law.

A perusal of the report of Captain Meigs, above referred to, and als inscriptions upon the aqueduct structures, and property connected ther appear to indicate that Captain Meigs felt justified in the belief that he remain in charge of the work until it was fully completed, in accordan his plans and specifications.

The annexed letter to the Secretary of the Interior, dated August 27, would also seem to indicate that, in the opinion of General Meigs, the p designed by him, ten years since, for the work, are the best that can be and that any departure from them will "require special legislation to lega

The following clause in the joint resolution passed June 21, 1862 "and all unexpended money which has been heretofore appropriated, money which may be hereafter appropriated for the completion of sai works, *shall be expended under the direction and supervision of the Secr the Interior,*" seems to repeal or annul the restrictions previously plac the expenditure, both with reference to "the plans and estimates of Meigs," as well as to "his superintendence," and leaves the Secretar Interior responsible alone to Congress for the manner in which the worl ducted, and the money expended

2. Propriety of past and proposed expenditures.

In the exercise of the authority, and acting under the responsibility, upon him by Congress, the Secretary has directed and approved some both in the theory of working the aqueduct and in some of the pla were being executed when the work came under his supervision; some involve increased expenditures of money, and all of which, it is belie when fully understood, meet with the approval of Congress.

These changes are explained in the following extracts from the la reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the chief engineer of the W ton aqueduct:

Extract from the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, i to the Washington aqueduct.

"The work on the Washington aqueduct has progressed, in pursuan act of Congress transferring the same to this department, with but sligl tions, and the water of the Potomac river has been this day introduce reservoirs. The walls and banks of the distributing reservoir were desi

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* See Appendix A, page 22.
† See Appendix B, p. 24.
‡ See Appendix C, p 26.

the engineer who projected the aqueduct, to be protected by broken stone, and a contract was made and the work commenced on that plan; but it appeared to me to be so unsubstantial and insufficient for the purpose that I caused an inquiry to be made as to the manner of protecting similar embankments in other localities, and found that, with but few if any exceptions, the walls were lined with solid stone masonry, laid in the best of cement. Influenced by the example and experience of others and by the advice of eminent engineers, I directed a thin dressing of broken stone to be placed upon the interior walls for a foundation, and the whole to be faced with solid stone-work of about the same thickness as the contemplated riprap or broken stone wall. According to the original plan of the aqueduct, the water from the Potomac is conducted into a receiving reservoir formed by a dam across a stream called Powder Mill or Little Falls branch, about nine miles below the head of the conduit, whence it is conveyed about two miles further down to a distributing reservoir, divided into two equal sections, or basins, by an embankment designed chiefly for filtering purposes. It is thus always intermingled with the water from Powder Mill branch. The latter stream drains a considerable extent of country, and is subject to frequent and heavy freshets, which render its water unfit for immediate use. At times this stream is clear, while the water of the Potomac is rendered impure, by reason of heavy rains, nearer its source. It is, therefore, important that the aqueduct should be so constructed as to afford an adequate supply of water from whichever of these sources may, for the time, be most free from impurities, and to exclude that which may be unfit for use. For this purpose, the engineer in charge proposes to connect the conduit above the receiving reservoir with that below it, so that the water from the Potomac may be brought directly into the distributing reservoir without being adulterated by that of Powder Mill branch. He also proposes to construct a gate-house in the dividing wall of the distributing reservoir, so as to admit of the use of the water from either section, as may become desirable. By means of these improvements, the requisite supply of water may be drawn from whichever of four distinct sources may be the purest and best, viz: the Potomac river, Powder Mill branch, or either section of the distributing reservoir; but without some such arrangement, 'an unfailing and abundant supply of good and wholesome water' cannot at all times be obtained. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it necessary to order these changes in the original plan, and have made the estimates of appropriations for the completion of the work to conform thereto. For information in detail in reference to this subject I invite attention to the full and able report of the chief engineer.

"Certain parties having, from time to time, made claim to heavy damages for the diversion of the water from the Potomac river, my immediate predecessor, with a view to settle and end this claim, entered into an agreement of arbitration with the claimants. Pursuant to this agreement, the arbitrators met from time to time, and finally submitted their award, by which they adjudged in favor of the claimants upon each and all of the plans and modes submitted to them, being three in number, for the construction of the dam across the Potomac, and also $12,000 for their own fees as arbitrators, and $761 84 for the expenses of arbitration. The sums being so large, I did not feel justified in applying the existing appropriation for the completion of the aqueduct to the payment thereof, preferring to submit the whole matter to Congress for its determination. It appears from the report of the experienced engineer in charge of the work, as must be obvious to every observer, that an ample supply of water for the use of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for many years to come, can be obtained from the Potomac by the erection of a tight dam, extending from the Maryland shore to Conn's island, to a height which will give a head of six feet of water in the aqueduct, and yield a daily supply of about 65,000,000 gallons, which is thirty-three and one-third per cent. more than was used in the city of New York in the *year 1861, when its* population was over 800,000. In view *of this fact, I have instructed the* engineer to construct a dam of cut stone, with

a base sufficient to bear a superstructure of the required height for capacity of the aqueduct, whenever it may be called into requisition.

"It is difficult to conceive how a dam of this character can work any the proprietors of the water right claimed at the Great Falls. At the t could only raise the water to a level at the head of the island, while at stages and at low water (the only time when any value can properly l upon the right) it would not increase or diminish the flow of water in channel on the west side of the island; and it surely cannot be preten the parties claiming the water right can lawfully divert the ordinary flo water on the east side of the island. A dam of the east channel th raise the water to a height sufficient to fill the aqueduct would be a vantage to the claimants, for the reason that it would enable them to av selves of the power by the erection of but one dam, while one that wo back the water to the head of the island must be a matter of total ind to them; because, in the very nature of things, it can work them no d whatever.

"If this view shall be taken of the case by Congress, I recommen reasonable sum be appropriated to pay the expenses of the arbitration, the estimate of the cost of the dam across the main channel be dimi the estimated cost of the dam over the east channel, thus leaving th expense of the dam to be provided for as the exigencies of the cities o ington and Georgetown, by the increase of their population, may requi

Extract from the last annual report of the chief engineer of th ington aqueduct.

COST OF COMPLETION

"The original estimate of the cost of this work, as submitted to Congress by the President, February 21, 1853, was.....	$1,921
"The above estimate being for a seven-feet conduit, and the plan having been afterwards changed to a nine-feet conduit, the engineer in charge, in his annual report for the year ending September 30, 1856, adds for additional cost of nine-feet conduit.....	350
	2,27
"Or, in round numbers".....	2,30
"It appears, from the foregoing financial statement, that there had been expended, under the supervision of the War Department, up to June 18, 1862, the date of transfer.....	$2,67
"The engineer's 'report of operations on the aqueduct during the year ending September 30, 1862,' gives the amount expended from June 17 to September 30, 1862.....	
"Also the estimated cost of completing the aqueduct	22
"Making a total cost of	2,90
"Or an increase over the original estimate, of	60

"The present estimate of the cost of completing the aqueduct will be embrace several items which have not appeared in former estimates, a considerable increase in the cost of some of the original items, all produce a material increase in the aggregate cost of the work, and *fully explained* here.

"*The original* estimate of the cost of the dam at Great Falls, and

onnecting it with the Maryland shore, was $50,043. The plan upon which his estimate was based may be understood by the following extracts from the pecifications:

"'The dam will be an embankment of rubble stone, with a top width of twenty eet; a slope on the upper side of one to one, and on the lower side of five to ne. It will be made of large stones, the spaces filled with smaller ones, so as o form a compact mass; eight and a half feet from the upper slope, and laid arallel to it, there will be three feet in thickness of spalls and gravelling. Care rill be taken to place on the outer surface of the bank stone sufficiently large o resist the action of high freshets.'

"'For thirty feet above the upper edge of the dam all materials will be removed for a depth of four feet below the level of the water in the pool, to form boat channel that can be used in replacing any of the stones carried away by igh freshets.'

"This dam was located on a diagonal line, about three thousand feet in length, extending across the Maryland channel, the head of Falls island, the lower portion of Conn's island, and the main or Virginia channel, to a point on the Virginia shore about one-half of a mile above the feeder at the head of the aqueduct.

"That portion across the head of Falls island, about six hundred feet in length, has been completed.

"My own views as to the propriety of carrying out the above plan were submitted to the department at considerable length in a communication dated October 16, 1862. They have undergone no change, but have rather been confirmed by subsequent observation and experience.

"The location seems to be a very unnatural one, and was evidently adopted from other than engineering considerations. I do not consider the structure a suitable one for a work of this kind, neither as regards stability nor imperviousness

"In the communication above referred to it is recommended that the location of the dam be changed 'to the form of an arc, extending from the mouth of the aqueduct to a point on the Virginia shore below the mouth of the old canal, which happens to be almost directly opposite.' And it is also recommended that the plan be changed to 'a dam of the most substantial masonry.'

"The Great Falls Manufacturing Company claim to be the owners of the right to use the whole or a large portion of the water flowing in the Potomac river in the vicinity of the Great Falls, by virtue of riparian rights acquired by them in the purchase of the adjacent shores and islands. This claim has always been resisted by the government. In the summer of 1858 a jury was summoned to assess the damages that would be sustained by this company by reason of the diversion of so much water as would be required to supply the aqueduct. Their verdict amounted to $150,000. An appeal was taken by the United States, by which the verdict was set aside.

"On the 20th of November, 1862, an agreement was entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, by which he whole question of damages was submitted to the arbitration and decision of ve commissioners mutually agreed upon by the parties.

"These commissioners made a personal examination of the locality in question; nd, after receiving a large amount of oral and written testimony on both sides f the case, made four alternative awards upon as many different plans and locaions for the proposed dam, which were submitted to them on the part of the overnment. As no action has since been taken by the Secretary of the Interior relation to this matter, and as this item has not appeared in former estimates, he question of damages for land or diversion of water by reason of the construction of the dam *will not be* considered or provided for in the present *stimate.*

"As a question of engineering, however, I do not hesitate to recommend the adoption of the location and plan which contemplates the ultimate construction of a cut-stone dam of solid masonry entirely across the river, of sufficient height to secure a full and permanent supply of water for the aqueduct. Inasmuch, however, as many years may elapse before a supply equal to the full capacity of the aqueduct, or 85,000,000 gallons daily, will be required, the present estimate only provides for the construction of that portion of the dam extending from the Maryland shore to Conn's island, to a height which will give a head of six feet of water in the aqueduct, or a daily supply of about 65,000,000 gallons. This dam will be so located and constructed as to admit of an additional height of two feet, and an extension to the Virginia shore, whenever Congress shall think proper to make the necessary appropriation.

"The theory upon which the works have been planned, and thus far constructed, is as follows: The water drawn from the Potomac at Great Falls is to be conducted in the first instance through a circular conduit nine feet in diameter, a distance of about nine miles, and discharged into the receiving reservoir, (which contains about fifty acres of water surface,) and there allowed to intermingle with the water collected in the reservoir from the surface drainage of the surrounding country. It is then to be drawn through another nine-feet conduit, a distance of about two miles, to the head of the distributing reservoir, near Drovers' Rest, which contains a water surface of about forty-two acres, and then either discharged into the distributing reservoir and drawn from thence for general distribution by means of large cast-iron mains, or carried past the distributing reservoir through a seven-feet conduit which connects directly with the same cast-iron mains at the lower end of the reservoir.

"It will be observed, that by this theory of working the aqueduct there can never be but one direct source of supply, to wit, the receiving reservoir; and but two qualities or degrees of purity to the water supplied, to wit, that which is drawn directly from the receiving reservoir, and that which is allowed a short time for rest or settlement in the distributing reservoir. The distributing reservoir is divided into two sections, very nearly equal in size, by an embankment, the top of which was to be left two feet below the ordinary surface of the water in the reservoir, so that the water in the lower section would be drawn from the surface of the upper section. A culvert, with a stop-gate, was to be built through the bottom of the dividing bank for the purpose of draining the water from the upper section into the lower one, and from thence through a waste-pipe in the effluent gate-house, whenever it should be necessary for purposes of cleaning or repair.

"The experience of the last four years has shown that the water collected in the receiving reservoir from the drainage of the surrounding country (and which has thus far been the only source of supply) is, during a great portion of each year, so muddy and full of sediment that it is often considered unfit for ordinary uses. It has also been observed that very often, when the water in the reservoir is in this impure state, the water in the Potomac is comparatively clear and pure; and *vice versa*. These differences are occasioned by showers or heavy rains falling in the localities adjacent to the respective streams or sources of supply, and are, of course, unavoidable.

"It has, therefore, been deemed both advisable and important that every available means should be adopted in the arrangement and working of the aqueduct, by which the water would be rendered as clear and pure as possible. With this object in view, it is recommended that the conduit above the receiving reservoir be connected with the conduit below the reservoir, so that the Potomac water may be brought directly into the distributing reservoir without adulteration with the waters collected from other sources in the receiving reservoir. It is also *recommended* that the dividing bank in the distributing reservoir be built to the *full height of* the outside banks, so as to separate the water in the different sections; and that, instead of the proposed culvert, a gate-house be so constructed

n this division bank that, in connexion with the effluent gate-house, the water nay be drawn at pleasure from either section; and also so arranged that the ower section may be supplied with water from the surface of the upper section.

"By means of this improvement in the distributing reservoir, and the connection of the conduit through the receiving reservoir, we shall always be able to select a supply of water from whichever of four separate and distinct sources may, for the time being, be the purest and best. To illustrate, suppose that, at any time, both sections of the distributing reservoir are full of good clear water, and that a sudden shower or heavy rain should cause the water either in the Potomac or receiving reservoir, or both, to be too muddy for immediate use. The water from above would then be shut off temporarily from the distributing reservoir, and the supply would be drawn from the upper section until it became exhausted; after which the draught would commence from the lower section, while the upper one would be replenished either from the Potomac or receiving reservoir—from either of which the water may also at any time be supplied directly to the distributing mains.

"It is believed that by the adoption of these simple expedients, we shall at all times secure a supply of water of the greatest degree of purity attainable, unless we resort to the expensive process of filtration, which is now being successfully adopted on a large scale in some of the most important water works in Europe, and will, undoubtedly, soon be adopted to a great extent in this country.

"The original plans and 'specifications for the completion of the distributing reservoir, near Drovers' Rest,' required that the interior slopes or water faces should be faced with broken stone in blocks not exceeding three inches nor less than one and a half inch cubes, to be spread evenly on the surfaces to a depth of eighteen inches. Believing that this plan would not afford the banks proper protection from the action of the water, and finding that my opinions were concurred in by the most experienced engineers in the country, I took the responsibility, on the 18th of May last, while acting as consulting engineer of the aqueduct, of recommending the following amendment to the specification, which being approved by yourself, on the 30th of July, is now in force:

"AMENDED SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR NEAR DROVER'S REST.

"All interior slopes shall have a uniform inclination of two feet base to one foot vertical. They will be faced with small broken stone or clean hard gravel to an average depth or thickness of six inches. Upon this foundation will be laid a rubble slope wall averaging fifteen inches in thickness, and varying from twelve to eighteen inches, according to location and circumstances, at the discretion of the engineer. The foundation of the slope wall will be one foot below the bottom of the reservoir. The stone will be laid at right angles to the slope, and will be sufficiently large to extend through the wall, and to resist the action of the water. The face of the wall to be well wedged and pointed, either with pinners and spalls, or with clean hard gravel, as the engineer may direct, so as to prevent the water from displacing any portion of the wall or the broken stone underneath.

"The top of the wall will be connected with a pavement rounded over the upper front angle, and extending across the top of the division bank, and five feet back on the top of the outside banks. The pavement to be from six to ten inches thick, as the engineer may direct, and composed of field or quarried stone, of good quality and uniform size, compactly laid on their ends, and well bedded to a uniform surface in broken stone or clean hard gravel.

"The top of the banks, from the outer edge of the paving, will be finished with a slope of one in twenty, inclining from the reservoir, so as to shed the water into the surface drains prepared for that purpose."

"Although *this change will somewhat* increase the present cost of the work, it *s believed that it will result in a great* saving of future expense.

"It has also been thought advisable to construct eight shafts upon the top of the conduit for purposes of ventilation, in order to allow of the escape of impure air, and the passage of a current of pure air over the surface of the water in the conduit.

"No allowance has been made in former estimates for the cost of fencing the reservoirs and conduits, and the government lands connected with the aqueduct. This item is included in the present estimate.

"The following is now submitted as the estimated cost of completing the aqueduct in accordance with the foregoing recommendations, from and after October 1, 1863:

Potomac dam of solid masonry from the Maryland shore to Conn's island	$54,000 00
Temporary dam for procuring three feet head of water during construction of permanent dam	2,000 00
Completion of head of conduit and cut-stone masonry connected therewith	5,000 00
Completion of tunnels	6,550 00
Completion of conduit	4,844 00
Completion of bridges	31,751 00
Completion of gate-houses	26,560 00
Completion of earthwork and water facings in distributing reservoir	87,720 00
Completion of central gate-house in dividing bank of distributing reservoir	20,500 00
Completion of high service reservoir	8,900 00
Connection of conduit through the receiving reservoir	99,200 00
Ventilators to conduit	2,800 00
Fencing reservoirs, conduit, and government lands connected therewith	25,000 00
Engineering, superintendence and repairs, for the ensuing two years	40,000 00
Land and law expenses	20,000 00
Constructing common roads	3,500 00
	438,325 00
Add ten per cent. for contingencies	43,832 50
Total amount	482,157 50
Deduct balance on hand	80,773 88
Appropriation required	401,383 62
If we add to the above the estimated amount required to complete the Potomac dam to its full length and height, say	145,050 00
And the amount of former appropriations	2,900,000 00
We shall then have	3,446,433 62
Or, in round numbers	3,500,000 00

Which amount will represent the total cost of this great national work when fully completed in the most permanent and substantial manner, and upon a plan which will make its full capacity available for all coming time.

"This amount cannot be considered as extravagant when compared with the cost of supplying other cities with water by means of artificial works, as will be seen by an examination of the following valuable table of statistics of water supply for various cities throughout the United States, compiled by Mr. Samuel *McElroy*, an eminent civil and mechanical engineer of Brooklyn, New York:

Locality.	Cost of works.	Cost of water	Daily supply c	Daily supply t	Daily supply t	Annual expen	Annual expen tensions, I	Annual expen ministration	Annual receip	Annual receip	Miles of distrit	Population, 18	Power.
			Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*								
Albany	$921, 892	$100, 000	12, 000, 000	2, 500, 000	3, 000, 000	$17, 963			$78, 490		46. 5	62, 368	Gravity.
Baltimore	3, 503, 355	236, 958	18, 440, 000		8, 000, 000		$28, 959	$8, 269		$180, 371	136	212, 419	Do.
Boston	5, 500, 000	211, 930	20, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	18, 181, 000	29, 088	40, 058	33, 918	316, 290	347, 138	131. 25	177, 481	Do.
Buffalo	530, 000			3, 000, 000		19, 000			50, 000			81, 131	Steam.
Brooklyn	5, 300, 000	126, 200	33, 000, 000		4, 445, 000		*21, 336	41, 748		†261, 679	137	266, 664	Do.
Chicago	1, 000, 000			3, 877, 910	4, 841, 520	35, 000	54, 727	24, 823	123, 600	131, 035	95. 3	109, 263	Do.
Cincinnati	1, 359, 000			4, 618, 000	4, 855, 500	51, 000	104, 206	46, 446	180, 000	158, 497	85	161, 044	Do.
Cleveland	526, 000			710, 984	881, 600	8, 623	3, 431	9, 406	13, 824	17, 375	24. 38	36, 054	Do.
Detroit	683, 000			2, 142, 000		13, 097			48, 779			45, 619	Do.
Hartford	427, 000		1, 500, 000	785, 000		7, 771			26, 000			29, 152	Do.
Jersey City	850, 000		6, 000, 000	2, 000, 000		18, 000			69, 245			29, 226	Do.
Louisville‡	817, 457		4, 000, 000		640, 627			11, 338		12, 445	25. 95	69, 740	Do.
Mobile	300, 000			250, 000		10, 200			33, 500			29, 259	Gravity.
New Orleans	1, 400, 000			6, 000, 000		25, 000			140, 000			168, 823	Steam.
New York	§14, 000, 000	173, 955		40, 000, 000	43, 000, 000		146, 140	38, 152	759, 250	765, 954	280. 25	814, 287	Gravity.
Philadelphia	3, 000, 000	236, 958	31, 570, 784	19, 638, 000	20, 728, 985	79, 000	159, 835	79, 154	551, 000	533, 980	337	568, 034	Water and steam.
Pittsburg	900, 000			4, 075, 000		26, 000			69, 000			100, 000	Steam.
Richmond	654, 000			2, 000, 000		18, 000			32, 000			37, 910	Water.
St. Louis	1, 880, 000			8, 000, 000								151, 780	Steam.
Troy	216, 000			1, 468, 000		12, 141			23, 770			39, 285	Gravity.

* In part. † Assessed. ‡ Supply just introduced. § About.

"From this table it appears that, although the Washington aque
furnish a supply of double the amount furnished by any of the wa
named, its cost will be much below the average of those of even on
capacity.

"The original estimate of the cost of the Washington aqueduct wa
1853, or ten years since, and at a favorable time for the accomplishme
a work. There is no reason to doubt that the estimate was ample fo
pletion of the work upon the plans then proposed, provided the app
had been made by Congress, so as to have allowed of the uninterru
cution of the work to completion.

"The excess of the estimate of October 1, 1862, over the original o
$605,056 33,) may be accounted for in a great measure by the unavo
sequences growing out of the periodical delays and suspensions of th
the want of funds; such, for instance, as deterioration and waste of
tools, machinery, and fixtures; extra allowances to old contractors fo
and extra prices to new ones for the completion of old and unfinis
cost of engineering, superintendence, office expenses, repairs, &c., &c.
must necessarily amount to a very large per-centage on the final
work.

"When to this is added the extra cost of the additions and imp
recommended in this report, and provided for in the present estimat
crepancy of $1,146,433 62 between the present and original estima
be regarded either as unexpected or unreasonable in a work of this
and magnitude."

In submitting further explanations, and stating additional reaso
changes already adopted, and those recommended in the foregoing
reports, reference will first be made to the change in the location an
of the dam in the Potomac river above the Great Falls, which is
turn the Potomac water into the aqueduct. (See the annexed map
connexion I desire respectfully to refer to the annexed "Report of S
to the Hon. John P. Usher, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, in
the proposed dam at the Great Falls of the Potomac," dated October

Reference is also made to the annexed extracts from the testimony
James Slade, of Boston, Massachusetts, Samuel McElroy, of Broo
York, and Marvin Porter, of Davenport, Iowa, civil engineers of
experience, upon the same subject, taken in December, 1862, and J
February, 1863, before the commissioners appointed to examine and
question of damages sustained by the Great Falls Manufacturing Co
reason of the diversion of a portion of the water from the Potomac
the aqueduct; also to that of John G. Stone, a former superinten
the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. †

It is respectfully submitted that it is unnecessary to add anything m
this subject in order to justify the change in the plan and location of
at Great Falls, from an "embankment of rubble stone," as designed
being constructed by Captain Meigs, to a dam of solid masonry, as ad
the Secretary of the Interior.

The amount expended, up to the 1st instant, on the permanent
$3,700. And it is estimated that a further amount of $49,000 will be
to complete the dam from the Maryland shore to Conn's island, t
which will give a head of from five to six feet of water in the aqued
daily supply of from fifty to sixty million gallons of water.

Another change in the original plans is recommended by the Secre

* See Appendix D, p. 26.
† See Appendix E, p. 30.

erior, and provided for in the estimates of the chief engineer, to wit: the ension of the conduit from a point above tunnel No. 4, around the lower por- n of the receiving reservoir, to the effluent gate-house, so as to enable the er from the Potomac river to be brought in its pure state into the distribu- g reservoir, without adulteration with the waters collected in the receiving ervoir, from the surface drainage of about four thousand acres of the surround- country. (See the annexed map of the receiving reservoir.) In addition he reasons given for this change, in the foregoing extracts from the reports the Secretary of the Interior and the chief engineer of the aqueduct, I have state that since the introduction of the Potomac water into the receiving reser- r, December 5, 1863, the water supplied to the city from the receiving reser- r has been unusually impure and muddy, although the weather has not been sually rainy; whereas, previous to that time, the water in this reservoir, ring intervals of dry weather, would be reasonably clear. I can account for this cumstance in no other way than from the fact that it has been necessary, ce the introduction of the Potomac water, to keep the water surface in the ervoir from two to seven feet lower than before, in order to allow the Poto- c water to flow into it; thus affording the winds and waves, and also the ong current, discharged from the upper conduit, an opportunity to stir up the diment which has been for some years accumulating upon the immense shore- e which surrounds it, as well as upon the uneven and, in many places, shal- w surface of the bottom. It will be remembered that the elevation of the esent dam at Great Falls, and the bottom of the waste-way of the reservoir, e the same, to wit, 145 feet above *datum* line of the aqueduct, or the level of an tide in the Potomac, so that, if the water in the reservoir is kept at or ove that elevation, no water, except at high stages, can flow into it from the otomac. And, in order to obtain any considerable quantity of water from the otomac with the present height of the dam, the surface of the reservoir must e kept, at least, from two to three feet below the bottom of the waste-passage; hereas, during several months previous to the introduction of the Potomac ater, it had been kept from three to five feet above that level, by means of a mporary dam across the passage. These considerations incline me very rongly to the opinion that it will be necessary to shut the Potomac water en- rely off from the reservoir, and to raise the water in the reservoir to its pre- ious height until the Potomac dam can be completed, and a connection made etween the conduit above and the conduit below the reservoir. In view of his contingency it is quite as important that the proposed connection in the con- uit be made, as it was in the first instance that the works should be completed om the Potomac, at Great Falls, to the receiving reservoir.

The experience thus far, with reference to this reservoir, certainly goes very r towards proving the fallacy of Captain Meigs's theory with reference to it, s stated in Ex. Doc. No. 82, H. R., 34th Congress, 1st session, to wit: "The ater enters this reservoir by a tunnel, at a distance of half a mile from the point which it leaves it; and during its passage through this deep pool, time is af- rded for it to deposit most of its impurities."

As an illustration of the comparative degree of purity of the water in the Po- omac, and the water as it is drawn from the receiving reservoir, I procured sam- les of each on the 20th instant, which show a very marked difference in favor f the Potomac water. The weather had been clear and cold during several eeks preceding that date, and the surface of the reservoir was frozen at the ime to a depth of several inches. The water at the mouth of the upper conduit ppeared quite clear; but the shade, as it approached the effluent gate-house, rew visibly darker and more turbid.

No expenditure has been made on account of this proposed change; but an tem providing for its cost will be found in the annual report, amounting to 99,200.

Another change has been in part adopted, and is now, to some ext carried out, with reference to the distributing reservoir near "Drovers' wit: First, in the substitution of slope wall for riprap facing on th slopes, and extending the same from the bottom of the reservoir to an top of the slopes. Second, in the construction of the dividing bank t height of the exterior banks, and the substitution therein of a central g for the culvert, as heretofore contemplated. Third, in the excavati whole, or a portion of the bottom of the reservoir, to an additional dep teen feet. (See the annexed plan of the distributing reservoir.) With to the first change, I beg leave, in addition to the reasons assigned in going extracts from the reports of the Secretary and chief engineer, t the annexed communication, addressed on the 18th May, 1863, to the i of the Interior, while I was acting as consulting engineer of the aque containing a correspondence upon the subject with Messrs. James P. I and Alfred W. Craven, of New York, and James Slade, of Boston, all hold positions in the first rank of American engineers in connection wi of this kind.*

It is proper to state that the change in the plan of finish for the wat involves not only the character of the walls, but also the extent of surf covered by them; and that the increase of cost is not so much on acco quality, as the additional quantity of work proposed to be done. Th plan contemplated that the slopes should be covered with broken sto rap, eighteen inches thick only, from a point one foot above the surfa flow-line, to a point seven feet below the surface, making a vertical eight feet—thus leaving the upper angle and slope of the banks, and portion of the slope below the foot of the riprap, (which will frequentl bare by the drawing down of the water,) exposed to the action of frost waves. The aggregate increase in the cost chargeable to this change ir is estimated at $32,308, of which $23,888 is chargeable to the additional required to cover the entire slopes, and $8,420 to the change in the ch the work from riprap to slope wall. There has been expended up t instant, on the slope walls built according to the present plan, $11,525 amount required to complete them is estimated at $49,375.

The reasons for the change in the elevation of the dividing bank, substitution therein of a gate-house for the culvert, are fully stated in going extracts from the annual reports of the Secretary and chief engine design is to secure additional purity to the water at a very small cor expense. Nothing has been expended on account of this proposed ch cepting the purchase of some bricks for the small conduit leading from tral to the effluent gate-house, which can be used for other purposes if provement be abandoned. The additional cost of this improvement, in slight change in the effluent gate-house to admit of the water being dr greater facility from the surface, at different elevations, is estimated at three thousand nine hundred dollars.

The change proposed in the elevation of the bottom of the distribu ervoir is not referred to in either the annual report of the Secretary or gineer, and will therefore be fully explained here.

The level of the bottom of the reservoir, as established by Captai and as now being graded, is two feet above the bottom of the condu discharges into it at the influent gate-house, and fifteen feet above th of the discharge-pipes or mains which lead from it at the effluent gat and it is only eleven feet (or ten feet as shown in the plan of Captai below the flow-line or surface of high water in the reservoir—making the of the reservoir, which contains an area of forty-four acres of w

* See Appendix F, p. 37.

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ce, equal only to one hundred and fifty million eight hundred and fifty thou-
nd gallons; whereas, if the bottom was excavated to the lowest depth at
ich water can be drawn through the discharge-pipes, we should have a depth
twenty-four feet of water and a capacity of two hundred and ninety-nine
llion nine hundred thousand gallons, or double the amount of its present ca-
city.

The additional cost of this improvement is estimated at two hundred and
enty-three thousand one hundred dollars. I have been unable to find in the
orts on file in this office any reasons given for the adoption of the present
el for the bottom of the reservoir, and therefore suppose it to have been done
rely for purposes of economy. The advantages of the proposed change ap-
r to be obvious, and may be briefly stated as follows: First. Double storage
pacity in the reservoir; and second, greater purity as well as coolness in the
ter, on account of its additional depth. I am so thoroughly impressed with
e importance of adopting every available expedient within the limits of rea-
nable economy which will be calculated to improve the purity of the water,
at, in case Congress should make an adequate appropriation, I would recom-
nd that at least one section of the reservoir should now be excavated to the
l depth, even if it involved the entire suspension of work upon the remaining
ction until Congress should feel justified in providing for its completion in the
me manner. In that case, the storage capacity of this completed section
uld be substantially the same as that of the entire reservoir when completed
on the present plan, and the quality of the water would be greatly improved.
he same object, however, would be more thoroughly accomplished by com-
eting the upper section (the water facings of which are now far advanced)
a depth of eleven feet, and the lower section (upon which the slope wall has
t been commenced) to the full depth of twenty-four feet.

The estimated cost and storage capacity of each section, when completed to
ferent depths below the flow line, will be found in a subsequent part of this
port.

An additional reason for carrying out this improvement at the present time
, that in all probability the use of the receiving reservoir for storage and puri-
ing purposes will have to be abandoned for the reasons hereinbefore stated;
d, in that event, the full capacity of the distributing reservoir for both pur-
oses should be brought into immediate requisition. Experience will also pro-
bly demonstrate the inability of the conduit above the reservoir to sustain
e pressure of any considerable head above the crown of the arch; in which
se, the water in the reservoir must be kept at an elevation which will give
nly seven feet depth above the present bottom, and a capacity of only ninety-
our million five hundred thousand gallons.

I beg leave, in this connection, to call your attention to the annexed "Paper
n relation to the receiving and distributing reservoirs, prepared by Mr. J. J. R.
roes, principal assistant engineer," which will be found to contain many details
nd much valuable information not embraced in this report.*

With reference to the items of ventilating shafts upon the top of the conduit,
nd the fencing of the reservoirs, conduit, and government lands connected with
he aqueduct, which have not been included in former estimates, I have nothing
dditional to say.

The above, I believe, embraces all the material changes in and additions to
the plans and estimates of Captain Meigs," together with the information and
xplanations relating thereto, to which you will desire to call the attention of the
ommittee.

I desire to add, in this connection, that the plans designed by Captain Meigs
r the aqueduct, were probably the best that could be devised at the time, from

* See Appendix G, p. 39.

the lights and experiences then available for reference. The changes since adopted, and now recommended, should, in the language of the annual report, be regarded "as only the natural results of experience and observation on this and other works of a similar character during a period of ten years which has elapsed since the commencement of the work; and should, therefore, not be regarded as reflecting any discredit upon the plans as originally adopted."

The history of this work would differ materially from that of any other public improvement in the country, if the experience and observation of each succeeding year of its construction and use did not develop the expediency of some changes in the original plans and estimates, which, if adopted, would prove advantageous to the work. It seems, therefore, but just to assume that Congress will indorse these improvements, when convinced of their utility; and that it will hold any person in whose charge the work may be placed responsible for their incorporation in the plans and estimates, so that this great national work, when fully completed, will not be inferior in any respect to those of a similar character in this or any other country.

The other items in the estimate, it is supposed, are sufficiently explained in the engineer's annual report. They are for the completion of unfinished mechanical structures, in order to render them more useful, and to protect them from injury on account of exposure to the elements.

It may be proper, however, to remark, with reference to the "high-service reservoir," in Georgetown, which stands apart from the main line of works, that I find in the report of Captain Meigs, dated February 12, 1853, (see 32d Congress, 2d session, Ex. Doc. No. 48, page 23,) the following allusion to it: "A portion of Georgetown is at too great a height to be supplied by the natural flow of water from any source within reach. I propose for this high service—supplying, perhaps, a thousand people—to pump water into a reservoir upon the heights of Georgetown. This reservoir will be of earth, the materials of the bank being supplied by the excavation in the centre. It will be about three-fourths of an acre in extent, and contain, when filled to a depth of 10 feet, about 2,500,000 gallons. The pump will be worked by a small turbine, placed near the river in Georgetown; and driven by a pipe from the main, with a head of 162 feet. The difference of level to be overcome being only 48 feet, the expenditure of a small quantity from the main will suffice to keep the reservoir full. The wheel and pump will be of sufficient power to raise the quantity needed for the daily consumption in ten hours, so that the water necessary may be drawn from the mains at those hours of the night or day when it can be best spared." The estimated cost (see page 49 of same report,) was $18,928.

It appears that the plan was subsequently changed, as the present elevation is 80 feet above the flow-line of the distributing reservoir, and the capacity is only 1,880,000 gallons. A Worthington pump has also been substituted for the proposed turbine. The expenditure on account of this work, as nearly as can be ascertained, has been $40,000, exclusive of land. The roof is yet to be completed, and some leakages, which have prevented its successful use up to the present time, have to be repaired. The estimated cost of all which is $8,920.

A statement of the "mains laid by the United States" in connection with the Washington aqueduct, will be found appended to this report. *

It is estimated that from eight to ten million gallons of water have been distributed daily during the past two years, and that nearly double that quantity, or say fifteen million gallons, will be required during the next two years; this is more than can be relied upon, with any degree of certainty, in the present condition of our works at Great Falls.

The question of damages to the Great Falls Manufacturing Company by reason of the construction of the dam, and the diversion of a portion of the water from

* See Appendix H, page 48.

the Potomac river, will, undoubtedly, receive a thorough examination by the committee; and it is to be hoped that their investigations will lead to a final settlement of this long-pending and vexatious question. The present *status* of the case is stated in the Secretary's report, and in the annual report of the chief engineer. The agreement for submission to arbitrators, the testimony taken in the case, the award of the commissioners, together with a map of the premises showing the alternative plans and locations of the dam, have all been placed in the hands of the committee.

Although the present estimates do not contemplate the immediate construction of the dam entirely across the river, yet it is to be hoped that Congress will see the propriety, as well as economy, of providing the right of way for the whole distance, so that no further controversy can ever arise in relation to the matter.

A map of the entire line of the aqueduct is attached to this report, which will show the relation of all the changes, herein discussed, to the whole work, and also the location of the government mains in the cities of Georgetown and Washington.

3. Necessity for further appropriations.

With reference to the question of "the necessity for further appropriations" for the protection and prosecution of the work, I have to say that, in the present disturbed condition of the country, and the consequent heavy draught upon its resources, it is not to be expected that Congress will make any further appropriations than may be necessary for the proper safety and protection of the work already done, and the completion of such portions as will secure to the departments of government, and the inhabitants of the cities of Georgetown and Washington, (who have now become entirely dependent upon this means of supply,) the requisite quantity of the purest and healthiest water attainable by the expenditure of a reasonable amount of money.

The amount of the present appropriation unexpended at the beginning of the present month does not exceed $18,000. This will not be sufficient for purposes of ordinary repairs during the next fiscal year. The work of completing the distributing reservoir is now progressing slowly; but it should be suspended at once unless a further appropriation be made immediately.

The following is a summary of all the items, with their cost, embraced in the present estimates for the completion of the work:

1.	For the completion of the Potomac dam to Conn's island, to a height giving from five to six feet head of water in the conduit.	$49,000
2.	Completion of masonry at the feeder and head of conduit.....	1,485
3.	Completion of gate-house at Great Falls	3,480
4.	Trimming, plastering, arching, and lining in tunnels that appear defective.....	5,125
5.	Completing the paving, coping, and railing of stone arch bridges, to prevent injury from exposure.....	27,565
6.	Repairs to roof of effluent gate-house at the receiving reservoir,	400
7.	Completion of influent and auxiliary gate-houses, and pipe vault, at the distributing reservoir	9,240
8	Completion of high-service reservoir in Georgetown.....	8,920
9.	Connecting the conduit above with the conduit below the receiving reservoir	99,200
10.	Completing the distributing reservoir to the full depth of twenty-four feet, with slope-wall facings, including the effluent and central gate-houses, with connecting conduit complete, giving a storage capacity of 299,900,000 gallons.....	332,970
11.	Constructing ventilators upon the conduit	2,800

12. Fencing conduit, reservoirs, and government lands connected therewith	20,
13. Engineering, superintendence, and repairs for the ensuing two years	35,
14. Land and law expenses	10,
	605,
15. Add ten per cent. for contingencies	60,
Total amount	665,
Deduct balance on hand 1st February, 1864	18,
Appropriation required to complete	647,
NOTE.—The increase of appropriation required by the present, over the estimate contained in the annual report, is accounted for by the additional cost of completing the distributing reservoir to the depth of twenty-four instead of eleven feet, which amounts, with ten per cent. added, to	245,
By deducting which will leave a balance of	402,

It will be observed that no provision is made in the above estimate for settlement of the land question at Great Falls, nor for the completion of Potomac dam to its full height entirely across the river.

The following additional summary is given of the cost (exclusive of ten cent. for contingencies) of completing certain portions of the distributing reservoir in the manner specified:

16. For completing the whole reservoir to a depth of eleven feet, including the central gate-house, the conduit connecting it with the effluent gate-house, and the raising of the dividing bank to its full height, giving a storage capacity of 150,850,000 gallons	$109,
17. For completing the upper division to a depth of eleven feet, including a coffer-dam around the site of the central gate-house, so as to admit of its future construction, and the raising of the dividing bank to its full height, giving a storage capacity of 86,120,800 gallons	41,
18. For completing the upper division to a depth of twenty-four feet, including the central gate-house, connecting conduit, and dividing bank, as in item 16, giving a storage capacity of 172,530,000 gallons	163,
19. For completing the lower division to a depth of twenty-four feet, including a coffer-dam, and the raising of the dividing bank, as in item 17, giving a storage capacity of 127,370,000	171,
20. For completing the upper division to a depth of eleven feet, and the lower division to a depth of twenty-four feet, including the central gate-house, connecting conduit, and dividing bank, as in item 16, giving a storage capacity of 213,500,000 gallons	230,

If Congress shall concur in the opinion that any further appropriations should be expended with a view only of improving the *quality* of the water, so far as it can be done, by drawing a full supply directly from the Potomac, without adulteration with the water collected from other sources in the receiving reservoir, *this* result can only be accomplished by the completion of the Potomac

dam to Conn's island and the construction of the connecting conduit around the lower end of the receiving reservoir.

If, in addition to this, it shall be thought advisable to bring into use, for storage and purifying purposes, the cheapest and most available portion of the distributing reservoir, this object will be attained by the completion of the upper or western division of the reservoir to its present depth of eleven feet. In doing this, however, provision should be made for the completion of the influent and auxiliary gate-houses and pipe-vault connected with the distributing reservoir.

If, in addition to the foregoing, it shall be thought proper to repair and complete the high-service reservoir at Georgetown, which is very much needed, and also to provide an adequate amount for engineering, repairs, and contingencies, the items, as numbered above, making up the appropriation, will be aggregated as follows:

1. For Potomac dam	$49,000
9. For new conduit around the receiving reservoir	99,200
17. For completing upper section of the distributing reservoir to a depth of eleven feet	41,800
7. For completing influent and auxiliary gate-houses and pipe-vault at the distributing reservoir	9,240
8. For completing high-service reservoir at Georgetown	8,920
13. For engineering, superintendence, and repairs, say	20,000
	228,160
15. Add ten per cent. for contingencies	22,816
Total amount	250,976
Deduct balance on hand 1st Feb., 1864	18,000
Appropriation required	232,976

4. Sewerage in the city of Washington.

The subject of "sewerage in the city of Washington," also embraced in the Senate resolution, will be found referred to in the following extracts from the annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the chief engineer of the Washington aqueduct:

Extract from the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

"The report of the engineer will not fail to arrest the attention of Congress in another important particular.

"The immense volume of water which the aqueduct will soon furnish will afford an ample supply for fountains at all appropriate places, and for cleansing the streets and sewers of the city—keeping them at all times in a healthful and agreeable condition. But in order to the accomplishment of this most desirable object, the present system of expenditure for the repairing of streets and the construction of sewers must be abandoned, or modified to such an extent as to place it under one control. I can perceive no good reason why the government should take upon itself the exclusive management and repair of one or more of the streets and avenues of the city, while all are equally necessary to the convenience and comfort of the citizens of the United States visiting or residing in the city of Washington. The great width of its numerous streets and avenues quite discourages any attempt to completely pave them; nor is it desirable that it should be generally done, when we consider the increased amount of heat that would be radiated from their exposed surfaces, and the clouds of dust that would be constantly sweeping over them.

"It *is believed that this may* be avoided to a great extent by allowing, in

some instances, the adjoining proprietors to extend the sidewalks into the streets, so as to reduce the latter to a proper width for pavement or concrete, and to afford space for grass plots in front of their dwellings, and in other streets by making a park of proper width through the middle for the cultivation of trees and plants and the erection of fountains. By the adoption of such a course the streets and avenues of the city would be reduced to such width as to admit of their being thoroughly paved at a reasonable cost, and the beauty and comfort of the city immensely increased. But neither this nor any other great improvement can be expected under the present law. They should be so modified as to require a uniform and perfect system of sewerage throughout the city, and to superintend this, and to improve and repair the streets, commissioners should be provided, one to be appointed by the government, and one or more by the corporate authorities of the city—the money appropriated by Congress to be expended in such proportion to the sum provided by the city as should be prescribed by law, and the obligation imposed upon the city to raise by taxation, annually, such sum as might be deemed by the commissioners necessary for the objects to be accomplished."

Extract from the report of the chief engineer.

"DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE."

"The introduction, by artificial means, of a large supply of water into towns and cities for the use and comfort of the inhabitants must, as a matter of course, create a necessity for a revolution in the system of drainage and sewerage previously in use; and on that account, as well as on account of the intimate relations which naturally exist between the two improvements, they are generally placed under the same general direction and superintendence. This has not been the case in the present instance. The drainage facilities for the cities of Georgetown and Washington are, at present, only intended to accommodate the discharge of water falling on the surface which is naturally tributary to this drainage, together with the sewage of the cities; and they are found in many instances to be much too limited for even these purposes.

"The introduction, by means of the aqueduct, of from twenty to fifty million additional gallons of water daily into these cities, and the necessary discharge of a large portion of it into the drains and sewers now in use, will at once create a necessity for an entire remodelling of the present system of drainage upon a much larger and more extensive scale. This may not be so important in Georgetown, on account of the greater irregularity of the surface and declivity of the streets, as in the city of Washington, where the ground is more level, and the drainage more sluggish.

"At the present time a very large portion of the drainage and sewerage of Washington is discharged into a shallow, open sewer, of about one hundred and fifty feet in width, (sometimes called a canal,) which stretches its filthy surface through the heart of the city, and within a stone's throw of the Capitol of the United States, the President's House, the Treasury Department, and all the principal hotels on Pennsylvania avenue, breeding disease and pestilence along its borders. The accumulated filth and excrement of the city is constantly held in a state of semi-solution in this hotbed of putrefaction, by means of the ebb and flow of the tides, over a surface of more than a million square feet. And whatever portion of it ultimately finds its way into the Potomac river is spread out in thinner proportions over several hundred acres of flats immediately in front of the city, the surface of which is exposed to the action of the sun at intervals during the day, and the miasma from which contaminates every breath of air which passes, from that direction, through or over the city.

"All this may be remedied by the adoption of the most simple and natural *expedients*. A portion of the canal, say twenty or twenty-five feet in width, *should* be walled in and arched over, and a flood-gate inserted at its junction

with the river; this portion should be used exclusively for purposes of sewerage and drainage, while the remaining longitudinal section should, by the adoption of a proper system of flood and stop gates and locks, be kept constantly filled, to the level of high tide, with pure Potomac water. The water thus held in the canal, together with the water from Tiber creek and the surplus water from the aqueduct, should, when necessary, be allowed to flush through the main sewer at low tide, and thus keep it entirely free from sediment and deposit. By this arrangement the open canal would not only be ornamental, but exceedingly useful for commercial purposes.

"By the construction of a breakwater in the Potomac from the foot of Mason's island a few thousand feet down the stream, and so located as to divert the main current from the Virginia to the Maryland shore, and the removal of a portion of the north end of the solid causeway in the present Long bridge, at the foot of 14th street, so as to admit of a channel fifteen hundred or two thousand feet in width, the main channel of the Potomac would be brought immediately in front of the city of Washington, with a depth of water from twenty to thirty feet, into which the drainage from the main sewers of the city would be discharged and completely removed by the action of the current.

"The commercial advantages resulting to the city from both these improvements would be almost incalculable, while a fruitful cause of sickness and discomfort would be permanently removed. The cost of the improvements would be comparatively moderate, and should be borne proportionately by the government, the corporation of Washington, and the owners of the property which would be benefited by the improvements."

Should Congress deem it proper to refer the matter of sewerage and drainage to the Department of the Interior for examination, in connection with the Washington aqueduct, I should take pleasure in making a thorough examination of the subject, and in presenting such plans and estimates for the same as, I should hope, would meet with the approval of the Secretary and of Congress. A joint resolution, looking to that object, has already been introduced into the Senate at its present session, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill has also been introduced in the House of Representatives, and referred to the same committee of the House, "To provide for the improvement of the Potomac river, opposite the city of Washington," which is a matter intimately connected with the sewerage of the city. As neither of these measures contemplate any appropriations of money by Congress, it is to be hoped that they will receive early and favorable action.

5. Want of a collection and proper arrangement of all laws and reports relating to the Washington aqueduct.

I desire to say, in conclusion, that during my connection with the Washington aqueduct, and particularly while preparing this report, I have felt the want of a connected, synoptical arrangement of all the laws, reports, and other published and important matter connected with this work, from its first inception to the present time; and I have no doubt that the committee, as well as Congress, have felt, and will continue to feel, the same want.

I would, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that some provision be made for the publication of all such matter in a convenient form for reference at an early day.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. SEYMOUR,
Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct.

To the Honorable
JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX

TO THE

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, DATED FEBRUARY 22, 1864.

A.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN REFERENCE TO THE CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO THE APPROPRIATION PASSED JUNE 25, 1860.

To the House of Representatives:

I have approved and signed the bill entitled "An act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th June, 1861."

In notifying the House of my approval of this bill, I deem it proper, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to make a few explanatory observations, so that my course may not hereafter be misunderstood.

Amid a great variety of important appropriations, this bill contains an appropriation "for the completion of the Washington aqueduct, $500,000, to be expended according to the plans and estimates of Captain Meigs, and under his superintendence; provided, that the office of engineer of the Potomac water works is hereby abolished, and its duties shall hereafter be discharged by the chief engineer of the Washington aqueduct." To this appropriation, for a wise and beneficial object, I have not the least objection. It is true I had reason to believe, when the last appropriation was made of $800,000, on the 12th June, 1858, "*for the completion of the Washington aqueduct,*" this would have been sufficient for the purpose. It is now discovered, however, that it will require $500,000 more "*for the completion of the Washington aqueduct,*" and this ought to be granted.

The Captain Meigs to whom the bill refers is Montgomery C. Meigs, a captain in the corps of engineers of the army of the United States, who has superintended this work from its commencement, under the authority of the late and present Secretary of War.

Had this appropriation been made in the usual form, no difficulty could have arisen upon it. This bill, however, annexes a declaration to the appropriation that the money is to be expended under the superintendence of Captain Meigs.

The first aspect in which this clause presented itself to my mind was, that it interfered with the right of the President to be "commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States."

If this had really been the case, there would have been an end to the question. Upon further examination, I deemed it impossible that Congress could have intended to interfere with the clear right of the President to command the army, and to order its officers to any duty he might deem most expedient for the public interest. If they could withdraw an officer from the command of the President, and select him for the performance of an executive duty, they might, upon the same principle, annex to an appropriation to carry on a war a condition requiring it not to be used for the defence of the country unless a particu-

lar person of its own selection should command the army. It was impossible that Congress could have had such an intention, and therefore, according to my construction of the clause in question, it merely designated Captain Meigs as its preference for the work, without intending to deprive the President of the power to order him to any other army duty for the performance of which he might consider him better adapted. Still, whilst this clause may not be, and I believe is not, a violation of the Constitution, yet how destructive it would be to all proper subordination, and how demoralizing its effect upon the *morale* of the army, if it should become a precedent for future legislation. Officers might then be found, instead of performing their appropriate duties, besieging the halls of Congress for the purpose of obtaining special favors and choice places by legislative enactment. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it but fair to inform Congress that, whilst I do not consider the bill unconstitutional, this is only because, in my opinion, Congress did not intend, by the language which they have employed, to interfere with my absolute authority to order Captain Meigs to any other service I might deem expedient. My perfect right still remains, notwithstanding the clause, to send him away from Washington to any part of the Union to superintend the erection of a fortification, or on any other appropriate duty.

It has been alleged, I think without sufficient cause, that this clause is unconstitutional, because it has created a new office, and has appointed Captain Meigs to perform the duties.

If it had done this it would have been a clear question, because Congress have no right to appoint to any office, this being specially conferred upon the President and Senate. It is evident that Congress intended nothing more by this clause than to express a decided opinion that Captain Meigs should be continued in the employment to which he had been previously assigned by competent authority.

It is not improbable that another question of grave importance may arise out of this clause. Is the appropriation conditional, and will it fall provided I do not deem it proper that it shall be expended under the superintendence of Captain Meigs? This is a question which shall receive serious consideration, because upon its decision may depend whether the completion of the water works shall be arrested for another season. It is not probable that Congress could have intended that this great and important work should depend upon the various casualties and vicissitudes incident to the natural or official life of a single officer of the army. This would be to make the work subordinate to the man, and not the man to the work, and to reverse our great axiomatic rule of "principles not men." I desire to express no opinion upon the subject; should the question ever arise it shall have my serious consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, *June* 26, 1860.

B.

MEMORANDUM OF INSCRIPTIONS ON STRUCTURES CONNECTED WITH THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

1. In the gate-house at Great Falls:

"Washington Aqueduct,
Projected by Captain Montgomery C. Meigs,
U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.
Begun November 8, 1853, by Franklin Pierce,
President of the United States.
This stone is erected in the unfinished gate-house
at the Great Falls of the Potomac,
June 10, A. D. 1858, James Buchanan
being President of the United States
Captain M. C. Meigs, Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct.
The assistant engineers have been
W. H. Bryan, C. Crozet, C. G. Talcott, A. L. Rives,
W. R. Hutton, E. T. D. Myers.
Cost of the work as estimated, 1853, $2,300,000.
Actual cost when finished, $
Dei gratia.
Esto perpetua."

2. On waste-weir No. 1:

"Waste-weir No. 1.
Washington Aqueduct,
Captain M. C. Meigs, Chief Engineer."

3. On bridge No. 1:

"Washington Aqueduct,
Captain M. C. Meigs, Chief Engineer.
Anno Domini 1857.
Bridge No. 1."

4. On bridge No. 2:

"Washington Aqueduct,
Captain M. C. Meigs, Chief Engineer.
Anno Domini 1857.
Bridge No. 2."

5. On culvert No. 12:

"Washington Aqueduct,
A. D. 1856.
Captain Montgomery C. Meigs, Chief Engineer.
No. 12.
May, 1856."

6. On bridge No. 3:

"Washington Aqueduct,
Chief Engineer,
Captain Montgomery C. Meigs,
U. S. Corps of Engineers.
Division Engineer,
Charles G. Talcott, C. E.
Bridge No. 3.
June 9,
A. D. 1858."

7. On Cabin John bridge (on the east abutment:)

"Union Arch.
Chief Engineer, Captain Montgomery
C. Meigs, U. S. Corps of Engineers.
Esto perpetua."

(On the west abutment:)

"Washington Aqueduct,
Begun A. D. 1853. President of the U. S.,
Franklin Pierce. Secretary of War,
——— ———. Building A. D. 1861.
President of the U. S., Abraham Lincoln.
Secretary of War, Simon Cameron."

(On one of the arch stones:)

"M. C. Meigs,
Chief Engineer.
Washington Aqueduct.
A. D. 1858.
Fecit."

. On sluice tower at receiving reservoir:

"Washington Aqueduct,
uilt by order of the Congress of the United States, for bringing water into
Washington.
Begun A, D. 1853, on the 8th day of November.
Water delivered in Washington
from this reservoir A. D. 1859,
on the 3d day of January.
From the Potomac river A. D. ——, on the —— day of ——.
feet above 0 of the Washington Aqueduct, or 150 feet above ordinary high
water at Washington. A. D. 1858.
Captain M. C. Meigs, Chief Engineer."

). At the distributing reservoir the *rise* of each of the thirty-nine iron steps leading down into the pipe-vault is composed of the letters

"M. C. MEIGS."

10. On bridge No. 6, across Rock creek, (two inscriptions, one on each side:)

"Washington Aqueduct.
A. D. 1859.
Chief Engineer, Captain M. C. Meigs,
U. S. Corps of Engineers.
Division Engineer, E. T. D. Myers, C. E.
Iron Founders, A. & W. Denmead & Sons."

11. On waste-weir No. 3, between the two reservoirs:

"Washington Aqueduct,
Waste-weir No. 3.
Dec., 1858.
Captain M. C. Meigs, Chief Engineer.
W. R. Hutton, C. E., Division Engineer."

12. In addition to the above:

"Washington Aqueduct, M. C. Meigs,"

tamped upon nearly every piece of iron or brass connected with the derricks
l machinery used for the construction of the work, and the hoisting gear of
stop-cocks and water-gates.

C.

LETTER FROM GENERAL M. C. MEIGS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, DATED AUGUST 27, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I enclose copy of a letter received to-day from Lewis Baker, a person unknown to me.

I have no further connection with the water works than a natural desire that they shall be well and economically completed. The office contains complete plans of every detail of my designs, which Congress, by a law, directed to be followed in completing the work. None of the work can need to be taken up. That portion from the receiving reservoir to the city, which has been in use for several years, without costing a dollar for repairs beyond filling up washes of the new embankments, is exposed to a greater head or pressure of water than any other portion of the conduit or work. It is built precisely like the rest of the work not yet brought into use. One portion of the conduit about culvert 18 was put hastily into a fresh embankment in wet weather to avoid interruption by a lawsuit. The embankment settled and this portion of the work cracked. These cracks were being repaired when I left the work. No other part of the work can need any but ordinary repairs.

On the Croton and other aqueducts annual repairs of cracks caused by settlement are necessary. On the part of the Washington aqueduct in use no such repairs, after the first month's use, have been needed or made within my knowledge.

Before introducing water from the Great Falls, the whole interior of the conduit ought to be carefully inspected, and all shrinkage or settlement cracks should be carefully pointed with cement. If this is done well, no repairs will be needed to the conduit for years. If the plans prescribed by law are followed (see act of 1860, chap. 211, page 106, vol. XII) with reasonable skill and ordinary fidelity, the work will be durable, substantial, and satisfactory. Any change will involve additional expenditure, and require special legislation to legalize it.

Having made all the designs and plans of this work *ab initio*, having devoted many years of labor to its construction, I desire to see it completed as designed, and am willing to remain responsible for its success, if so completed.

From any change I anticipate ill results—if not to the work, at least to the treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, late Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

D.

REPORT OF S. SEYMOUR TO THE HONORABLE J. P. USHER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, IN RELATION TO THE PROPOSED DAM AT THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, *October* 16, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to your request, I accompanied Mr. Hutton, the chief engineer, over the Washington aqueduct, on the 9th instant, to the High Falls *of the Potomac*, and spent several hours in examining with him the topography

the country and the flow of water, both at the falls and at the head, and on both sides of Conn's island

Mr. Hutton explained to me very frankly and fully the plans that have been opted with reference to obtaining an adequate supply of water for the Washton aqueduct from the Potomac at that point. As my views differ in many pects from those of Mr. Hutton, as well as from the plans heretofore adopted approved by him, I will proceed to explain them to you, and to make such gestions for your consideration as, in my opinion, the importance of the subt demands.

The conduit of the Washington aqueduct is considerably larger than any ier now in use for a similar purpose in this country. It is a circle of nine t diameter in the clear, and has an inclination of nine and one-half inches per ile. The transverse sectional area is $63\frac{62}{100}$ square feet. Assuming that the ailable area for water-way is only fifty square feet, and that the average locity of the current will be only two miles per hour, it will then discharge early *one hundred million gallons* every twenty-four hours.

Although this quantity of water may be much greater than will be required r many years, yet it is unquestionably expedient that a full supply at the untain head should be secured for all time.

It is proposed to divert a sufficient quantity of water from the Potomac at the reat Falls for the supply of the aqueduct, by means of a dam across the anches or channels of the river running each side of Conn's island. The speication for this dam reads as follows: "The dam will be an embankment of bble stone, with a top width of (20) twenty feet, a slope on the upper side of e to one, and on the lower side of five to one. It will be made with large nes, the spaces filled with smaller ones, so as to form a compact mass ($8\frac{1}{2}$) ht and one-half feet from the upper slope, and laid parallel with it; there will three feet in thickness of spalls and gravelling. Care will be taken to place the outer surface of the bank stone sufficiently large to resist the action of h freshets," &c.

The Great Falls of the Potomac affords one of the finest natural water-powers manufacturing purposes in the country, and perhaps in the world. The govment, therefore, in appropriating any considerable portion of this water to its n use should do so in a way to inflict as little injury as possible to the rights the owners of the remaining water, or, in other words, the dams; and other uctures that may be required for the purposes of the aqueduct should be so nned and constructed as to be permanent and imperishable in their character, permit of no unnecessary waste of the water, and to allow, as far as practile, the convenient and unobstructed use of the remaining water by the legitite owners for manufacturing or other purposes. From the examination and lection that I have been able to give the subject, I am fully convinced that above objects will not be fully accomplished by the present plans.

A large island, containing about (200) two hundred acres, (known as Conn's nd,) divides the waters of the Potomac a little above the Great Falls.—By far largest portion of the water flows upon the Virginia side of this island, and s upon this side that water for manufacturing purposes can be taken from river to the best advantage.

The aqueduct enters the river from the Maryland shore at a point nearly opite the foot of Conn's island, and therefore draws the water in the first innce from that portion of the river which flows upon the Maryland side of the nd.

Unfortunately, however, in my opinion, there are two facts existing which l prevent the water that naturally flows upon this side of the island from fully pplying the aqueduct, except in cases when the river is above low-water rk—these are, first, that during stages of extreme low water there is appatly not a *sufficient quantity running* in the Maryland channel (exclusive of

the waste water from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal) to fill the aqueduct; and, second, that the level of the water at the head of the island during low stages is, as I am informed by Mr. Hutton, only five feet above the bottom of the mouth of the conduit, which fact shows that, whatever might be the quantity of water running in the Maryland channel, there is not sufficient head, (after allowing one-half of a foot as a necessary inclination for the requisite velocity of current,) to fill the aqueduct above its centre line.

It will therefore be seen that, should the dam across the Maryland channel, immediately below the mouth of the aqueduct, be constructed sufficiently high to raise the water to the crown of the conduit, it would only cause the water to set back and flow down the Virginia channel. To obviate this the present plan contemplates the construction of an additional dam across the Virginia channel of the same height.

If there was sufficient elevation at the upper end of the island to fill the aqueduct, the deficiency of water, if any, in the Maryland channel might be remedied by deepening the head of the channel, and thus diverting a portion of the water from the Virginia side of the island; but as it is, this is evidently impracticable. If the grade line of the aqueduct had been depressed four or five feet there would have been no necessity for constructing a dam across the Virginia channel. Why this was not done is not apparent to me.

I consider both the location and plan of the present dam as highly objectionable. The line of the dam is quite oblique to the channel, and forms an acute angle of, say, about (50°) fifty degrees, with the Maryland shore, looking up the river, and on that account will have a tendency to throw the flood wood over towards the entrance of the aqueduct, and upon that portion of the dam nearest to it. The dam is also required to be much longer, on account of this obliquity, than it would be if located directly across the river.

The effect of raising the water four or five feet at the upper end of the island, by means of perfectly tight and permanent dams intersecting it upon each side, would, in my opinion, be to endanger the safety of the island itself during high floods.

The only apparent motive for the present location is to reach a piece of land owned by the government on the Virginia side of the river, with a view perhaps of evading the question of damages to the owners of the water-power below that point. Were this question of damages entirely settled and out of the way, I should, so far as I can judge without having made a critical examination of the Virginia shore, consider the most natural location of the dam to be in the form of an arc, extending from the mouth of the aqueduct to a point on the Virginia shore below the mouth of the old canal, which happens to be almost directly opposite.

The plan of the dam is, in my opinion, open to at least two very serious objections, to wit: Want of stability, and a want of that degree of compactness which is necessary to prevent the wastage of a large amount of water by filtration. Both of these objections should, in my opinion, weigh very seriously with the government, as well in regard to the question of ultimate economy in the use of the water as in the question of present damages for the diversion of a much larger amount from the Virginia channel than they actually use, and the risks taken by the owners of manufactories below on account of the danger of the carrying away of the dam during high floods.

I observed at the head of Conn's island a large amount of floatsome, piled several feet in height, and composed of large trees and timbers, some of which appeared to be portions of the Harper's Ferry railroad bridge, in parts of sections firmly bolted together. Much of this was evidently deposited during the unusually high flood of last spring, and a much larger quantity undoubtedly passed down the river alongside of the island. The water during that flood was, as I am informed, only about two feet above the top of the riprap dam, which

is now completed some six hundred feet in length across a portion of the Maryland channel. This portion of the dam shows very little damage from the flood, on account of the abundance of water-way both in the Virginia channel and those portions of the Maryland channel (several hundred feet in width) at each end of the dam. If these channels had been obstructed by a similar dam, extending entirely across the river, I am quite confident that scarcely a vestige of them would have remained after the waters had subsided.

If this first objection to the plan should prove to be well founded, then the question may, of course, be considered as disposed of without discussing the second objection. But admitting, for the sake of the argument, that the dams will stand permanently, I submit in the greatest confidence that they will, in low stages of water, pass a much larger quantity through them than they will divert to the aqueduct. I know of several instances where, at the present time, living streams are running, and have been running for years, through rock embankments of from fifty to one hundred feet base, and when culverts were dispensed with by my own direction as an unnecessary expense.

My experience and observation, therefore, force me to the irresistible conclusions, with reference to the dam as now proposed to be constructed—first, that it will not during low stages of water produce sufficient head to fill the conduit; and, second, that in stages of high water, when no dam is needed, it will be carried away by the floods. I would therefore advise the construction of a dam of the most substantial solid masonry.

If it should be determined that the water naturally flowing upon the Maryland side of Conn's island will be sufficient, at all stages, to afford a full supply for the aqueduct, and that, in obtaining this supply, it is inexpedient to interfere in any manner with the natural flow of the water in the Virginia channel, this result may at any time be accomplished by extending a wing dam from the head of the island up the river to a point giving sufficient head, and locating it in such a manner as to produce the same natural division of the water as is now secured by the island. This expense, however, or any other, for the purpose of obtaining a greater head than four feet, may very well be deferred so long as it is found that one-half the capacity of the upper end of the conduit, in addition to the present reservoir below, affords the required supply. Should the plan of the dam be changed from loose, or riprap, to solid masonry, and the location extending across the river below the island be adopted, then it will only be necessary to extend the dam to a point opposite the lower end of Conn's island, and there connect it temporarily with the island in order to secure all the water flowing down the Maryland channel, and to raise it sufficiently high to furnish a supply for present purposes, equal to one-half the capacity of the conduit.

The above suggestions and recommendations are submitted to the department with much hesitation, for the reason that they differ so materially from the views of the present chief engineer, and from the plans heretofore recommended by Captain Meigs and adopted by the government.

The following extract from the specifications shows, however, that Captain Meigs did not regard the proposed dam as an entirely permanent structure:

"For thirty feet above the upper edge of the dam all materials will be removed for a depth of four feet below the level of water in the pool to form a boat channel that can be used in replacing any of the stones carried away by high freshets."

The following extract from a paper prepared by the same engineer in April, 1858, also shows that he had not, in his own opinion, selected the best site for the dam with reference either to its cost, or the damages to the proprietors of the water-power:

"The plan of this dam, shown upon the drawings in the office, may possibly be modified, *as negotiations are now* in progress with the owners of the water-

power on the Virginia shore which may result in the acquisition of a better site for the dam than the only one heretofore available, and in the revision of the location so as to reduce the cost of the dam, and at the same time to construct one which will render the water-power more available to the proprietors."

There is, perhaps, no subject connected with the profession of civil engineering, the investigation of which has occupied more time and attention, and involved the expenditure of larger amounts of money, than the one involving the stability and imperviousness of structures required to resist the action and pressure of water. Amounts almost fabulous have frequently been expended by engineers of acknowledged reputation, and upon plans apparently unexceptionable, without accomplishing the desired result.

The vast destruction of property by the unprecedented floods of the past few years in different parts of the country, and the failure of structures that had withstood the action of the water for a quarter of a century, and were supposed to be impregnable, should admonish engineers to use the greatest caution in the recommendation of plans and specifications for structures that are to be at all exposed to the action or pressure of water.

If, in the face of these facts and experiences, it shall now be found that a promiscuous mass of loose augular rocks, interspersed with a thin section of spalls and gravel, will successfully withstand the floods of the Potomac, and at the same time be impervious to water, the fact may well be regarded as an engineering paradox.

In a matter involving so large an expenditure of money, and results so important both to the government and the cities of Georgetown and Washington, I would respectfully recommend the department, before proceeding further under the present plans, to avail itself of the best experiences, and the advice of the best engineering talent in the country. The time and expense required to do this will be trifling in comparison to the importance of the questions and results involved.

I will also take the liberty of calling the attention of the department to what I regard as a serious defect in the plan of completing the large distributing reservoir near Drovers' Rest. The present plan contemplates the interior slopes "to be faced with broken stone." It has been found that this facing will not answer the purpose, and consequently it has been necessary, in the reservoirs of the Croton aqueduct, to substitute a solid slope wall, either pointed or laid throughout with hydraulic cement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. SEYMOUR,
Consulting Engineer, 411 *Pennsylvania Avenue*.

To the Honorable
J. P. USHER,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

E.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE COMMISSIONERS IN RELATION TO THE DAM AT GREAT FALLS.

Testimony of James Slade, Esq.

Question. What is your general experience and practice as a scientific engineer, so far as your experience and knowledge have been applied to departments of engineering, and in what special departments of civil engineering have you been employed?

Answer. I have been the city engineer of Boston somewhere about seven

rs, having charge of the water works principally about six years of that time. ade the original surveys for the water works of the city of Baltimore, and plan that was adopted, and during the construction of the water works the government passed an ordinance authorizing the commissioner to employ as consulting engineer, and I was such for nearly three years. I was en- ed upon the construction of the Boston water works from the foundation of reservoir, having that in charge as resident engineer, and superintended the ing of two great mains. I was engaged there some two years. I was also ineer of, and made plans for the construction of the Hartford water works. ook exception with the commissioners in regard to plans of engines, and we ted on that. I also made surveys and plans with reference to the extension he water works in Cohoes, and was consulting engineer. I also made esti- tes and calculations for the water-power company in Cohoes, as to their water- ver, giving Mr. Young a detailed estimate of what they had there. I was sulted by the contractors of the Brooklyn water works on several points; o, in reference to the water works of St. John's, New Brunswick, I do not ow how many times, and although I did not visit there myself I sent on my istants. Three of the commissioners came on to Boston to see me, and I posed an improvement there which they adopted, and which operated as they ired. I learned them how to get a supply of very excellent water. I have ed as consulting engineer on various matters for many years past. I was ident engineer upon a dam built near Island Ann, Boston, of which Colonel ardman was chief engineer. I was engaged on the construction of the Albany ter works, from very near the commencement down to the introduction of ter, or until a few days of that event, when I resigned my position.

Mr. Stanton.—Question. What would be the character of the riprap or rubble n as to tightness?

Answer. Such as is now constructed, some 600 feet in length, I should con- er so imperfect that I should not like to trust it as a dam in case of a freshet.

Question. There is no sluice-way mentioned in the plan, I believe. Have u formed any estimate of what the construction of such a sluice-way would t?

Answer. I have not. A riprap dam could not be made to hold the water. The ular dam, in my opinion, would be by far the best adapted to the wants of h parties. It would be much less liable than the others to break away. The dency of the water on the circular dam would be to consolidate it, and it uld certainly give more overfall than a straight one. The water would not e so high upon it, and it would be less liable to break away in case of freshet. would require an increase of length in the bulkhead; that is, I mean some- ng more than they now have. The construction of that circular dam would ; be of so much injury to the company as either of the others. I cannot form y idea of what it would cost to put the dam there.

Mr. Bradley. It makes no provision for bulkhead upon the main land. They uld have to put up a bulkhead for their own protection, which would only be uired in case of a flood.

Mr. Childs. Do you mean to say it would not be safe to erect large mechani- works with that kind of dam—rubble or riprap?

Answer. It would not be safe to have a rubble dam there. I should not be posed to trust anything below it. The low dam mentioned in the plan would much more likely to stand than the high one.

Mr. Walker.—Question. With the knowledge you have of this matter, do you nk that the manufacturing capitalists of New England would deem it secure nvest a large amount of capital in works with a rubble dam like this proposed the government?

Answer. I think they would not certainly.

Mr. Stanton.—Question. Would it not be necessary for the dam to be entirely tight in order to secure it at all?

Answer. I judge it would. A solid stone wall might be made of the rubble-stones, provided they were cemented and made tight in that way. A large mass of ice coming down the Potomac would carry away the smaller stones and tend to destroy the rubble dam. The specifications, however, which you now show me, describe a different dam from the one I am testifying upon, and different from that now erected.

Question. What proportion of the weight of such stone as is described there is sustained by the water: one half, or do you know the specific gravity of that kind of stone?

Answer. I do not know exactly, but suppose it must be something near the same as granite. Granite weighs something like 170 pounds to the cubic foot, and the water weighs 62½ pounds.

Question. Would you advise the building of a riprap dam, such as is described, across the Virginia shore to this point?

Answer. I would not. I cannot conceive any object to be attained by building a dam of masonry on one side and riprap on the other.

Question. Could the stones of the riprap settle, all being separate, horizontally, or could they settle perpendicularly?

Answer. They could settle some, possibly. A dam twenty-five feet high, or thereabouts, might settle two or three inches. There would be liability to looseness in the substructure in the riprap, and spaces. There would be flows all through the rock structure of the dam all the time. You cannot pile rough stones up in any possible manner without having spaces between them.

Testimony of Samuel McElroy, Esq.

Question. Please state what experience and study you have had as a civil engineer, more especially with reference to water-courses and the construction of dams, or to the taking of water, either for a mill-power, canals, or aqueducts; and also more especially to steam-power as well as water-power.

Answer. I have been employed as an assistant engineer of the Erie canal enlargement; also as an officer of the engineer corps of the navy, and as such engaged on the plans, erection, and operation of steam machinery; was principal assistant engineer of the New York navy yard, for several years in charge of the prominent structures there; was associate engineer in surveys for the Niagara ship-canal, and on surveys and plans for the Rochester water-works; have been connected with the Albany, Hamilton, and other water-works; was chief engineer of the Brooklyn water-works at the time the plans and specifications were prepared and the work put under contract; have also been engaged in the measurement of rivers for the determination of tidal currents, and in the preparation of papers for prominent magazines of the country on hydraulic engineering, which I have made a special study; have also been in charge of railroads as chief engineer.

Question. Have you had personal observation and more or less examination of the site of the Great Falls on both sides of the river, including the existing canal of the Potomac company, and the works of the Washington aqueduct, as connected with the river at that place?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Sufficiently to enable you to speak of special localities designated on the map, to be made the subject of inquiry in the examination of witnesses?

Answer. So far as general examination will permit.

Question. I now ask your attention to the dam projected next above, which is marked A on the map. What would be the effect of the dam constructed on *that oblique* line, proceeding in a straight line of solid masonry from the Mary-

land bank to Conn's island, and from Conn's island, in riprap, to the Virginia bank? What would be the effect of that dam upon the water-rights and water-power of the company, first as to the diversion of water?

Answer. The same effects in general as described for the lower dam, with this exception: If we assume that the crest of the dam is flowing, the waste would be in proportion to the length, which would be in the proportion of about 1,200 on the Virginia to 1,510 on the Maryland side, in length; but I do not think that the riprap dam on the Virginia side would be tight. It would involve, I think, two contingencies to the company; one is, the construction of the wing-dam to Conn's island, in order to catch the water which is wasted through the riprap dam; and the other, the construction of a hydraulic canal from the mouth of the present canal to the dam. In order to secure the water from the line A, I think they would need both of those structures.

Question. What proportion of leakage or wastage would the portion of it which is riprap involve?

Answer. If a channel above the dam were not to be blasted out across Conn's island, as described in these specifications, so that the crest of dam on Conn's island is about the same level as Conn's island itself, I doubt very much whether any water would be thrown on the Maryland side, except the spill of the dam on that side. I think the dam would operate as our railroad riprap culverts do, and waste the flow of the river—certainly a large portion of it.

Question. What is the operation of ordinary railroad riprap culverts?

Answer. They are put in for the purpose of passing streams under railroad embankments, particularly for torrent streams.

Question. Are they, or not, a substitute for culverts of masonry?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. I understand that in your experience ripraps have been used for passing mountain streams under railroads, &c., as substitutes for culverts; that is, on the same principle as French drains, as they are called.

Answer. Very much so.

Question. Are they not subject to being stopped up by silt flowing into them?

Answer. No, sir; they always clear themselves. The floods keep them clean.

Question. In that event are not the stones loosely thrown together?

Answer. They are packed as closely as they can be made with an ordinary dump. They are dumped in—all sizes.

Question. Have you looked at the specifications of this riprap dam?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Is that such a dam as is made under railroad embankments for mountain streams?

Answer. As far as its tightness is concerned, I think it would come under the same general law. It is more carefully made, however, and has the addition of a short layer of smaller stones; but the relative tightness would be a mere question of spaces.

Question. In these ripraps of which you spoke are the spaces filled in with smaller stones so as to form a protection of three feet of thickness of gravelling upon them?

Answer. If the relative sections are compared, I think the relative tightness is in favor of the culvert. As I understand it, this dam is but twenty feet across the head. The culverts to which I have made reference are in all cases a great deal longer. The structure should be made very tight, so as not to settle. It would not do to fill up on a shaky foundation.

Question. So that work of this description would afford only a medium obstruction to the passage of the water?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. In ordinary times would the water flow through almost as fast as the supply?

Answer. That is a matter that would depend upon the velocity of approach more than anything else.

Question. My object is to see what the effect of this riprap dam "A" would be in preventing the flow of water to the company's grounds as they now stand, and if it is so opened as to operate more efficiently in passing water than the ripraps under the railroads. I want to know to what extent it would impair the value of this water privilege by shutting off the water. Have you any memorandum of the velocity of the stream there?

Answer. No, sir. The cases to which I refer are mainly in torrent streams, which are small streams in warm weather, and in the spring are torrents. And the relative level at the dam you speak of would, of course, depend upon the quantity of water coming down the river and the velocity of approach. The water would pile up on the upper stream side.

Question. You spoke of the accumulation of rocks in riprap as a substitute for culverts under embankments of railroads; have you special knowledge of such substitutes?

Answer. Yes, sir; there is one case in the New York and Erie railroad, near Hornersville, in which there is an embankment of about fifty feet in height, in which the base line of the culvert, that is, riprap work, is about 200 feet in length, which passes a creek.

Question. Does that riprap work constitute the foundation in the bed of the creek, or river, upon which the entire embankment rests?

Answer. Yes, sir; there is another case of much larger character than this on the Cascade creek, in a gorge crossing, where the base is several hundred feet—nearly seven hundred feet in length.

Judge CURTIS. Question. In this case the riprap work is carried up much above the level of the water, I suppose?

Answer. Yes, sir; the stream banks up.

Question. In that case the water would be run over the dam. Of course, in the case of these culverts, it would run under?

Answer. That would depend upon the quantity of delivery and force of velocity of approach.

Question. How much interstitial space must you allow for the delivery of the water?

Answer. In those cases tunnels were built to aid the free discharge in case the water did not go through, but were not used. The riprap is carried up to meet extraordinary currents, but in the ordinary current the water flows through without any trouble.

Question. Did I understand you that the flood cleanses them from silt?

Answer. Yes, sir; it has that effect.

Question. Have you had any experience of the percolation or leakage through rubble-stone dams?

Answer. The percolation of water through riprap dams? I have built a number of culverts to allow the escape of water.

Question. Describe the nature of one of these substitutes.

Answer. We would take the common stone and throw it in indiscriminately, making it pretty broad and pretty high, covering that with brush and leaves and then earth, and building the railroad bank right over it.

Question. What was the magnitude of the structures?

Answer. All heights, from five feet to, on the New York and Erie railroad, enormous heights and consequent breadth of base. One of them is over fifty feet, and another of them, at the cascade, of the height of 186 feet, where they built the whole bottom with loose rock, which allows all the water to flow through. There is more than one saw-mill above the railroad, and the stream is large. To guard *against* accidents that might arise, they built a tunnel through the permanent *hill outside*, but the water has never yet come up to the tunnel.

Testimony of Marvin Porter, Esq.

Marvin Porter, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, in answer to interogatories proposed by the counsel for the claimants, as follows:

1st interrogatory. What is your name, residence, and occupation?

Answer. My name is Marvin Porter; my residence, Davenport, Iowa; my occupation, civil engineer.

2d interrogatory. How long have you been civil engineer, and what experience have you had in that capacity?

Answer. I have been engaged in civil engineering about twenty-four years, during which time I have had charge of one division on the Genesee Valley canal; the enlargement of the Erie canal, between Lockport and Rochester; in locating a portion of the Erie railroad; location and construction of the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad, and the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad; and the Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario railroad; and two divisions of the Burlington and Bellows Falls railroad.

3d interrogatory. Have you made the subject of hydraulic engineering your study?

Answer. I have, so far as obtaining water for canals, and determining the flow of water in canals.

16th interrogatory. Suppose the dams proposed by the government were to be built of riprap, what would be the effect on the waste of water?

Answer. It is very doubtful whether, in a low stage of the water, it would flow over the dam. It would probably all waste through the dam before it could be brought to the crest of the dam. I have frequently, in constructing railroads where the embankment was from 50 to 60 feet in height, across a stream of 15 feet wide, and water in ordinary stage 6 inches in depth, formed an embankment of rock for the first 30 or 40 feet in height. With a base 196 feet it would pass all the water through it without injury to the embankment, even in high stages of the water. I have also passed water through an embankment where the base would be 50 feet, where the water in high stage would be from 4½ to 6 feet above the bed of the stream embankment made in the same way as the dam of the government appears to be, of riprap. This method is frequently resorted to by engineers to save the expense of constructing culverts.

The present riprap dam already constructed at Great Falls by the government is no better than those which we make for embankments I have described. The character of the work is the same; that is, the stone are thrown in hapazard and filled up as best it can be done afterwards.

FEBRUARY 2, 1863.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

Marvin Porter recalled.

1st question. Have you made an examination of dam No. 1 on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal? And if so, state what is its condition.

Answer. I have examined dam No. 1 of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and find it more or less injured where the current strikes it directly; and that portion of the dam from the mouth of the feeder to the angle in the dam, and also about one-half of that portion between the angle and the island in the river has been partially carried away from the lower side of the dam, the stone being thrown up in an irregular manner by the action of the water evidently, and many of them deposited in the bed of the river below. The water does not rise to the top of the dam in this part of it, but passes through, showing the lines of the inner angle of the dam. The same may be said of some portion of the dam on the westerly side between the island and the Virginia shore.

1st cross-interrogatory. *When did* you make the examination?

Answer. On Saturday, the 31st day of January.

The following testimony of Mr. John G. Stone, a former superintendent upon the "Chesapeake and Ohio canal," was taken in the same case, to show the instability of the feeder dams constructed of "riprap" on the Potomac river.

Witnesses for the United States.

John G. Stone, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, in answer to interrogatories proposed by Joseph H. Bradley, esq., counsel for the United States, as follows:

1st interrogatory. What is your name, residence, and occupation?

Answer. My name is John G. Stone; my residence, Georgetown, D. C.; my occupation, a wood merchant.

2d interrogatory. Were you at any time, and for how long a period, and in what capacity, employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal?

Answer. I was employed on said canal in the spring of 1832, as a volunteer rodman under Mr. Purcell and Mr. Cruger, civil engineers of that company, during the location of the canal, and afterwards as assistant engineer in the construction of the work; and, after the completion of the work, as division superintendent, under Mr. Fisk; and afterwards, as general superintendent; so that, with an intermission of one or two years, I was employed there for about twenty-five years.

Cross-examination by J. B. Stewart, Esq., counsel for the claimants.

1st cross-interrogatory. What is the special office of the dams on the canal?

Answer. They form feeders to supply the canal with water.

2d cross-interrogatory. State specifically how each dam was built.

Answer. The first and second dams were built with riprap stones. The third dam is the Harper's Ferry dam, built by the government; it is partly now a masonry dam. Dam No. 4 was built of timber filled in with stone, and replaced by a masonry dam. Dam No. 5 is the same, a crib dam filled in with stone, and is now being replaced by a masonry dam. Dam No. 6 is a crib dam filled in with stone. Dam at Cumberland, called No. 8, is a masonry dam.

3d cross-interrogatory. Why were dams Nos. 1 and 2 built differently from the others?

Answer. I don't know any reason why, except that the riprap dams answered the purpose to raise the water a few feet, and the other dams were stronger and answered the purpose better to resist the water at a greater height.

4th cross-interrogatory. Were all these dams built across the river?

Answer. I am not certain about the Seneca dam; all the others are.

5th cross-interrogatory. To operate as canal feeders, how are dams 1 and 2 arranged as to the line of the current?

Answer. Dam No. 1 inclines up the river a little to an island, and then goes from the island straight across the river. Dam No. 2 inclines up the river.

6th cross-interrogatory. How were dams Nos. 1 and 2 repaired, and how often?

Answer. Dam No. 1 has never been repaired since it was rebuilt with large stone. Before that it was repaired whenever the water would get extremely low in the river each year. Dam No. 2 would be repaired in the same way whenever the water would get extremely low.

7th cross-interrogatory. Were not dams 4 and 5 rebuilt of masonry to make them hold water and stand freshets?

Answer. They were. The timbers were rotten—the dams required repairing, and the canal board concluded to rebuild them of masonry instead of having to repair them constantly.

8th cross-interrogatory. How long after you repaired dam No. 1, as you have stated, did you continue as general superintendent?

Answer. I am not certain, but think it was about three or four years.

9th cross-interrogatory. Do you know whether that dam has been repaired since you were superintendent?

Answer. I do not; I don't think it has. I have passed there repeatedly.

F.

COMMUNICATION FROM S. SEYMOUR, ESQ., TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, IN REFERENCE TO THE SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
Washington, May 18, 1863.

SIR: The specifications for the completion of the distributing reservoir, near Drovers' Rest, require the interior slopes to be faced with broken stone, as shown by the drawings. "Riprap will be composed of sound, hard, and durable stone, in blocks not exceeding three inch nor less than one and a half inch cubes, to be spread evenly on the surfaces, which will first be trimmed to the proper slopes."

I have always entertained the opinion that this finish would not be sufficient to protect the banks from the action of the water during high winds, and have incidentally stated my convictions in two communications to the department—one dated October 16, 1862, and the other dated April 24, 1863.

Not feeling entirely willing, however, to take the responsibility of recommending a change in the specifications, in opposition to the views of the chief engineer, without first consulting other engineers of skill and experience in such matters, I addressed, under date of 11th instant, a communication, of which the following is a copy, to James P. Kirkwood, esq., the chief engineer of the Brooklyn water works, Alfred W. Craven, esq., chief engineer and commissioner of the Croton aqueduct, and James Slade, esq., city engineer of Boston, and engineer of the Boston water works.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
Washington, May 11, 1863.

DEAR SIR: The present specification for the receiving reservoir of the Washington aqueduct requires that the interior slopes "shall be faced with broken stone in blocks not exceeding three inch nor less than one and a half inch cubes, to be spread evenly on the surfaces."

The water surface of the reservoir will be about fifty acres, and will be very much exposed to high winds.

Will you be good enough to inform me whether, in your opinion, this finish will afford an adequate and suitable protection to the banks, and oblige

Yours, very respectfully,

S. SEYMOUR,
Consulting Engineer Washington Aqueduct,
411 *Pennsylvania Avenue.*

JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Esq.,
Civil Engineer, &c., New York.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Croton Aqueduct.
JAMES SLADE, Esq.,
City Engineer, &c., Boston.

The following are copies of replies received from Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. Craven. Mr Slade's reply has not yet been received:

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK,
May 14, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have only to-night received your note of the 11th.

The broken stone which you mention as specified for the water faces of your receiving reservoir is frequently applied on a bed for stone paving. I have never known loose stone of any size used by itself on the water slopes of any reservoir, and I presume that I have seen the best in this country, and some of the best in Great Britain. Such a reservoir as you describe wants to be very carefully paved to protect its banks from the effects of high winds.

Very respectfully,

JAMES P. KIRKWOOD.

S. SEYMOUR, Esq.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
May 15, 1863.

SIR: Owing to my absence from the city your note did not reach me until this morning.

In reply to your question, I beg to say that, with slopes of ordinary inclination and banks of ordinary materials, I should think a common facing of broken stone inadequate as a protection; but without more specific data than are contained in your letter, I do not feel justified in giving an opinion on the question proposed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. CRAVEN.

S. SEYMOUR, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, &c., Washington.

Inasmuch as the opinions expressed by these gentlemen correspond with my own, as well as with those of every practical engineer with whom I have conversed, I therefore respectfully recommend that the specifications be changed to something like the following:

The interior slopes or water faces of the reservoir will be faced with broken stone six inches thick, upon which will be laid a rubble wall of one foot in thickness, to be composed of stone extending through the wall, laid at right angles with the slope, and sufficiently large to resist the action of the water.

The face of the wall to be well wedged and pointed with pinners or spalls so as to prevent the water from displacing any portion of the wall or the broken stone underneath. The top of the wall will be connected with a pavement rounded over the upper front angle and extending three feet back on the top of the bank, the pavement to be six inches thick, and composed either of small field or quarried stone of uniform size compactly laid on their ends and well bedded to an uniform surface in broken stone or clean, hard gravel. The top of the bank from the outer edge of the pavement will be finished with a slope of one in ten inclining from the reservoir, so as to shed the surface water away from the reservoir into drains prepared for that purpose.

I suggest the above as merely a modification of the present specification, with a view of greatly increasing the permanency and value of the work, without adding materially, if anything, to its present cost. Were the work to be started anew, I would recommend, as a proper finish for the water faces, a thickness of *at least* eight inches of broken stone, and a slope wall eighteen inches thick, *laid in* mortar.

The interior slopes of the reservoir should have a uniform inclination of two to one, if the plan of facing above is adopted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

S. SEYMOUR, *Consulting Engineer.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *May* 21, 1863.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have received a letter from Mr. Slade, of which the following is a copy:

BOSTON, *May* 19, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th has been received. The facing for the reservoir, made of stones as you describe, will be totally inadequate, unless, indeed, they are laid up in full beds of cement, which, as I understand, is not intended, the waves will wash it down in a short time. I should not allow any stone in it of less than six inches depth, and the larger the better.

Yours, truly,

JAMES SLADE.

S. SEYMOUR, Esq.,
Consulting Engineer, Washington.

G.

PAPER IN RELATION TO THE RECEIVING AND DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIRS, PREPARED BY MR. J. J. R. CROES, PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ENGINEER, W. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following notes on the receiving and distributing reservoirs:

RECEIVING RESERVOIR.

The object proposed in the construction of the receiving reservoir at Powder Mill branch was twofold: first, to give storage capacity in case of accidents occurring to the aqueduct; secondly, to furnish a large area in which the water might have opportunity to remain comparatively quiet and deposit its impurities.

The first object is, to some extent, accomplished, the capacity being, above the bottom of the aqueduct, one hundred and sixty-three million gallons. The experience of the past four years has shown that the hopes entertained of the purification of the water were not well grounded, and for the following reasons:

Four or five streams are constantly discharging into the basin, each draining a hilly country, and consequently swollen and muddied by every rain. The hill-sides sloping up from all sides of the reservoir discharge their surface water into it. Every shower, therefore, brings in a supply of turbid water, which continues running for some days from the streams. The water, for the most part, is shallow; the area, compared with the length of shore-line, small, and the banks unprotected from the wash of the waves. In a broad sheet of deep water, these reasons would not count for so much; but here is an area of fifty-three acres, with a shore-line of fifteen thousand feet, and a width varying from two hundred to five hundred feet. The wind, sweeping down through the gorges of the hills, *dashes the waves against the shores unprotected from their action and stirs up the mud.*

The theory that the water from the aqueduct, entering the reservoir some three thousand six hundred feet from the outlet, would diffuse itself over this area, and deposit its sediment in the passage, is good, but, unfortunately in this case, the object is entirely defeated by the mountain streams and the immense unprotected shore-line. This might have been foreseen, and means taken to bring the water directly to the city from the Potomac without passing through this basin when muddied by the streams, and also to protect the shores with stone.

But, independently of this consideration, a due regard to the liability to accidents would demand that some provision for a separate supply should be made. Should the dam, for instance, give way, there would be no means of procuring water in the city, the conduit discharging the water from the river directly into this reservoir. Such an accident, though not very probable, is by no means impossible. There are now, and have been for some time, two streams passing through the dam, but as yet doing no damage.

At present the conduit passes through a rock tunnel, six hundred and twenty-six feet in length, to reach the upper end of the reservoir. Midway in this tunnel a large chamber is excavated, and a waste-weir built, to lead off the water from which a drift, three hundred and fifty feet long, is tunnelled through the rock, and walled and arched with masonry.

From where the conduit line would diverge to form the connection with the conduit below the reservoir, the line, as constructed, has cost $37,000. To have built it directly to form such connection would have cost, at the prices then paying, $61,000—a difference of $24,000. Now, the same work, with the necessary additional gate-house, is estimated to cost $99,200, or, altogether, $75,200 more than it should have done at first. The necessity for it is actually no greater now than it was then. Only it is more obvious, after the experience of a few years.

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

The distributing reservoir at "Drovers' Rest" is, in form, nearly a rectangle 2,250 feet long, and about 850 feet wide at the flow line, having forty-four acres of water surface, a depth of water of eleven feet, and capacity of 150,850,000 United States gallons. It is divided into two parts by an embankment running across it—the upper or western division having an area of twenty-five acres, and the lower or eastern nineteen acres.

The inner slopes, as originally designed, were to be partially covered with a riprap of small, broken stone.

Three changes are proposed in the plans for this structure.

The first, now carrying into execution, relates to the slope facings.

The second relates to the division embankment and the drainage arrangements.

Both of these changes are discussed in the annual report of the chief engineer and recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in his report.

The third change relates to the increase of the capacity of the reservoir.

With regard to the first proposed change, the original specifications for the water facings of this reservoir require that the slopes be covered to a thickness of eighteen inches, with small stones (three-inch cubes) beginning one foot above the present water level, and ending seven feet below the same.

By this plan that portion of the bank above the riprap is left unprotected from the action of the waves, and the lower portion of the slopes is also left without protection.

The question to be considered is, whether by this means sufficient security is afforded to the embankments.

The requisites of a slope facing are: first, that it should protect the bank *from* washing; second, that it should have sufficient weight to prevent the

saturated earth-bank from sliding inwards in case the water in the reservoir is drawn down suddenly; third, that the materials of which it is composed should be sufficiently weighty, and so disposed as to prevent their being displaced by the action of the waves.

A reference to the experience of some other reservoirs will show the necessity of extending the facings to the top and bottom of the bank, and making them of heavier stones than were called for by the original plan.

On the reservoirs of the Brooklyn and New York water works, the waves, in an ordinary high wind, wash up from ten to fifteen feet on the slopes, frequently dashing over the top of the bank. On the 23d of April, 1859, the waves in one division of the Ridgewood reservoir, in Brooklyn, twelve acres in area, washed to the top of the embankment, a vertical height of nine feet, cutting out the earth and gravel between and behind the stones with which the bank was faced, and causing many of them to settle backwards from six to eight inches. This wall was composed of stones not less than twelve inches in thickness, laid upon the earth embankment, with the joints well squared and fitted together, but without the backing of broken stone used in the wall now laying at the "Drovers' Rest" reservoir. The damage caused by the waves was so great that it was necessary to relay a large portion of the wall, and fill all the joints with cement and concrete.

I specify the day above mentioned, as it was the one on which the waves ran highest during that season, but like injury was done to the wall every day for several weeks, until the water was drawn off and the wall repaired, as stated. The original design terminated the wall just above flow-line; after this, however, it was carried to the top of the bank and coped. It was about this time that the wall on the New Croton reservoir was beginning to be laid. The effect produced by the failure of the Ridgewood wall was such, that the plans were changed on the Croton reservoir, involving great additional expense.

These facts show the necessity of extending the slope facing to the top of the bank for protection; and as the water will frequently be lowered in the reservoir, it is no less essential that it should be carried further down the slopes than was originally contemplated.

The wind, sweeping over the large area, would dash the waves against the wall with sufficient force to dislodge such small stones and roll them to the bottom; while in winter, the ice, especially when the water was falling, would very effectually destroy a riprap wall of "stones broken into cubes of not more than three nor less than one and a half inches."

In September, 1859, the water being drawn rapidly from the Detroit reservoir, the saturated earth of the embankments slid forward, carrying with it the water facings.

In December, 1863, one of the mains of the Jersey City water works having burst, the reservoir at Belleville was suddenly emptied, and a like result ensued. These reservoirs were lined with brick walls, laid in cement, and supposed to be water-tight. They were sufficiently so to prevent the water in the bank from running out through them; but no facing of ordinary cheapness has yet been discovered which will prevent water from penetrating the bank to some depth. Had these been heavy stone walls, instead of light brick ones, the accidents would probably not have occurred.

While a dry wall, allowing the water to run out more freely, is preferable in such a case, any wall at all which is not carried down to the foot of the slopes and there well bedded but adds to the danger.

It is very evident that a riprap facing to the slopes, covered in its turn with stones sufficiently large to resist the action of the waves, and so laid as not to be affected by the anchor ice, is preferable to a facing of small stones entirely. The large stones prevent the small ones from being washed from their places, while

the small ones prevent the earth from being washed from the banks through the joints of the large ones, as happened on the Ridgewood reservoir.

It has been urged, in opposition to this change of plan, that the cost will be greater, and that, moreover, it will not be carrying out the original designs of the Washington aqueduct, and therefore should not be made on any account—that is to say, a plan devised eleven years ago must be adhered to, because it *was* made then, notwithstanding experience has clearly demonstrated, within those eleven years, that the plan is faulty in many respects. That economy which looks to a diminution of first cost, regardless of future expense in repairs, is a very false economy.

Experience and reason showing that the slopes should be covered from top to bottom, I propose further to show that the additional cost of putting on the present wall instead of riprap is slight in itself, and very small in proportion to the advantages to be gained.

The price for which A. A. McGaffey agreed in 1858, when labor was cheap, to furnish and lay the riprap was $1 50 per cubic yard. It was then expected that a considerable portion of the material could be obtained from the excavation in the reservoir. Under his contract no work was ever done on the wall.

In September, 1862, S. L. Rodgers & Co. agreed to furnish and lay the stone for $1 70 per cubic yard. These contractors soon found that it was impossible for them to do the work at this price, and made repeated applications for an increase of compensation.

I am convinced that they could not have laid this work for anything near their contract price, and they would have thrown up the contract for this reason, had it not been annulled in August, 1863, for their inefficiency and delays in the prosecution of the work. Nothing was done by them on the slope wall, except the furnishing of a small proportion of the stone.

The items to be examined in estimating the cost of the riprap work are the price of stone in the quarry, cost of quarrying, cost of breaking, cost of carting, and cost of spreading stone on the slopes.

There being no stone in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir suitable for this work, it is necessary to procure materials from quarries on the canal bank, the nearest of which is about one mile distant from the reservoir, and one hundred feet below its level. The least price charged by the owners for stone from these quarries is believed to be twelve cents per yard. The stone is of a nature difficult to quarry, and the quarries contain much that is unfit for the work, and which has to be removed. The cost of quarrying is at the minimum one dollar per yard.

Then the stones must be broken by hand into three inches cubes, costing seventy cents per yard.

A horse, cart, and driver, costing $2, will make ten trips per day, averaging half a yard per trip, making the cost of hauling forty cents per yard. The stone being dumped on the edge of the bank, two men can adjust twenty yards per day, making the cost of spreading fifteen cents per cubic yard.

We have, therefore, the following as the cost of the riprap facing:

Price of stone in the quarry, per cubic yard	$0 12
Cost of quarrying	1 00
Cost of breaking	70
Cost of carting	40
Cost of spreading	15
Total	2 37
Add 20 per cent. for superintendence, profits, &c	47
Total cost	2 84

For slope wall, with riprap backing, the cost of the preparation of the stone somewhat less, but that of quarrying and laying the same is increased. The cost is as follows:

Price of stone in the quarry	$0 12
Cost of quarrying	1 25
Cost of carting	40
Cost of preparing and laying stone	1 04
	2 81
Add 20 per cent for superintendence, profits, &c.	56
Total cost	3 37

The contract price is actually $3 per yard, which, from the above calculation, seems by no means to be exorbitant.

The quantity of slope facing was estimated on October 1, 1862, by the then chief engineer at ten thousand yards (under the original plan,) of which the cost, estimated at the above prices, would be—

8,800 cubic yards riprap, at $2 84 per yard	$24 992
1,200 cubic yards slope wall around gate-houses, at $3 per yard	3 600
Total	28 592

As stated above, it would be necessary to cover the whole slope with stone. Supposing the work done in this style, and the contractors allowed the price calculated above, which is considered barely a paying one at present prices for labor, the cost would be—

17,000 cubic yards riprap, at $2 84 per yard	48 280
1,400 cubic yards slope wall, at $3 per yard	4 200
Total	52 480
The cost of the slope wall, as building under the present contract, will be, 20,300 cubic yards, at $3 per yard	60 900
An increase of	$8 420

By no means a large amount when we consider the great superiority of the plan involving the greater cost. The quantity of wall is greater than that estimated for the riprap, it being made heavier on the more exposed portions of the embankment.

With respect to the above estimate of cost of riprap, it must be borne in mind that prices both of labor and materials have advanced fully fifty per cent. since July, 1862, when S. L. Rogers & Co. made their bid.

The second change in plan requires some explanation also.

The theory of the reservoir, as planned by Captain Meigs, is this: The water will be introduced at one end, fill the west basin, and there having time and space to settle, will flow in a thin sheet of pure water over the division embankment, left for that purpose, a little below the ordinary flow-line, and be drawn to the city from the other end of the eastern division. Communication between the two basins is had by a culvert through the division bank about twenty-five feet below flow-line. This culvert to be closed ordinarily by a stop-cock.

If ever the water in the receiving reservoir falls to the level of 144 feet above the *datum* line, this overfall will cease to work. If ever it is found advisable to reduce the pressure on the conduit, as the overfall requires a head on the conduit of at *least two and a half* feet, the same will be the effect. In such

case, instead of passing pure water to the eastern division, we must open the culvert and pass the lowest and, therefore, most impure water. Practically, this will be the case nine-tenths of the time. The daily supply to the city will in a few years reach thirty millions of gallons. In this case the upper basin will hold only three days' supply, and the water from the aqueduct coming in at the bottom of the reservoir, will tend to keep the lower stratum of water in continual agitation, and prevent the deposit of sediment called for by the plan. When passed through the culvert, it will probably reach the second basin in a worse state than it entered the first.

With the present arrangements at the effluent gate-house, it is impossible to draw surface water to the city, and at the same time to waste any of the impure water at the bottom of the reservoir. The supply of surface water to the pipes is regulated by stop-plank; the drain pipes being on a level with and close to the service pipes, the stop-plank must all be removed to enable bottom water to be drawn off, and this will also allow it to enter the service pipes.

The advantage of having an arrangement for separate drainage and supply is obvious. The experience of other cities affords many examples of it, of which one may be here cited.

In Albany, during the summers of 1854 and 1855, the water was very impure and offensive. The construction of the gate-house at the reservoir was such that all the supply to the city was drawn from the bottom. Investigation showed that at the reservoir "the water taken from the surface emitted no odor, and tasted sweet, but on going to the waste-weir, through which the water taken from the bottom of the reservoir was flowing, a *most nauseous odor* revealed itself." The stop-plank arrangement for regulating the supply is, at the best, an awkward and inconvenient one.

Besides, the present plan gives no separate drainage to the western division of the reservoir. If from any cause the water there should become very impure, while that in the eastern was still serviceable, or if there should be a leak making it necessary to draw off the water, the eastern division would also be necessarily emptied, causing a great loss of water and of time. The original plan of Captain Meigs contemplated a separate drainage into the canal from this basin. It is unfortunate that this idea was abandoned.

In considering the improvements which might be made on this reservoir, the plan suggested by the shape of the reservoir and the natural conformation of the surrounding ground would be, to have the influent gate-house at the north, and the effluent at the south end of the division bank, with separate inlets to each division, and an independent drain from each leading directly to the canal, while the service pipes would also run directly down the hill to the river road, and along that to the city. But as the gate-houses are already partly built, this can not now be done, so the best adaptation must be made of the existing structure. The fact that the central drainage trench projected in the original plan has been partially excavated makes it cheaper to avail ourselves of it. We wish to secure a separate discharge from the western division at any level, an overfall communication between the two basins, an independent discharge at any level from the eastern basin, and separate drainage from each basin.

To accomplish these objects it is proposed to carry up the division bank the height of the other banks, and build in its centre a gate-house having an inlet to the western division, an overfall for the surface water to pass to the eastern division, and four gate-openings—one leading to the eastern division at a low level, and the other three for drawing service or drainage water from various heights into a central well or bay, whence a culvert will lead to the effluent pipe vault, where by an arrangement of stop-cocks the water can be turned either to the city, or into the drain channel.

A wall with gate openings at various heights should also be constructed in the effluent gate-house, which can easily be done. All of which is estimated to cost less than $30,000, with an incalculable gain to the city in the purity of its

and the advantageous arrangements for drawing. The working of this ement is so very lucidly explained in the annual report of the chief en-, (page 6,) that it is needless to dwell longer on it.

third proposed change appears fully as important as the others. It con- deepening the reservoir, so as to give greater storage capacity. It is ed to excavate the bottom to a depth of twenty-four feet below flow-line, teen feet below the present bottom. The lower slopes to be paved with a wall, where the slope wall is already built, a berm ten feet wide to be left base. This will give an additional capacity of 149,050,000 gallons, making hole capacity 299,900,000 gallons. This will require about 460,000 cubic of excavation, and 15,000 cubic yards of slope wall, and is estimated to 223,100 in addition to the cost on the present plan.

ile the capacity is thus greatly increased, an object greatly to be de- and one much sought after now by all the large cities, (New York ust completed a reservoir holding 944,000,000 gallons,) I do not ler this as the chief benefit to be derived from the change. I have y mentioned the probability that the flow-line will in practice be ne- ily lowered from 146 feet above datum. I must again speak of it in onnection, as I consider the subject a very important one. At the influent ouse, the bottom of the conduit is two feet below the ordinary bottom of eservoir; the crown of the arch is therefore four feet below the assumed ine. Experience goes to show that a masonry conduit like this one can- safely trusted to bear such pressure. On the Croton aqueduct, which is ll constructed as any in the country, and has stood for twenty years, it has considered dangerous for several years to put a head of water on the crown arch. Whenever it is done, leaks break out in fresh places.

e danger arises, not from the upward pressure, tending to lift the arch, but the lateral pressure, which tends to split the conduit longitudinally, open- acks at the top and bottom. No difficulty is to be apprehended where the ary is below the natural surface of the ground, but only in embankments, the weight of the superincumbent earth may not be sufficient to hold the ary together in certain contingencies.

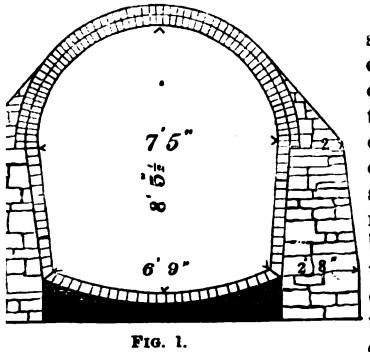
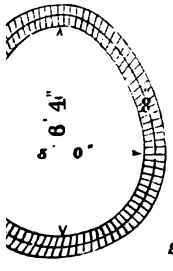


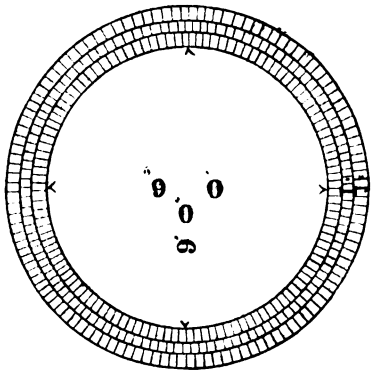
FIG. 1.

The Croton aqueduct is of the section shown in Fig. 1. Of this the assistant engineer says: "The stone masonry outside of the brick-work was intended to be strong enough to resist the pressure of the water without the weight of the outside bank; but it does not prove to be so. The consequence is, that when a rain and thaw loosen the earth of the bank, and a sharp frost shrinks the bank, taking the weight from the masonry, it causes cracks, if the water stands more than three inches above the spring-line of the arch."



The section of the Boston aqueduct is shown in Fig. 2. Of late years it has been run under a head. The engineer, in his report for 1863, says: "The difficulty resulting from cracks in the brick aqueduct is a serious one, and from the additional duty imposed on the aqueduct by using it as a pipe, under a head, is liable to increase with the increase in the consumption of water, unless measures are taken to strengthen those portions of the aqueduct resting upon embankments by concrete foundations and backing of the *same material* as high as the top of the invert."

FIG. 2.



The section of the Washington aqueduct is shown in Fig. 3. The masonry not being sufficient to withstand the thrust of the water without support from the bank, any shrinkage relieving the pressure of the earth will cause the ring to open at top and bottom when full of water. This has already occurred in some instances.

FIG. 3.

For size and form this conduit is as yet an experiment. While able, according to calculation, to bear much more pressure, some slight defect in materials or workmanship, not to be guarded against even by the careful supervision and inspection exercised over the construction of this work, may destroy the value of some portion of the conduit. The fact that cracks have already occurred, goes to prove the soundness of this opinion, and to show that we will not always be able to carry the proposed height of water in the reservoir.

Suppose, then, that the water must be drawn down to the level of the crown of the arch. This will reduce the depth of water in a large portion of the reservoir to seven feet. This depth is not sufficient to insure purity of water, especially in this latitude, where the heat of the summer sun is so intense.

Shallow reservoirs are condemned by engineers in this country and abroad. An eminent English engineer says: "If shallow reservoirs are exposed to the heat of the sun in summer, they give rise to vegetable and animal life." Another says: "I do not know exactly what depth is required in a reservoir to prevent vegetation. I have known considerable vegetation in *ten feet water*." The engineer of the Philadelphia water works, in his report for January, 1859, says: "By raising the banks of the Kensington reservoir seven feet, sufficient additional depth would be obtained to add materially to the purity of the water. Much of the difficulty here has been on account of the want of depth of water in the reservoir." The depth of this reservoir was fourteen feet.

The same engineer, in his report for 1860, speaking of the subsiding reservoir for the 24th ward works, says: "The depth of water is of the greatest importance in purifying by subsidence;" and recommends the construction of additional subsiding reservoirs. In his report for 1862 he says of the Fairmount reservoirs, that "when full, they only contain fourteen feet of water, a depth insufficient in our climate," and recommends an increase of depth. The water in the Corinthian avenue reservoir, twenty-seven feet deep, he says is better than that in any of the others. "On account of its greater depth and capacity, the water has time to deposit many of its impurities, and to decompose others, as well as escapes that degree of overheating in the sun's rays which encourages the growth of confervæ and animalcules, and the putrescent decomposition of organic matter."

The chief engineer of the Jersey City water works, in his report for 1856, says: "The advantage of keeping a large supply of water in the distributing reservoir is seen in the improved quality of the water by being allowed to stand for a considerable length of time before it is used. There is a marked *difference* between the appearance of the water when it is used in the city almost *as soon as* it is pumped, and as it appears after being allowed to settle for

veral days in the reservoir before distribution." Similar remarks are found attered through the reports of water-works engineers all over the country, to iote which would require more space than can here be given. I have merely ade these few extracts at random to show the great importance attached to e subject by others.

With the supposed reduction of depth in this reservoir, the opportunities for :position of sediment are certainly diminished, the water being kept in more pid motion, as the quantity *in transitu* bears a larger proportion to the whole ass. At this level the reservoir will contain ninety-four and one-half million llons, a small quantity for storage.

I have said before that increased storage capacity is sought in all the large ties. The report of the water-works engineers all over the country abound ith complaints of deficiency in this respect, and recommend the construction ' larger reservoirs. Large sums of money are annually expended for that pur- ɔse, much of which might have been saved by the adoption of proper measures ı the first place. The reservoir at "Drovers' Rest" is now in better condition ır making such improvements than it ever will be again. The gate-houses re- uire but little alteration, the pipes, as before stated, being below the proposed ew grade of the bottom; and the surplus material can be more advantageously isposed of now than at any future time.

It is difficult to understand why it should have been originally designed to be ɔ shallow, except from motives of economy. For the reasons given above, it ppears that it would be very mistaken economy to build it so.

n the estimates of the cost of the completion of the Washington aqueduct, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by the late chief engineer, in 1862, the item for the distributing reservoir is	$30,499
n the estimate submitted by the present chief engineer, in 1863, the corresponding item is	87,720
ncrease of estimated cost	57,221
·o which add amount paid for said work from October 1, 1862, to October 1, 1863	28,534
·otal increase of estimated cost	85,755

So very remarkable a discrepancy requires an explanation.

A portion of the difference arises from the change of plan for slope facings.

n 1862, the estimate provided for 8,800 cubic yards rip rap at $1 70	14,960
" " " 1,200 cubic yards slope wall, at $3	3,600
·otal	18,560
·he estimate of 1863 was for 20,300 cubic yards wall, at $3	60,900
ncrease	42,340

This leaves still for the earthwork, &c., a difference of $43,415.

When the work on the reservoir was resumed in 1862, cross-sections were ıken of the embankments, and the quantity requisite to finish them was taken ı the basis of the estimate of work to be done. The bottom, whence the ıaterial was to come, was not cross-sectioned, and, consequently, neither en- neers nor contractors knew how much was to be taken out.

The estimate of 1862 called for cubic yards excavation.....	26,200
When the present chief engineer took charge in July, 1863, the bottom was carefully cross-sectioned, and it was found that the amount of excavation required to comply with the specification, was.....c. y. 66,200	
Add excavation done, Oct. 1, 1862, to Oct. 1, 1863 ..c. y. 64,509	
Total which was to have been done October 1, 1862.....c. y.	130,709
Under estimated October 1, 1862 .....c. y.	104,509

This shows that the above increase of $43,415 in the estimate of the cost of the reservoir earthwork is not due to any change of plan, or alteration in the actual quantity of work to be done.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. R. CROES,
Principal Assistant Engineer W. A.

SILAS SEYMOUR, ESQ.,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent, W. A.

H.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—MAINS LAID BY THE UNITED STATES.

In the effluent screen well at the distributing reservoir are laid four 48-inch mouth-pieces for the supply of the city. Of these, one is now furnished with a 12-inch discharge, for draining the reservoir; another is capped in the pipe-vault; a third is reduced to 30 inches in the vault; and the fourth to 12 inches.

At the end of the seven-feet conduit around the reservoir is the auxiliary gate-house, in which is a 48-inch mouth-piece. The pipe on leaving the gate-house is reduced to 30 inches, and leads to the pipe-vault, a distance of about one hundred and fifty feet, where it is connected by vertical pipes with the 30-inch and 12-inch pipes above mentioned.

In the vault are four stop-cocks, viz:

One 48-inch; closing connection between reservoir and 30-inch main.

One 30-inch; closing connection between auxiliary gate-house and 30-inch main.

One 12-inch; closing connection between auxiliary gate-house and 12-inch main.

One 12-inch; closing connection between reservoir and 12-inch main.

Leaving the vault, the 12-inch and 30-inch mains run parallel about three thousand three hundred feet across the country to Foundry branch, where is a chamber containing a blow-off pipe from each main of its own size, and a 12-inch connecting pipe betweeen the two mains. There are here two 30-inch and three 12-inch stop-cocks, so arranged that the portion of either main between the reservoir and this point can be emptied, while the portion below is supplied from the other main. Three hundred feet east of this chamber is the lowest point outside of the city on the pipe line. The pipe is here only fifteen feet above the *datum* line, making a fall of one hundred and fifteen feet from the vault at the reservoir. From here the mains follow the road along the canal for about one thousand feet to College pond, which is crossed by an arch of one hundred and twenty feet span, composed of two 30-inch pipes. From here the 30-inch and 12-inch mains are continued along the river road and Bridge street, in Georgetown, about five thousand two hundred feet, to Rock creek, where both are enlarged to 48 inches diameter, and form an arch of two hundred feet span

ss the creek. In the west abutment of this bridge is a duplex water en-
, which forces water through Green, West, and High streets, to the high-
ice reservoir, on the corner of High and Road streets. The force main is
nches diameter for fifteen hundred and fifty feet, and is then reduced to 10
es for three thousand five hundred and thirty-eight feet. The water surface
he reservoir, when full, will be two hundred and twenty-five feet above the
em line.

t the east end of the Rock Creek bridge the pipes are again reduced respect-
y to 30 inches and 12 inches. The 30-inch main follows Pennsylvania av-
e to the circle, then deflects to the left and passes through "K" street, Massa-
setts avenue, and New Jersey avenue to "B" street north, where it runs east-
dly for one hundred and two feet, terminating in a dead end; a distance in
f about fifteen thousand feet. The 12-inch main, starting from Rock creek,
ws the line of Pennsylvania avenue and Eighth street east to the navy
l wharf. It passes around the Capitol square by "A" street north and First
et east. Total length about twenty-four thousand four hundred and ten feet.
'rom the corner of "B" street north and New Jersey avenue, a 20-inch main
through the reservation, (connecting at Pennsylvania avenue with the 12-inch
n, Maine avenue and "B" street south,) to a point opposite the south door
he Smithsonian Institute. Length five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven

'he branches from the 20-inch main are—

st. A 12-inch pipe down Four-and-a-half street, seven thousand eight hun-
l and seven feet long. At the penitentiary gate this is reduced to an 8-inch
, which runs two thousand and forty-seven feet to the United States arsenal.

d. A 12-inch pipe, nine hundred and thirty-eight feet long, to the fountain in
Smithsonian grounds.

d. A 6-inch pipe, three hundred and forty feet long, to the south door of the
ithsonian building.

'rom the 30-inch main branches a 12-inch pipe at Twenty-fourth street, which
s down that street two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven feet to the
servatory gate, is there reduced to a 4-inch pipe, which runs six hundred and
ty-nine feet through the Observatory grounds, and, again reduced to two
es, runs one hundred and forty-two feet further.

'he branches from the 12-inch main are—

st. A 4-inch pipe at Seventeenth street, leading to the fountain in the Presi-
t's grounds, nine hundred and eighty-six feet. This, reduced to two inches,
n runs one hundred and one feet further.

d. At Eighth street west, a 12-inch pipe runs up Eighth street, down F
l up Seventh streets, for two thousand four hundred and seven feet, supplying
Post Office and Patent Office. This, reduced to ten inches, runs up Seventh
et nine hundred and eighty-seven feet.

d. A 12-inch pipe up Four-and-a-half street to Judiciary square, one thou-
d one hundred feet.

th. At foot of Capitol hill, a 12-inch pipe to the fountain in the square,
hundred and forty-nine feet.

th. In A street north and New Jersey avenue, a 12-inch pipe, three hundred
l fifty-nine feet long, connects with the 30-inch main in B street.

Besides the stop-cocks on branch pipes at all intersections, there are on the
inch main stop-cocks at each end of the Rock Creek bridge, and on K street,
r Thirteenth, opposite the square.

On 12-inch main, there are cocks at Twenty-first street, Eighth street, New
sey avenue, corner of A and First streets, and navy yard wharf.

On the Patent Office branch, there is a stop-cock on the corner of F and
hth streets.

Summary of lengths of mains laid by government, with branch lines

	2″.	4″.	6″.	8″.	10″.	12″.	20″.	30″.
Pipe vault to College pond						4,597		4,597
Across College pond, double								375.
To Bridge 6						5,131.9		5,131.
Across Bridge 6, double								281.
To the Circle						1,634		1,634
To navy yard, by Pennsylvania avenue						22,774		
To B st., by K st. and N. Jersey avenue								13,627
From B street north to B street south							5,137	
Down 4½ street to U. S. arsenal				2,047		7,807		
To Smithsonian fountain						938		
To door of Smithsonian Institute			340					
Connection 20″ and 12″, Pennsylv'n av						38		
24th street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Observatory gate						2,567		
In Observatory grounds	142	689						
17th street and President's grounds	101	986						
To Post Office and Patent Office					987	2,407		
From B to A streets north						359		
4½ street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Judiciary square						1,100		
Branch to Capitol fountain						249		
In Georgetown:								
1st. From pump, Bridge 6, to Green st						1,550		
2d. To 7th and High streets					3,538			
3d. To centre of reservoir						342		
Total feet	243	1,675	340	2,047	4,525	51,493.9	5,137	25,646.5
Total miles	0.046	0.317	0.064	0.387	0.857	9.752	0.973	4.85
Total pipe laid by United States								17.3

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38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 84.

PETITION

OF

CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,

PRAYING

An appropriation for cleansing and improving the Washington canal.

MARCH 23, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia
MARCH 24, 1864.—Ordered to be printed

To the honorable Senate of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas the Washington canal, for several years last past used as a main sewer, has become filled up with a deposit from the washings of the lands contiguous to it, as well as from the several sewers emptying into it, thereby becoming, during certain seasons, detrimental to the health of the city:

Therefore we, the undersigned, citizens of Washington, respectfully petition your honorable body to make an appropriation for the removal of said deposit, which can be done at a comparatively trifling expense to the government.

And we would respectfully submit the following suggestions as the best and least expensive mode of performing the work, by which this object will not only be accomplished, but a great benefit will accrue to the United States, by making with this deposit new land on the swamp or marsh in the rear of the President's mansion, which is more particularly set forth on a map dated December 1, 1863, a copy of which, dated January 1, 1864, is also respectfully submitted.

The objects to be attained, if your honorable body grants the prayer of your petitioners, are:

1st. The cleaning of the canal, so much needed as a sanitary measure.

2d. The filling up of what is now a dangerous miasmatic swamp, which, in its present condition, is bare two-thirds of the time, and the noxious exhalations from which, during the summer and early autumn months, has made the presidential mansion so notoriously unhealthy as a place of residence, and which, to a very great extent, will remedy this evil.

Your petitioners believe that this object alone, without taking into consideration the other benefits herein named, should be a sufficient inducement to your honorable body to grant the appropriation.

3d. By giving more uniformity to the topography of that part of the city, rendering it much easier to embellish the grounds as a mall or park, for which the surrounding grounds are intended.

4th. By connecting the grounds of the President's mansion with those of the mall, the Smithsonian Institute, and the Capitol, thereby obviating the necessity of passing through the business part of the city.

5th. By creating fifteen acres of new land for the United States, adjoining the Washington Monument grounds, greatly improving the same.

6th. By greatly improving the interests of commerce, and making a saving to the government and citizens of Washington.

Since the taking for war purposes of the aqueduct bridge at Georgetown, the coal which formerly arrived at Alexandria *via* the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was brought in the canal barges direct to Washington. The taking of said bridge by the government necessarily compels the unloading of the barges at Georgetown, and the coal is carted thence to Washington at an expense not only to the government, but to the citizens, of one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

By cleaning the canal to its original depth, barges can arrive direct from Cumberland to Washington without unloading, thereby saving this additional expense.

Your petitioners estimate the cost of removing the material from the canal at forty thousand dollars. Fifty per cent. additional cost for piling and building a sea wall will make the proposed improvement, adding the fifteen acres of land at an expense (including the forty thousand dollars for cleaning) of four thousand dollars per acre, less than ten cents per square foot, while private property in the vicinity is now selling at from twenty-five to fifty cents per square foot.

This deposit would otherwise be carried to the river, to be to some extent reconveyed by floods to the canal. The estimate for removal is based upon the supposition that the material will be used for the improvement of government grounds, which if carried to the river will increase the cost.

Aside from the important fact that a positive necessity exists for cleaning the canal, a great public benefit will be derived from this mode of disposing of the material.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

William D. Wise.
H. K. Randall.
John. B. Turton
J. F. Brown.
Louis F. Whitney.
N. Young, M. D.
D. B. Clarke, M. D.
Z. D. Gilman,
James Y. Davis,
John B Blake, M. D.
James E. Morgan, M. D.
Harvey Lindsly, M. D.
John M. Young.
John M. Young & Bro.
J. E. Thompson.
James Andrew Wise.
Henry S. Barnes.
Jackson Bro & Co.
Samuel Bacon & Co.
Murray & Semmes.
Thomas Young.
William P. Drury.
W. W. Seaton.
Joseph Borrows, M. D.
Harvey, Clarke & Given.
Charles Wilson.
J. Van Reswick.
Samuel Norment.
Campbell & Son.
Geo. & Thos. Parker.
W. B. Magruder, M. D.
W. G. H. Newman, M. D.
H. C. Wilson.
W. E. Brown.
W. Wilson.
D. R. Hagner, M. D.
R. J. Joyce, M. D.
T. Feran.
Samuel Drury.
G. M. Dove, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.
Benjamin Beall.
Nicholas Acker.
Edward Clarke.
John F. Coyle.
Thomas Donoho.
E. Edmonston.
Johnson Eliot, M. D.
James C. McGuire & Co.
L. J. Middleton.
S. S. Parker.
L. F. Clark.
Thomas Stackpole.
S. R. Sylvester.
Joseph F. Hodgson.
George Sylvester, M. D.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY,

IN FAVOR OF

ployment of the Billinghurst and Requa battery in the public service.

4, 1864 —Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

RESOLUTIONS in relation to the Billinghurst and Requa battery.

lved, (house of assembly concurring,) That whereas it is thought l that the general government should be provided with the best means ce and defence in the present emergency; and whereas Col. James R. , of South Amboy, in this State, has made a satisfactory exhibition to islature of New Jersey of a most effective weapon, known as "The urst and Requa battery:" Therefore,

t resolved, (the house of assembly concurring,) That the attention of s be called to the said battery, with a view to an appropriation for its ment in the public service, believing that the simplicity and ingenuity ructure, the ease and precision with which it may be manœuvred, and the y of its execution, will render it famous among weapons of war.

be it resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to forward a these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

senate, February 11, 1864.—The above resolutions were this day adopted

AMOS ROBINS, *President.*

t: JOHN H. MEEKER,
Secretary of the Senate.

e house of assembly, February 16, 1864. The above resolutions were concurred in.

JOSEPH N. TAYLOR, *Speaker.*

st: LEVI SCOBEY, *Clerk.*

OF NEW JERSEY:

hitfield S. Johnson, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a concurrent resolution passed legislature of the State of New Jersey, having been approved in the nd duly signed by the president thereof on the eleventh day of Febru-

ary, A. D. 1864, and concurred in by the house of assembly on the sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1864, and signed by the speaker thereof. And I further certify that certificates, of which the following are copies, were and are appended to the foregoing resolutions, viz :

I have witnessed the exhibition of the battery, and approve these resolutions.
JOEL PARKER.

From what I have learned of the exhibition of the battery in this city, I approve of the within resolutions.

R. F. STOCKTON, JR.,
Adjutant General N. J. M.

TRENTON, *February* 18, 1864.

As the same have been taken from and compared with the original now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official [SEAL.] seal this nineteenth day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

W. S JOHNSON.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 86.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF RHODE ISLAND,

IN FAVOR OF

The proposed exploration of Eastern Asia by Dr. Macgowan.

MARCH 25, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1863.

RESOLUTION relative to a proposed exploration of Eastern Asia by Dr. Macgowan.

Resolved, That the scientific and industrial exploration of the unknown parts of Eastern Asia, proposed by Dr. Daniel J. Macgowan, and elucidated by him to the members of the general assembly of this State, merits, in the opinion of the general assembly, the attention of the general government.

A true copy. In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State this thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1863.

[SEAL.]

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 87.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

Aid in the construction of railroads running from Sioux City, in the State of Iowa, through St. Paul, to Hudson, on the St. Croix lake, thence to Superior or Bayfield, on Lake Superior.

MARCH 24, 1864 —Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to railroads running from Sioux City to Hudson, on the St. Croix lake, and asking congressional aid therefor

Whereas the government of the United States has granted to the State of Kansas and to the Territory of Nebraska certain aid for railroads therein, forming branches to and connecting the through Pacific road; and whereas it is material and important to the prosperity of the Pacific road that roads running from Sioux City to Lake Superior should be speedily built, thus developing the rich and uncultivated resources of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; and whereas, in a military point of view, the fact that in case of a war with England, the short Sault Saint Marie canal, the only connexion Lake Superior has with the great chain of lakes, would be in great danger of being rendered unnavigable, thus compelling the mining population of the settlements on the lakes to abandon the country; and whereas the settlers of the region thus to be developed are now constantly threatened by hostile and semi-hostile bands of Indians, whose presence would cease with the emigration that must follow the completion of such roads: Therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly, (the senate concurring,) That our senators and representatives in Congress are hereby instructed to use their most earnest endeavors to procure the same aid to the railroad companies running from Sioux City, in the State of Iowa, through St. Paul, to Hudson, on the St. Croix lake, and from thence to Superior or Bayfield, on Lake Superior, that Congress has heretofore granted to roads in the State of Kansas and Territory of Nebraska.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, duly authenticated, be transmitted by the secretary of state to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that the same be laid before their respective houses.

WILLIAM W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original joint resolution on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the [SEAL.] great seal of the State, at the capital in Madison, this 17th day of March, A. D. 1864.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 88.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

IN FAVOR OF

Opening to pre-emption the "Nome Lackee Indian reservation."

MARCH 31, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Department of State.

I, B. B. Redding, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of concurrent resolution, relative to "Nome Lackee Indian reservation," now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, California, the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1864.

B. B. REDDING,
Secretary of State,

[SEAL.]

By ——— ———,
Deputy.

Whereas the general government of the United States has entirely abandoned "Nome Lackee Indian reservation," situated in the county of Tehama, in this State; and whereas the Indians who were on the same have mostly died, and the remainder have scattered through the country; and whereas the said Nome Lackee Indian reservation is, in its present condition, of no use or benefit to the general government: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the assembly, (the senate concurring,) That the land composing the said Nome Lackee Indian reservation should be as speedily as possible thrown open to pre-emption, and placed back in the Marysville land district for the interest of agriculture, and that pre-emption claims be allowed settlers on the same.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, Secretary of the Interior, and to each of our senators and members of Congress.

Adopted February 15, 1864.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 89.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

grant of land to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota railroad

MARCH 30, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for an appropriation or grant of land to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota railroad.

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents: That the Southern Minnesota railroad, starting from La Crescent, in the county of Houston, State of Minnesota, is a work of great national importance, and will open to settlement a large extent of country that is now a great distance from navigable waters or from railroad facilities; that the country between the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers is capable of sustaining an immense population, and the settlement thereof is greatly retarded for the want of a railroad as a continuance of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway to a point on the Missouri river, at which it will reach a branch of the Pacific railroad; that as a great through route for our sister State, and as a part of the railroad system of the west, we believe the Southern Minnesota railroad is entitled to the fostering care of Congress.

Therefore your memorialists respectfully ask that a grant of lands to the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company be made that will aid the said company in vigorously pushing to completion their road.

The governor of this State is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this memorial to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

WM. W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
SMITH S. WILKINSON,
President of the Senate pro tem.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 90.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

A mail route from La Crosse, La Crosse county, to Viroqua, in Vernon county.

APRIL 1, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL for a tri-weekly mail route from the city of La Crosse, in La Crosse county, to Viroqua, in Vernon county.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents: That the interest and convenience of a large number of the inhabitants of the counties of La Crosse and Vernon, in the State of Wisconsin, would be greatly enhanced by the establishment of a tri-weekly mail route from the city of La Crosse, *via* Greenfield, Breckinridge, and Springville, to the village of Viroqua, in Vernon county, in this State.

Your memorialists respectfully ask that said mail route be established as aforesaid, at the earliest practicable period.

WM. W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 18, 1864.

JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1864.

SEAL.]

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC No. 91.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

The construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

APRIL 1, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the Niagara ship canal.

Resolved by the assembly, (the senate concurring,) That whereas the vast and rapidly increasing products of the western States require additional means of water communication between Lake Erie and the seaboard; and whereas the safety of the commerce and commercial cities of the upper lakes, as well as the security and independence of the government, demand a channel within our own lines adequate for the passage, in times of war, of war vessels between those lakes and the Atlantic ocean:

We deem the Niagara ship canal a work of unqualified national character, and of great military and commercial importance, and we invoke for its construction, in preference to any work of its kind, the active aid of Congress at the earliest period when the condition of the national finances shall admit of the expenditure.

WILLIAM W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 18, 1864.

JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original joint resolution on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1864.

SEAL.]

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL

OF

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

IN FAVOR OF

blishment of a mail route from Jordan, Scott county, via Lexington and e Sueur Centre, to Cleveland, Le Sueur county, in that State.

864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

RIAL to the Congress of the United States, for the establishment of a mail route rdan, Scott county, to Cleveland, Le Sueur county, *via* Lexington, Le Sueur

ostmaster General of the United States:

emorial of the legislature of the State of Minnesota respectfully s: That by reason of the rapidly increasing population and growing interests in the valley of the Minnesota river from Jordan, Scott Cleveland, Le Sueur county, the present mail facilities afforded to the that section of the State of Minnesota are entirely insufficient, and ely demand a through weekly mail route from Jordan, Scott county, and, Le Sueur county, *via* Lexington and Le Sueur Centre. That the ice of the inhabitants living along the line of said route would be romoted by the establishment of the said weekly mail service, for ur memorialists respectfully pray.

JARED BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
President of the Senate.

ved March first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

STEPHEN MILLER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, March 14, 1864.

y the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

OF

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK,

IN RELATION TO

General Robert Anderson.

, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

ONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS in relation to General Robert Anderson.

as General Robert Anderson, by his heroic defence of Fort Sumter, patriotic devotion to the flag of the country, under trials, temptations, s which have never been equalled, has impaired his health: Therefore,

ed, (if the senate concur,) That a just and patriotic estimate of the shed services of General Robert Anderson should, in the opinion of the re of the State, induce the Congress of the United States to place Gen- erson on the retired list of his country's veteran officers, with the full emoluments of his rank.

ed, That the governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress, with the hat, in all proper ways, they urge upon Congress such means as will ective the purpose of these resolutions.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Assembly, March 14, 1864.

bove resolutions were duly passed.
y order of the assembly:

J. B. CUSHMAN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Senate, March 22, 1864.

bove resolutions were duly passed.
y order of the senate:

JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original resolutions.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 94.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

The extension of the mail route No. 13,184, from Ephraim to Washington Harbor, in Door county, in that State.

APRIL 4, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for an extension of the mail route from Ephraim to Washington Harbor, in Door county.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents, that the interests and convenience of a large number of inhabitants of the county of Door, in this State, would be greatly enhanced by an extension of the present mail route number 13,184, from the post office at Ephraim to the post office at Washington Harbor, in Door county, in this State.

Your memorialists would respectfully ask that the extension of said mail service may be ordered at the earliest practicable period.

WM. W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 29, 1864.

JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the [SEAL.] great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 30th day of March, A. D. 1864.

E. A. SPENCER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 95.

MEMORIAL OF OFFICERS

OF THE

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,

PRAYING

The appointment of a commission for the exploration of Eastern Asia, as proposed by Dr. D. J. Macgowan.

APRIL 4, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned officers of the American Ethnological Society in New York beg leave respectfully to represent, that this society has passed a resolution highly approving the plan proposed by Dr. D. J. Macgowan, now of the United States army, for sending, by the general government, a commission to Eastern Asia, for diplomatic, commercial, scientific and agricultural purposes; and believing that the projected enterprise would conduce to the great advantage, profit and honor of our country, and to the benefit of science and humanity, the undersigned, in the name of the society, respectfully recommend the project above mentioned.

GEORGE FOLSOM,
President of the American Ethnological Society.
THEODORE DWIGHT,
Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK, *March* 14, 1864.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 96.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

The passage of an act requiring the issue of patents for land purchased from the Stockbridge Indians in conformity to an act of Congress approved March 3, 1843, and for the sale of the unsold lands of the Stockbridge reservations, and that the price be fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

APRIL 8, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress concerning Stockbridge lands in Calumet county, State of Wisconsin.

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents: That patents have been withheld from some of the purchasers of certain lots or parcels of land purchased from the Stockbridge Indians, in conformity with an act of Congress approved March 3, 1843; that the withdrawing of said patents from said purchasers subjects them to great annoyance; that the uncertainty of title to aforesaid lands retards improvements, and is therefore injurious to the occupant thereof, and to the public.

Your memorialists would therefore ask Congress to pass a law requiring the immediate issue of patents for said lands.

Your memorialists would further represent that the residents of the town of Stockbridge, in Calumet county, State of Wisconsin, are settlers upon lands of the Stockbridge reservations, and that the increased valuation of said lands is the result of their own labor, and the expenditure of their own money in making improvements; that it would be imposing a tax on their own industry to charge them a higher rate for said lands than other public lands are sold for.

Your memorialists, therefore, would respectfully ask your honorable body to pass an act authorizing the sale of said unsold lands, and fixing the price of the same at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or such other reasonable sum as your honorable body may deem reasonable and just.

The governor of the State of Wisconsin is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this memorial to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

WILLIAM W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 1, 1864.

JAMES F. LEWIS, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this fourth day of April, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 97.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[To accompany bill S. No. 226.]

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, and a copy of a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon the subject of providing means of subsistence for the Navajo Indians of New Mexico upon a reservation at the "Bosque Redondo," on the Pecos river, and recommending an appropriation to effect the objects contemplated.

APRIL 11, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 31st instant, and a copy of a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 4th instant, upon the subject of providing means of subsistence for the Navajo Indians of New Mexico upon a reservation at the "Bosque Redondo," on the Pecos river.

Concurring with the Commissioner in the views he expresses on the subject, and also with the War Department in relation to it, I have the honor to recommend that Congress appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to effect the objects contemplated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 31, 1864.

SIR: The commander of the department of New Mexico reports that there are now at the Bosque Redondo, 4,106 Navajo Indians, with strong probabilities that the *remainder of the tribe will* soon be collected at that place. General

Carleton estimates the entire number of these Indians at 5,000, but it is believed that this is an underestimate, and that the tribe, when collected, will number at least 7,000 souls.

These Indians have been at war with the people of New Mexico (with short intervals of peace) for nearly two centuries, and if the plan of colonization now commenced can be successfully carried out, it will relieve the treasury from the large expenditures that have been necessary in carrying on military operations against them, and will do much for the settlement and prosperity of New Mexico. It is important for the success of this plan that measures should be taken at once to establish them fully in their new homes; to provide for their wants in their changed condition, and to establish them fully in their determination to abandon their old homes and manner of living.

They are now dependent upon the War Department, but there is no appropriation under the control of the department from which their wants can be supplied, except that the issue of subsistence is justified by necessity, and must be continued until the Interior Department is prepared to assume their control and relieve this department from the burden of maintaining them.

It is important that this should be done as speedily as possible, and in this, and in whatever else that may be necessary to insure the success of this plan, the War Department will give its hearty co-operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Office Indian Affairs, April 4, 1864.

SIR: Referring to the letter of the Secretary of War, of the 31st ultimo, relative to the Navajo Indians at the Bosque Redondo, in New Mexico, I have the honor to state that, from the information received from various sources in that Territory, as well as from conferences held with General Canby, who has spent many years in that country, and is well acquainted with the habits and customs of said Indians, I learn that they are an agricultural and pastoral people, and that, if properly established at the new agency at Bosque Redondo, they will soon become self-sustaining. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the location as to be able to judge whether or not it is the best that could be found for them, but it is the opinion of the commandant of the military forces in New Mexico that the site is a proper one; and as the Indians are now, nearly all, held under military duress at that point, I do not think it best to look further for a new home for them.

In view of these facts, and appreciating the importance of early action in the premises, I have to recommend that an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars be asked from Congress for the purchasing agricultural implements, breaking ground, and subsisting said Indians during the next fiscal year, at the end of which time it is hoped that they will be able to maintain themselves by their own labor, said sum being, as I am informed by General Canby, the lowest by which these objects can be accomplished. The letter of the Secretary of War is returned herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

SANTA FÉ, N. M., *March* 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Colonel James L. Collins, former superintendent of Indian affairs New Mexico, goes to Washington city by this mail, at the solicitation of eneral James H. Carleton, now in command in this Territory, in order to place fore the Interior and War Departments and the Committee on Indian Affairs e condition of our Indian affairs in New Mexico. The Navajo nation, which s been for years plundering the people of New Mexico, killing and taking to captivity many of our people, finding that their stronghold, the cañon of elly, had been entered and taken by our troops, under Colonel Kit Carson, ve, unexpectedly to us all, surrendered, and are now in the hands of the mili- ry authorities to the extent and number of over five thousand, and they are ill coming in. These Indians have expressed a willingness to go to the servation on the Picos called the Bosque Redondo, to stay there and devote emselves to the pursuits of civilized life. I think that they will do so, and, provided for and supported for a few years, that these Indians will cease to e a tax on the government, and make as good citizens as the Pueblo Indians f this Territory. These Indians have surrendered a country as large as Ohio, nd rich in minerals, and ought to be well and properly fed, clothed, and aided the business of agriculture for a few years. Immediate action in this matter by every consideration of justice and policy demanded. These Indians must ither be supported, turned loose to kill, murder, and rob, as formerly, or they ust starve. Public policy and economy, now that they are in our power and nder our control, forbids that they be turned loose again. Humanity forbids at they should be left to starve. If the proper assistance and aid is given ese Indians to improve and cultivate their reservation, in a few years they ill repay the outlay by ceasing to be savages, and learning to be honest men, ving by their own labor, instead of by plundering the property of others. It ardently hoped that ample provision will be made to accomplish this object. lease be kind enough to aid my friend Colonel Collins in carrying out such olicy as you may think the public interest demands.

Yours, &c.,

J. S. WATTS.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 98.

MEMORIAL

OF

PERRY McD. COLLINS,

REPRESENTING

That he has obtained from the government of Russia a grant of the privilege to construct a telegraph from the mouth of the Amoor river to the Russian possessions in America, and a similar grant from the British government in British Columbia, and praying the co-operation of the government of the United States to enable him to complete his enterprise.

APRIL 12, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of P. McD. Collins, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the State of California, most respectfully represents: That he has obtained from the imperial government of Russia privilege to construct a line of telegraph from the mouth of the Amoor river, in Asiatic Russia, to the frontiers of the Russian possessions in America, adjoining the possessions of Great Britain.

In connexion with the grant from Russia, the Russian government stipulate, upon certain conditions, to construct a continuous line of telegraph connecting the European system with the Pacific ocean, about eight thousand five hundred miles east of London, and on the route of a line which may be projected to Pekin and the great commercial cities of China.

Your memorialist also represents, that after having obtained the Russian grant, and upon a representation of the state of the case and the facts to the government of her Majesty, that he has been authorized by the British government to construct a line of telegraph across the intervening territory of British Columbia.

Thus the grants from Russia and England authorize the construction of a continuous line of telegraph which is to connect Europe with the United States across the whole of Asia and the northwest coast of the Pacific.

The whole country, except a portion of the route in British Columbia over which this proposed line must pass, is sparsely inhabited, and presents no local inducement for the construction of a telegraph.

The sole inducement to the construction of a telegraph over this great extent of country is the union of Asia and Europe with the American system of telegraph lines, and by as nearly as physically possible an overland route.

The great progress of telegraphs both in Asia and America since the proposition was originally made to induce a trial of this northern overland route, in

order to unite Europe and America, has cleared away from the path of this enterprise many apparent difficulties suggested in the early stages of the undertaking.

Russia has extended her telegraph from St. Petersburgh to Irkoutsk, a distance of four thousand miles to the east; and now a line is being constructed along the Amoor river, which is to connect with the line in course of construction from Irkoutsk to the east. Thus it will be seen that Russia is rapidly approaching with a continuous line the Pacific ocean.

On our side of the world we have already reached the Pacific, and up towards the British possessions, and as far as Portland, Oregon.

From our northern frontier, adjoining British Columbia, to the mouth of the Amoor river, in Asiatic Russia, the distance may be stated in round numbers at some five thousand miles.

Previous to granting right of way for the construction of a telegraph, the Russian government authorized your petitioner to survey a route over all that portion of the Russian dominions east of the Amoor on to British Columbia.

On two previous occasions your petitioner presented to Congress the facts of the case, and reports were made thereon, copies of which are hereunto annexed, marked A and B.

The reasons which then existed not only hold good now, but are greatly enhanced by the absolute grant of right of way then withheld.

There is much in the North Pacific valuable to us as a nation in a commercial point of view, aside from the special interest particularly involved.

Our Pacific whaling fleet resort in considerable force to the seas, bays, and sounds, not only of the Pacific but of the Arctic; in one year more than seventy American vessels have passed through Behring's strait, and largely over one hundred have visited the waters adjacent and the Okhotsk sea.

The commerce of Japan and of the Amoor region, increasing from year to year, makes it requisite that we should have a more perfect knowledge of these interesting regions of the North Pacific.

In view of the premises and furtherance of American commerce and enterprise, and the vast and incalculable benefits to result to us as a great commercial nation out of the achievement of telegraphic communication which shall not only unite Europe to America, but add the whole of Asia, including Japan, China, and India, your petitioner most respectfully asks the favorable consideration of Congress, and that aid for a survey of the proposed telegraph, and a subsidy, in the form of a contract, for the despatch of government messages be accorded, so as to meet the concessions of Russia and Great Britain in a co-operative international spirit, and for the general intelligence of all nations.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioner will ever pray.

PERRY McD. COLLINS.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 99.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK,

IN FAVOR OF

The payment of a bounty of one hundred dollars to the two-years volunteer from that State.

APRIL 14, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS in relation to bounties to volunteers.

Whereas the President of the United States did, on the third day of May eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by proclamation, subsequently modified, call for thirty-nine regiments of volunteer infantry "to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of insurrection," of which regiments the State of New York promptly furnished thirty-eight to serve two years; and

Whereas, by general order number fifteen, of the War Department, dated May fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, it was promised to those who should enlist in response to said call of the President, that "every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who enters the service under this plan" should receive, "when honorably discharged," "the sum of one hundred dollars;" and

Whereas the recruits of said regiments were, by the recruiting officers of the government, further and publicly promised the said bounty of one hundred dollars, provided they should serve until the discharge of their respective regiments, and were enlisted for said regiments on the faith of said promises, and yet, notwithstanding the same and the said general order number fifteen, were mustered out and honorably discharged from the service of the United States, with their respective regiments, without the payment of any portion of said bounty, for the alleged reason that they had not served the full period of two years, and were not, as it is claimed, within the provisions of the act of Congress passed July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, which provides a bounty of one hundred dollars, when discharged, to volunteers serving two years, and this although they had shared all the dangers of the field with their two-years comrades who did receive it during terms of service approximating two years, and were discharged by the voluntary act of the government, and were many of them enlisted before the passage of said act and under said order of May fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and

Whereas the War Department has, nevertheless, under order dated August one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, audited and paid the said bounty to those of them who have served within thirty days of said period of two years; and

Whereas provision is made by act of Congress passed July seventeen, eighteen

hundred and sixty-two, for the payment of bounties to volunteers enlisting for periods of nine or twelve months, and by general order of the War D ment large bounties are now being promised and paid to those who only and at this late stage of the war, are volunteering, while the payment bounty, long promised and heroically earned is so withheld from those w the early days of the struggle, and in the hour of imminent danger to the co perilled all in its behalf; and

Whereas this grievance exists solely against the volunteers of the St New York, whose soldiery have upborne the national flag upon every battle of the war: Therefore,

Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That the senators and representati Congress from this State be, and they are hereby, requested to make all nece exertions to secure legislative recognition by Congress of the rights of all v teers in the two-years regiments from this State, who, after a service of ove year, were mustered out and honorably discharged with their respective regi or subsequently thereto, from the service of the United States, to receiv bounty of one hundred dollars, or a pro rata share proportioned to the ti service, provided and promised by general order of the War Department of fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and subsequently by act of Congre July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty one.

Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That the governor be requested to tra a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Con to the President of the United States, and to the Secretary of War.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Senate, March 30, 186

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the senate:

JAS. TERWILLIGER, *Cler*

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Assembly, April 4, 186

Resolved, That the assembly concur in the passage of the foregoing resoluti
By order:

J. B. CUSHMAN, *Cler*

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, April 11, 186

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in the resolutions of the le lature of this State, hereto annexed, I herewith transmit a copy of concurr resolutions "in relation to bounties to volunteers."

Truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR

Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

38th CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 100.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

An appropriation to improve the entrance into Fox river from Green bay.

APRIL 14, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for an appropriation to improve the entrance into Fox river from Green bay.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents, that the entrance from Green bay into Fox river is difficult at the present time, owing to the fact that the channel is circuitous and hemmed in on either side by extensive flats making the entrance thereto almost impossible in thick weather or in the night. We do further represent, that the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company have completed a line of road to Fort Howard, at the entrance of the Fox river into Green bay; that during the past year, being the first since the opening of the railroad to Fort Howard, there were shipped from the mouth of the river aforesaid, from Green bay and Fort Howard, over six hundred thousand bushels of wheat, and more than one hundred and forty thousand barrels of flour, and that the amount of business to be done by vessels through the mouth of the river is scarcely begun, but will continue largely to increase for years to come; that the Fox river is the largest stream emptying into any of the great lakes from any of the States, and that its harbor in the river is large and commodious, with depth of water sufficient and room enough for all the vessels on the lakes, and that an expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars would, in our opinion, be sufficient to straighten the channel and make the entrance comparatively easy.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly pray for an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for that purpose, believing the same called for by the wants of the people and to be returned four-fold to the general government by the increased facilities it will give to all branches of industry.

WM. W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 4, 1864.

JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this seventh day of April A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

E. M. SPENCER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 101.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

Such a modification of the internal revenue law as will place the capital invested in the manufacture of agricultural implements on a level with capital invested in other branches of business.

APRIL 15, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for a modification of the tax on agricultural implements.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents, that capital invested in the manufacture of agricultural implements pays an undue proportion of government tax. By the present internal revenue law capital invested in trade pays no tax unless profit is made, while that used in manufacturing agricultural implements is required to pay three per centum on all sales, even should no profit be made. It is fair to calculate that manufacturers, on an average, manufacture five times the amount in goods of their capital invested, thus making the three per centum tax on sales equal to fifteen per centum per annum on their actual capital. The growth and prosperity of the northwestern States have been largely augmented by the manufacture of agricultural implements; without them the development of our resources would be materially retarded, and at this time, when the want of labor is very materially restricting the prosperity of our country, every facility should be afforded the producer. We therefore most respectfully request your honorable body to so amend the internal revenue law that capital invested in the manufacture of agricultural implements may be placed on a level with capital invested in other kinds of business.

WM. W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 2, 1864

JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal [SEAL.] of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1864.

E. M. SPENCER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 102.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

An appropriation to meet the requirements of the act of March 3, 1864, giving a bounty of one hundred dollars to wounded soldiers discharged from the service before the expiration of two years from the time of enlistment in consequence of wounds received in battle.

APRIL 15, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for an appropriation to wounded soldiers.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents, that Congress on the third day of March, 1864, passed an act giving one hundred dollars bounty to wounded soldiers of the present war, if discharged before they were two years in service, in consequence of wounds received in battle.

Your memorialists hereby ask your honorable body to pass an act appropriating the necessary funds to meet the provisions of the act aforesaid at an early day. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

WILLIAM W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 4, 1864.

JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

E. M. SPENCER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 103.

LETTER.

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TO

HONORABLE JOHN P. HALE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS,

IN RELATION TO

The memorial of Mary Ann Sands, praying compensation for services rendered by her brother, Joseph Gideon, as acting purser of the United States storeship Fredonia.

APRIL 16, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
February 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, enclosing the memorial of Mary Ann Sands, legatee of Joseph Gideon, and asking information "touching the subject-matter of the memorial."

The material facts in relation to the claim of Joseph Gideon are correctly stated in his memorial, which is included among the papers, and the claim has more than once, it is presumed after due scrutiny, been favorably reported on by the Senate Committees on Naval Affairs. It is one of a numerous class of claims which the department has been prohibited from allowing, by the repeated and stringent acts passed by Congress, for the purpose of abolishing the practice of payment for extra services performed by persons employed in the public service at a fixed salary. These laws were referred to by the Attorney General, in an opinion given March 1, 1849, in the following terms:

"As to any other question, how far additional pay, extra allowance, extra compensation, double salaries, are allowed by law, the rule is now much more stringent than it formerly was. Since the legislation of 1842, it has been extremely difficult to escape from the direct force of the repeated prohibitions. The safer course is, undoubtedly, to carry out *liberally* the manifest policy and the expressed will of the legislative department. Not only can *no* officer or person whose pay is fixed by law or regulation receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, for any other duty or service, unless the same be authorized by law, but the appropriation therefor must *explicity* set forth that it is for such additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation. And *no* officer can receive any compensation for the discharge of any duties belonging to any other officer. These restrictions are as stringent as the authors *of them could well* devise. It would seem rather to be strug-

gling with Congress than executing its will, to be astute to devise means of escaping from their full and fair operation. Certainly there are no considerations of public policy that can give a lead in that direction."

In reply to your request to be informed of the views of the department "as to the expediency of the legislation asked for," I have to state that I know of no other objections to the allowance of the claim than the strong and reiterated expression of the will and policy of Congress, as shown by the laws referred to, and the fact that there are many claims of similar character, which, although they may not all appeal in an equal degree to the liberality of the national legislature, rest on the same equitable grounds, and the allowance of any one of them would render it difficult to reject others. The aggregate would probably be such as to render it expedient for Congress to adhere to its established policy. The papers are herewith returned.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,
Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, U. S. Senate.

'H CONGRESS, } SENATE. { MIS. DOC.
lst Session. } { No. 104.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,

IN FAVOR OF

appropriation for the relief of the suffering and destitute people of East Tennessee.

. 16, 1864 —Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, April 5, 1864.

he senators and representatives in Congress from the State of Ohio:

s therein directed, I transmit you the annexed joint resolution of the general mbly of the State of Ohio, requesting Congress to make provision for re- ng the destitute people of East Tennessee.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BROUGH.

NT RESOLUTION relative to requesting Congress to make provision for relieving the destitute people of East Tennessee.

Whereas we are informed and believe that suffering for food and clothing ts to an alarming extent among the inhabitants of East Tennessee; and reas, in consequence of such destitution and distress, the government is furnishing to such sufferers transportation to the border cities of northern tes, and they are daily arriving in large numbers and thrown upon the pri- e charities of the citizens thereof: Therefore,

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That our senators in ngress are instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence enact proper laws, and have the general government make necessary pro- ion to feed, clothe, and fully provide for such destitute persons as are nished with transportation by the government and thrown without any ans of support upon our border States and cities of this State.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy this preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives.

JAMES R. HUBBELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. HUMPHREVILLE,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

MARCH 31, 1864.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, O., April 4, 1864.

I certify the foregoing to be correctly copied from the original roll on file in this office.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of State.

38th Congress, 1st Session. | SENATE. | Mis. Doc. No. 105.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[To accompany joint resolution S. No. 44.]

MEMORIAL

OF

JOHN CHRISTIE,

CLERK TO

COMMANDANT OF NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,

PRAYING

That the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized to allow the payment of the sums that have been appropriated for the pay of the clerks at the Portsmouth, N. H., and Philadelphia navy yards, from October, 1857, to July, 1859.

APRIL 16, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned would most respectfully represent, that for several fiscal years prior to that commencing July 1, 1859, the sum of $1,200 per annum was included in the navy estimates as the pay of the clerks to the commandants and clerks of the yards at Portsmouth, N. H., and Philadelphia, which sums were included in the several annual naval appropriation bills.

Said sums of $1,200 per annum were accordingly paid to the clerks named, until October, 1857, when the payment of $1,200 per annum was disallowed by the accounting officers of the treasury, in consequence of the act of March 1835, regulating the pay of the navy, which act specified the pay of 1st clerks to commandants and clerks of yards to be $900 per annum.

The pay of clerks to commandants and clerks of yards at the navy yards other than Portsmouth and Phiiadelphia had been increased by special enactment; and, therefore, the act of March 3, 1835, presented no obstacle in their cases to the accounting officers of the treasury.

The 2d section of the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1862, enacts "that the payments heretofore made to the clerks of yards and the commandants' clerks at the navy yards of Kittery and Philadelphia, under appropriations made by Congress for that purpose, at the rate of $1,200 per annum, are hereby allowed and confirmed." This was an amendment offered by the honorable Mr. Morse for the naval committee of the

House, and Mr. Morse was reported in the "Globe" as having said: "Th amendment is simply intended to legalize the pay which Congress intended t give to that class of clerks." From which, it is thought, it may be justly in ferred that the design of the enactment was to give the clerks to whom referred the pay which had been *appropriated* by Congress; but, unfortunate for us, the language of the section applies only to "*the payments heretofo made*," which, as above stated, extended only to October, 1857, and simpl allowed and confirmed said payments, although appropriations at the rate $1,200 had been made to July 1, 1859. Consequently, the clerks named we allowed and paid but $900 per annum from October, 1857, to July, 1859.

Had the enactment been, "that the *payment* of the sums heretofore *propriated* for the clerks, &c., &c., is hereby allowed and confirmed," yo petitioners would have been relieved from the disagreeable necessity of tro bling the honorable committee with their grievances.

Your petitioners would most respectfully pray the honorable Committee Naval Affairs will be pleased to take this subject into consideration, and press the same for the action of Congress, in the appropriation bill for the next fis year, or by a distinct bill or resolution, that will *authorize* the accounti officers of the treasury to allow the payment of the sums that have been propriated by Congress for the pay of the said clerks at the Portsmouth, N. H and Philadelphia navy yards, from October, 1857, to July, 1859.

We would respectfully call the notice of the honorable committee to the fa that no further appropriation is asked, but simply the authority of Congress the payment of money *already appropriated*, and disallowed by the accounti officers of the treasury, as above stated.

Most respectfully submitted to the honorable committee January 25, 1864.

JOHN CHRISTIE,

Clerk to Commandant of Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for himself, and in behalf of the other parties interested.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC No. 106.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

The enactment of a law for the encouragement of foreign emigration to the United States.

APRIL 19, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

MEMORIAL for the passage of laws tending to encourage foreign emigration to the United States.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists respectfully call the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity now existing for the encouragement of foreign emigration to our country, in order to replace, so far as possible, the loss which has been occasioned to the various branches of industry, but more especially to the agricultural portion of our common country embraced within the great grain-producing sections of the west, by the drain caused through our present unhappy dissensions diverting to the army of the United States the bone and sinew of the land. The consequences of such withdrawal of labor are much more serious than is generally supposed. The wages of those whom the agriculturist must employ, to lose his crop, have increased more than a hundred per cent., and the consequent tax upon the net receipts of the one great branch of our national industry, upon which all others are to a great extent if not entirely dependent, has brought down the profits of the farmer to a minimum beyond which he cannot afford to have them reduced.

There is now but one remedy, as your memorialists believe, for this great evil, and that is to be found in the encouragement, by all proper means within the province of Congress, of emigration to our shores. It is now of vital importance to us as a people that every effort which can with propriety be made, commensurate to the desired end, should be used and used promptly.

Your memorialists are of the opinion that the appointment of competent and faithful agents to the different countries of Europe will be found to be the best means which can be adopted to secure a large and valuable emigration, now so much needed, to our shores; and your memorialists would also respectfully recommend to Congress, in the furtherance of the object proposed, that a law be passed exempting all such emigrants for a definite period, to be fixed by the act creating the agencies, from liability to military service in the armies of the United States; and your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy of the accompanying memorial to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and to the chief clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives.

WM. W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 1, 1864.

JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal [SEAL.] of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 14th day of April, A. D. 1864.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.

38th Congress, 1st Session. | SENATE. | Mis. Doc. No. 107.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

grant of land to aid in the construction of a canal from Sturgeon bay to Lake Michigan.

APRIL 19, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a canal from Sturgeon bay to Lake Michigan.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully presents, that among the many enterprises of the day claiming the attention the general government, the protection of the shipping interests upon the great chain of lakes, and the development and growth of the commercial and agricultural communities scattered along the borders of these inland seas, is one deserving full investigation and careful consideration on the part of your honorable body.

The harbors upon Lake Michigan are wholly inadequate to the wants of the great interests of the States tributary to the trade upon said lake, and many vessels are lost, and much valuable property is annually destroyed, for the want of a harbor below Sheboygan, in which vessels may seek refuge during the terrible storms that frequently sweep over this vast body of water.

A new and spacious harbor can be opened up, the cost of which will be far below the value of the improvement to the shipping interests, by cutting a channel through from Sturgeon bay, one and a half mile, to Lake Michigan, at the opening a safe and immense haven, capable of affording protection to a large fleet of the deepest-draught vessels.

Aside from the incalculable value of such a harbor to the entire shipping interests of the lakes, the canal connecting it with Lake Michigan would be a channel for the great fleet of lumber vessels that annually load on the western shore of Green bay, and would save them, each voyage, a distance of two hundred miles around and through the "door" where many noble vessels and valuable cargoes are annually lost.

The attention of Congress is most earnestly called to this important subject, and a grant of land is asked for to be used in making this much needed improvement. The governor of this State is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this memorial to each of the senators and representatives of this State.

WM. W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 2, 1864.

JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss :

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that t foregoing has been compared with the original memorial on file in this offi and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of su original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great s [SEAL.] of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 7th day of April, A. 1864.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 108.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 300.]

LETTER

OF

THE CHIEF OF BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,

TO

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, relative to the classification of the clerks to paymasters in the navy, and graduating their pay.

APRIL 20, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 16, 1864.

SIR: The letter of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs addressed to you and referred to this bureau for its suggestions has been received, and I have the honor to return the same with the following remarks:

Paymasters' clerks in the navy at present receive but $750 per annum at the most important shore stations, and but $500 per annum in the largest vessels in commission. In smaller vessels they have but $400, their pay not having been raised since 1842. This pay is very much less than is given to persons in the army or in civil life for doing similar duty.

It is certain that for the pay at present allowed paymasters' clerks for the larger naval stations and vessels suitable persons cannot be procured to aid the paymaster in the care of the accounts, and of the large amounts of government property to which of necessity they must have continual access.

The fairest plan, and the one in my opinion most for the interest of the government, would be for an increase of the very inadequate pay of all paymasters' clerks now employed in the navy. But as this of necessity would increase the aggregate amount of salaries, and thus be against the indicated policy of Congress, I would suggest that paymasters in the smaller vessels be subjected to the inconvenience of dispensing with their clerks, and that the amount thus saved be apportioned to those filling the more laborious and responsible situations.

For these places suitable persons cannot be obtained for less pay than is named in the draft of a substitute for the House bill which I have the honor to submit herewith.

It will be seen that the highest pay named therein is only that which is now allowed by law to the class of clerks in the departments receiving the lowest pay, and to the clerks *of commandants* and naval storekeepers at navy yards.

Even this moderate pay is in the accompanying bill proposed for only ni paymasters' clerks, and those in the places of greatest labor and responsibili

The other sums proposed are from $700 to $1,000 as the annual pay of t deserving class of employés.

The pay proposed in the accompanying bill would not increase the aggre amount paid by law to the paymasters' clerks now employed in the navy. would strenuously urge as a measure of true economy for the government well as of justice to the most ill-paid class of persons of whom I have knowledge, that some change in this pay should be made at the pre session of Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BRIDGE,
Chief of Bure

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 109.

MEMORIAL

OF

CITIZENS OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

WHO

Suffered by the sacking and burning of that city by Quantrell and his band in August last, praying to be relieved from the payment of the income tax of the United States government now standing against them.

APRIL 26, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

We, the undersigned, residents of the city of Lawrence, in the State of Kansas, would most respectfully represent to the President of the United States and to the members of the House of Representatives and Senate in Congress assembled, that we have suffered largely by the sacking and burning of our city by Quantrell and his band on the 21st of August last past, some of us having lost all the profits of business of the year 1862, and some of us all the profits of business of the year 1863, and some of us all the accumulations of both years, and some of us all of the property then in our possession; and the income tax of the United States government stands against us, and is unpaid. We would, therefore, for the reasons above stated, ask to be relieved from the payment of the tax now due; and believing that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no authority under the law to remit the tax without the authority of a resolution of Congress, we most respectfully ask that a resolution to that effect be passed for our relief.

C. W. Babcock.
T. J. Sternbergh.
Anson Storm.
H. S. Clarke.
James G. Vornet.
H. B. Waldron.
H. S. Fillmore.
W. E. Sutliff & Co.
Robert Morrow.
B. W. Woodward.
S. N. Simpson.
R. L. Frazer.
J. E. Watson.
Reuben Randell.
George W. Smith.
Charles Duncan.
Wilson Shannon, jr.
L. J. Worden.
J. M. Handy.
Wilson Shannon.
John Speer.
H. M. Simpson.
J. F. Read.
James W. Evans.
H. W. Baker.
P. D. Ridenour.
John Hutchings.
J. R. Atchison.
Charles Chadwick.
S. C. Smith.
Samuel A. Riggs.
R. G. Elliott.

Eldridge & Ford.
William H. R. Lykins.
M. Harttmann.
L. Guild.
C. Robinson.
Charles A. Pease.
H. P. Grovenor.
F. W. Read.
F. W. Spurr.
A. G. Da Lee.
David Prager.
Henry Brown.
Thomas Guest.
G. E. Holt.
W. A. Simpson.
George W. Deitzler.
Joseph Cracklin.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *March* 31, 1864.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 110.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

The enlargement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, improvement of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and the improvement of the Erie canal.

APRIL 27, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress in relation to increased facilities of military and commercial transportation

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin would respectfully present: That in view of the events of the last two years, involving not only the application of all legitimate means to suppress a gigantic rebellion at home, but to maintain an attitude of defiant safety, which alone offered us continued security from abroad, the project of opening up facilities of maritime transit from the Atlantic seaboard through the great lakes to the Mississippi, and by way thereof to the Gulf, has become a settled subject of grave importance.

In military defences, the essential elements of cheapness and despatch being no longer separable from gunboat movements, and the lives and property connected with the immense commerce of our inland seas becoming considerations of solicitude and protection by the government, your memorialists premise that this general proposition already stands forcibly recommended to your favor.

Were anything wanting to augment a purely military necessity into a measure of great national policy, embodying financial development with the "general welfare," this subject need only be considered in reference to our public lands, the homestead law, and immigration. Of unsold public lands we have over one million and a half square miles. These lands, if settled as densely as Massachusetts, would contain over two hundred and fifty million of inhabitants, and presenting every variety of climate, soil, and production, under the operations of the homestead law are now being most rapidly peopled by both native and foreign settlers. Our foreign immigration for the last decade averaged 260,000 annually, and is most rapidly increasing under the inducements held out. Nor will the past afford any adequate scale for the future in the rate of foreign immigration. It is not only the landless, the needy of Europe, that are looking toward our public domain, but the liberal mind and thought of the Old World are being directed toward the New, as the abode of a redeemed and permanent civilization. As the stability of our political fabric becomes a demonstrable idea, the leading conventionalisms of Europe yield up their victims to a truer devotion, and it would not be surprising if our foreign immigration for the next ten years would more than double that of the last.

This vast accession to our productive capital as a nation, in seeking settlement and making homes, will centre largely upon the lakes, the Mississippi and its tributaries—in a region whose cities, hamlets, and firesides demand protection, and whose productions seek safe and ready access to the markets of the world. This great annual influx of men and money will extend the operations of agriculture, manufacture, and the arts in the Mississippi valley, very soon, to an immense aggregate—an aggregate that will beggar the results of our present export trade, crippled as it is by existing transportation. Nor will these increased means of active industry be confined to such channels alone. The rich returns of pioneer labor in some of our western territories must be taken as exciting proof of this. The gold deposits of the "middle region" and the Pacific slope, the rich mines of iron, copper, lead, and coal in the Mississippi valley, will give an impulse to business enterprise that must become as remunerative in character as stupendous in outline.

With these accumulating elements of productive value, and the demand for a corresponding system of exchanges, and a public sentiment being educated up to the nature of its wants, and an active self-respect, it becomes difficult for other than extraordinary circumstances to long delay the favorable consideration of this general subject. There is no mistaking the exclusively commercial as well as military importance of this measure. It is a remarkable and interesting consideration, that at this moment, in the far west, is an accumulation of twenty-five millions of treasure, by adventurous enterprise, at a point quite isolated from even a direct wagon road; and yet this is not more remarkable nor pertinent to our commercial future than that from the industry of the great food-producing interest of the northwest has been extorted, annually, for the last two years, more than twenty-five millions of dollars, by the burdensome exactions and vexatious delays incident to existing facilities of transportation. If there be anything pointedly suggestive to the political economist in this state of facts, it is the loyalty and the elastic endurance of labor. Yet it is equally plain that, under the improving conceptions of public sentiment in regard to the true dignity and equitable rewards of labor, there is being logically adjusted a growing "power behind the throne," which will, in its own good time, supersede all deferred argument and all timid delays.

In relation, however, to the particular channel of connexion between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, as an important link in the chain of communication, your memorialists have, if possible, a more special interest, and would further respectfully represent:

That desirable gunboat communication can be established between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, with greater cheapness and facility by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers than upon any other route. The whole distance of this route is 280 miles. Of this, the Wisconsin river, the upper and lower Fox, and Lake Winnebago, cover 278, and the canal connecting the Fox and Wisconsin, two miles in length, and already permitting the passage of boats drawing three feet and a half of water, connects and makes continuous the whole route. With the natural advantages and existing improvements of this route to begin with, there can be but little question but that it can be constructed to pass a given sized craft with less than one-eighth the amount of money that will be required to construct any other. This route will run within eighty miles, by rail, of Iron ridge, where millions of tons of a superior ore can be handled as cheaply as so many tons of the adjacent earth, and affording from 45 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron, in such chemical combination with silex, lime, magnesia, aluminum, &c., as to form its own flux, thus not only furnishing an important want in the construction of gunboats, but supplying a staple article of consumption to the whole northwest.

Indeed, there are numerous points upon this route where iron, from either the *Iron ridge* or Lake Superior ore, can be manufactured as cheaply as at Cleve-

land or Buffalo. This route, too, can supply more abundantly and cheaply other material for the construction of gunboats and steamers, such as timber, lumber, and wood for fuel, and as a part of a continuous communication between the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf, by way of the great lakes, will protect more population and more wealth than any other route proposed.

Your memorialists, therefore, feeling the necessity of this great work, desire to urge upon you, and especially upon the representatives of the people of this State, the propriety of prompt action, and most respectfully ask that the enlargement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement, the ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and the improvement of the Erie canal, have the aid of the general government at the earliest practicable moment.

The governor of this State is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this memorial to each of the senators and representatives of this State.

WM. W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 1, 1864.

JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 18th day of April, A. D. [SEAL.] 1864.

E. M. SPENCER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 111.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF RHODE ISLAND,

IN FAVOR OF

Reimbursement to that State of money paid to volunteer officers for military services rendered prior to being mustered into the service of the United States.

APRIL 29, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND—*January Session, A. D.* 1864.

RESOLUTION relative to the reimbursement of the State of Rhode Island by the United States for certain military disbursements.

Resolved, That the senators and representatives in Congress from this State be requested to urge upon Congress early action for the reimbursement of this State of the sums of money paid to volunteer officers for military services rendered prior to being mustered into the service of the United States, and that the governor be requested to communicate this resolution to each of the senators and representatives from this State.

A true copy. Attest:

[L. S.]

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[To accompany bill S. No. 132.]

MAY 11, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

Table of the number of miles which the Union Pacific Railroad Company and each of its connecting companies are required by the Senate bill No. 132 to build each year, between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast, as said bill is proposed to be amended by the substitute reported by Mr. Howard, May 9, 1864.

Year.	Union Pacific, from Sioux City.	Union Pacific, from Council Bluffs.	Hannibal and St. Joseph, via Atchison.	Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western.	Central Pacific, of California.	Sacramento, Stockton, and San Francisco.		Union Pacific main line.				Annual progress of the main line.	Aggregate miles built each year.
						In the valleys.	Over the Contra Costa.	East of the Rocky mountains.	Over the Rocky mountains.	Between the mountains.			
										Built from the east.	Built from the west.		
1865	.....	100*a*	100*a*	100*a*	50*c*	35*a*	15*b*	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	400
1866	.....	100*a*	.....	100*a*	50*c*	50*a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	300
1867	.....	100*a*	.....	100*a*	50*c*	25*a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	275
1868	.....	.....	.....	50*a*	.....	.....	.....	100*a*	.....	.....	50*b*	150	200
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150*a*	.....	.....	100*b*	250	250
1870	100*a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150*a*	.....	.....	100*b*	250	350
1871	100*a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50*c*	.....	100*b*	150	250
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50*c*	.....	100*b*	150	150
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50*c*	.....	100*b*	150	150
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100*b*	100*b*	200	200
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100*b*	100*b*	200	200
1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100*b*	100*b*	200	200
1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50*b*	50*b*	100	100
Total.....	200	300	100	350	150	110	15	400	150	350	900	2,375	3,025

NOTE.—Class (*a*) designates the sections on which the interest of $24,000 per mile is to be guaranteed.
Class (*b*) designates the sections on which the interest of $48,000 per mile is to be guaranteed.
Class (*c*) designates the sections on which the interest of $96,000 per mile is to be guaranteed.

A table showing the number of miles of the Union Pacific railroad and connecting lines between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast required be built annually by each company, by Senate bill No. 132, as proposed Mr. Howard's substitute presented to the Senate May 9, 1864, and also annual and aggregate expenditure for interest, which the government m make, provided the several companies fail to pay the same.

IN 1865.

On the Union Pacific railroad (from Council Bluffs).....	100	miles.
On the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad extension, *via* Atchison	100	"
On the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western railroad.....	100	"
On the Sacramento, Stockton, and San Francisco railroad.	35	"
	335	"
On which the companies may issue their first mortgage bonds to the extent of $24,000 per mile, amounting to $8,040,000, on which amount the government is to guarantee the interest for twenty years at six per cent. per annum.		
On the Central Pacific railroad of California	50	"
On which similar bonds may be issued to the extent of $96,000 per mile, amounting to $4,800,000; and		
On the Sacramento, Stockton, and San Francisco railroad.	15	"
On which bonds for $48,000 per mile, amounting to $720,000, making a total issue for this year of $13,560,000.		

IN 1866.

On the Union Pacific railroad (from Council Bluffs).....	100	miles.
On the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western railroad.....	100	"
On the Sacramento, Stockton, and San Francisco railroad.	50	"
	250	"
On which similar bonds may be issued for $24,000 per mile, amounting to $6,000,000; and		
On the Central Pacific railroad of California.....	50	"
On which $96,000 per mile of similar bonds may be issued, amounting to $4,800,000; making a total issue for this year of $10,800,000.		
The 6 per cent. interest for one year on the ($13,560,000 of) bonds issued in 1865, payable in 1866, is.....		$813,6

IN 1867.

On the Union Pacific railroad (from Council Bluffs).....	100	miles.
On the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western railroad.....	100	"
On the Sacramento, Stockton, and San Francisco railroad	25	"
	225	"
On which bonds, at $24,000 per mile, may be issued, amounting to $5,400,000; and		
On the Central Pacific railroad of California.....	50	"
On which bonds, at $96,000 per mile, may be issued, amounting to $4,800,000; making a total issue for this year of $10,200,000.		
nterest on the bonds issued in 1865 and 1866, ($24,360,000,) able in 1867, is.....		1,461,6
Carried forward.....		2,275

Brought forward			$2,275,200
IN 1868.			
On the Union Pacific railroad west of 100th meridian	100	miles.	
On Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western railroad	50	"	
	150	"	
On which bonds, at $24,000 per mile, amounts to $3,600,000, and on the Union Pacific railroad between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, working from the west	50	"	
On which $48,000 per mile of bonds amounts to $2,400,000; making a total issue for this year of $6,000,000.			
The interest on the bonds issued in 1865, 1866, and 1867, ($34,560,000,) payable in 1868, is			2,073,600
IN 1869.			
On the Union Pacific railroad, west of the 100th meridian	150	miles.	
On which bonds, at $24,000 per mile, amounts to		$3,600,000	
And on the same road, between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, working from the west	100	miles.	
On which bonds, at $48,000 per mile, amounts to		4,800,000	
Making a total issue for this year of		8,400,000	
The interest on the bonds issued in 1865-'66-'67 and 1868, ($40,560,000,) payable in 1869, is			2,433,600
IN 1870.			
On the Union Pacific railroad (from Sioux City)	100	miles.	
And on the same road, west of the 100th meridian	150	"	
	250	"	
On which bonds, at $24,000 per mile, amounts to		$6,000,000	
And on the same road, between the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada mountains	100	miles.	
On which bonds, at $48,000 per mile, amounts to		4,800,000	
Making a total issue for this year of		10,800,000	
The interest on the bonds issued in 1865-'66-'67-'68 and 1869, ($48,960,000,) payable in 1870, is			2,937,600
IN 1871.			
On the Union Pacific railroad (from Sioux City)	100	miles.	
On which bonds, at $24,000 per mile, amounts to		$2,400,000	
And on the same road, between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, working from the west	100	miles.	
Carried forward			9,720,000

Brought forward			$9,720,
On which bonds, at $48,000 per mile, amounts to		$4,800,000	
And on the same road over the Rocky mountains	50 miles.		
On which bonds, at $96,000 per mile, amounts to		4,800,000	
Making a total issue for this year of		12,000,000	
The interest on the bonds issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69 and 1870, ($59,760,000.) payable in 1871, is			3,585

IN 1872.

On the Union Pacific railroad, between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, working from the west		100	miles.
On which bonds, at $48,000 per mile, amounts to	$4,800,000		
And on the same road over the Rocky mountains		50	"
On which bonds, at $96,000 per mile, amounts to	4,800,000		
Making a total issue for this year of	9,600,000		
The interest on the bonds issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69–'70 and 1871, ($71,760,000,) payable in 1872, is			4,305

IN 1873.

On the Union Pacific railroad, between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, working from the west		100	miles.
On which bonds, at $48,000 per mile, amounts to	$4,800,000		
And over the Rocky mountains		50	"
On which bonds, at $96,000 per mile, amounts to	4,800,000		
Making a total issue for this year of	9,600,000		
The interest on the bonds issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69–'70–'71 and 1872, ($81,360,000,) payable in 1873, is			4,881

IN 1874.

On the Union Pacific railroad, between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, working from the east and from the west		200	miles.
On which bonds, at $48,000 per mile, is	$9,600,000		
The interest on the bonds issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69–'70–'71–'72 and 1873, ($90,960,000,) payable in 1874, is			5,457

IN 1875.

On the Union Pacific railroad, between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, working from the east and west		200	miles.
On which bonds, at $48,000 per mile, may be issued, amounts to $9,600,000.			
The interest on the bonds issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69'–70–'71–'72–'73 and 1874, ($100,560,000,) payable in 1875, is			6,033
Carried forward			33,989

Brought forward		$33,984,000
In 1876.		
On the Union Pacific railroad, between the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada mountains, working from the east and west	200 miles.	
On which bonds, at $48,000 per mile, amounts to $9,600,000.		
The interest on the bonds issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69–'70–'71–'72–'73–'74 and 1875, ($110,160,000,) payable in 1876, is		6,609,600
In 1877.		
On the Union Pacific railroad, between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, working from the east and west	100 miles.	
On which bonds, at $48,000 per mile, amounts to $4,800,000.		
The interest on the bonds issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69–'70–'71–'72–'73–'74–'75 and 1876, ($119,760,000,) payable in 1877, is		7,185,600
		47,779,200

NOTE.—This table, as constructed, necessarily shows an *exaggerated* amount to be paid by the government, because the law provides that one-half of the receipts of the company from business done for it (to wit, the postal, military, and Indian departments' service) must be retained and applied to the repayment of any moneys advanced for interest. The amount receivable from these several sources cannot be ascertained definitely; but the sum now annually paid for the overland postal service alone is *one million dollars;* and including the other government service which will take this route, may be safely estimated at five millions per annum; and, consequently, largely reduce the *apparent* indebtedness shown in the table.

This table also shows that, by the requirements of the Senate bill, at the end of the year 1870 there will have been 1,775 *miles of this road and its connecting lines completed,* at an outlay, on the part of the government, of $9,720,000, *less the deduction for transportation,* on the assumption that none of the companies pay any portion of the balance of the interest on their bonds issued.

This expenditure will insure the completion of the main line from the base of the Rocky mountains, eastward, to the one hundredth meridian, the lines from that point to Omaha—the mouth of the Kansas river—and one hundred miles, *each,* of the Atchison and Sioux City branches. It will also insure the completion of the main line from the Pacific coast to and over the "Sierra Nevada" mountains, and to a point 250 *miles east* of the State line of California.

This opens the rich gold fields of Colorado and Idaho to the commerce of the east, as well as the silver districts of Nevada to that of the west.

The greater cost of that portion of the road which will then remain to be built, and the accumulation of the balance of interest not paid by the several companies, accounts for the aggregate of $47,779,200, (less the deduction for transportation,) which the government will have paid on the completion of the roads contemplated in the bill before the Senate.

A table showing the number of miles of the Pacific railroad to be built; time when; amount of government bonds to be issued under the law of 1862, *and interest thereon; showing also the number of miles to be built annually, and the government liability for each year until the road is completed; with the final aggregate of indebtedness to the government.*

IN 1865.

On Council Bluffs line	100	miles.
On Achison line	100	
On Kansas line	100	"
On California Pacific line	50	"
To be built this year	350	"
On which $16,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued, is		$5, 600, 000

IN 1866.

On Council Bluffs line	100	miles.
On Kansas line	100	"
On California Pacific line	50	"
	250	"
On which $16,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued, is		4, 000, 000
Interest for 1865 on $5,600,000 six per cent. bonds is		336, 000

IN 1867.

On Council Bluffs line	100	miles.
On Kansas line	100	"
On California Pacific line	50	"
	250	"
On which $16,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued, is		4, 000, 000
Interest on bonds issued in 1865 and '66, $9,600,000, at 6 per cent.		576, 000

IN 1868.

Maine line west of 100°	100	miles.
On Kansas line	50	"
On California Pacific line	50	"
On which $16,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued		4, 000, 000
Interest on $13,600,000 bonds issued in 1865–'66–'67, at 6 per cent., is		816, 000

IN 1869.

On main line west of 100°, 200 miles, on which $16,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued, is	$3,200,000	
On California mountain portion of the line, 50 miles, on which $48,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued, is	2,400,000	
		5, 600, 000
Interest on $17,600,000 six per cent. bonds, issued in 1865–'66–'67 and 1868, is		1, 056, 000
Carried forward		25, 984, 000

Brought forward		$25,984,000
In 1870.		
On Sioux City line	100 miles.	
On main line west of 100°	50 "	
	150 "	
On which $16,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued, is	$2,400,000	
On California mountain portion of main line, and on Rocky mountain portion of the same, 100 miles, on which $48,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued, is	4,800,000	
		7,200,000
Interest on $23,200,000 six per cent. bonds, issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68 and 1869, is		1,392,000
In 1871.		
On Sioux City line, 100 miles, on which $16,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued, is	$1,600,000	
On California and Rocky mountain portions of the line, 100 miles, on which $48,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued, is	4,800,000	
		6,400,000
Interest on $30,400,000 six per cent. bonds, issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69 and 1870, is		1,824,000
In 1872.		
On Rocky mountain portion of the line, 50 miles, on which $48,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued, is	$2,400,000	
On main line between the mountains, 100 miles, on which $32,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued, is	3,200,000	
		5,600,000
Interest on $36,800,000 six per cent. bonds, issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69–'70 and 1871, is		2,208,000
In 1873.		
On main line between the mountains, 200 miles, on which $32,000 per mile, government bonds, are to be issued		6,400,000
Interest on $42,400,000 six per cent. bonds, issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69–'70–'71 and 1872, is		2,544,000
In 1874.		
On main line between the mountains, 200 miles, on which $32,000 per mile government bonds are to be issued		6,400,000
Interest on $48,800,000 six per cent. bonds issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69–'70–'71–'72–'73, is		2,928,000
Carried forward		68,880,000

Brought forward	$68,8
IN 1875.	
On main line between the mountains, 200 miles, on which $32,000 per mile government bonds are to be issued, is.....	6,4
Interest on $55,200,000 six per cent. bonds issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69–'70–'71–'72–'73–'74, is.....	3,3
IN 1876.	
On main line between the mountains, 400 miles, on which $32,000 per mile government bonds are to be issued, is.....	12,8
Interest on $61,600,000 six per cent. bonds issued in 1865–'66–'67–'68–'69–'70–'71–'72–'73–'74–'75, is.....	3,6
	$95,0

Being the total government expenditure on the completion of the 1876, under the law of 1862, for bonds issued, and interest paid on the December 31, 1876, excepting those bonds issued in that year, on which would be due December 31, 1877.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 113.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[To accompany bill S. No. 273.]

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TO

HON. J. P. HALE, CHAIRMAN, ETC.,

RELATIVE TO

Granting compensation to the officers and crew of the gunboat Essex for the destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas.

MAY 11, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
April 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, enclosing a petition of citizens of Missouri, praying for a suitable reward to the officers and crew of the gunboat Essex for their gallantry in capturing and destroying the rebel ram Arkansas.

In reply to your request that the department will return the petition with its views or comments, I have to state that an existing law, the 4th section of the "act for the better government of the navy of the United States," approved July 17, 1862, grants a bounty to be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel-of-war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States." This law has been inoperative in consequence of the want of an appropriation to carry it into effect. The subject was adverted to in the last annual report of this department. The propriety and justice of an appropriation were urged, and the probable amount necessary was stated. It would afford pleasure to the department to be able to carry the law into effect, as well in the case of the Essex as of other vessels, the officers and crews of which have been disappointed in their just expectations.

In the case of the Essex, however, there are reasons why a special appropriation and indication of the will of Congress might be proper. There would probably be much difficulty in ascertaining the number of persons on board the ram Arkansas at the time of its destruction, and if the number could be deter-

mined the amount of bounty, as fixed by the law, might be found inconsiderable in comparison with the magnitude of the service rendered to us by the destruction of that vessel.

Other reasons for special legislation in this case may be suggested to you by the facts stated in the memorial of Commodore Porter, which accompanied your letter to the department of February 3. Without desiring to impugn the motives or intelligence of those who have attempted, or deemed it their duty, to deny full credit to Commodore Porter and his associates in the Essex, for the destruction of the Arkansas, and to maintain that the vessel was voluntarily destroyed by the rebels from considerations in which dread of the Essex had little or no part, the department sees no reason to recede from its opinion and decision as indicated in the promotion given upon its recommendation to Commodore Porter, and therefore no reason to deny the prayer of the memorialists.

Should a special appropriation be made, the department would suggest an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, to be apportioned among the officers and crew of the Essex, in the same manner as prize money.

The papers which accompanied your letters of February 3 and April 16 are herewith returned, in compliance with your request.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JNO. P. HALE,
Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, U. S. Senate.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 114.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 11, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Whereas the President of the United States, in a communication to the House Representatives of date 28th of April ultimo, represents: "That prior to and the meeting of the present Congress, Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, and Frank Blair, jr., of Missouri, members elect thereto, by and with the consent of the nate, held commissions from the Executive as major generals in the volunteer ny;" and that "General Schenck tendered the resignation of his said com- ssion, and took his seat in the House of Representatives at the assembling reof, upon the distinct verbal understanding with the Secretary of War and Executive that he might at any time during the session, at his own pleasure, thdraw said resignation and return to the field:" And whereas the President said communication states, further, that "General Blair was, by temporary reement with General Sherman, in command of a corps through the battles in nt of Chattanooga, and in the march to the relief of Knoxville, which occurred the latter days of December last, and, of course, was not present at the embling of Congress," and "that when he subsequently arrived here he ght and was allowed by the Secretary of War and the Executive the same ditions and promises as allowed and made to General Schenck;" and further, t "General Blair holds no military commission or appointment other than rein stated:" Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the arrangement aforesaid, made by the President and e Secretary of War with Generals Schenck and Blair, to receive from them mporarily their commissions of major general, with discretion, on their part, at y time during this session of Congress to resume them, was in derogation of e Constitution of the United States, and not within the power of the President d the Secretary of War, or either of them, to make.

CONGRESS, } SENATE. { MIS. DOC.
t Session. } { No. 10.

115

LETTER

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN REGARD TO

issuing of patents for certain lands of the Stockbridge Indians and the valuation and sale of their reservation.

MAY 12, 1864.—Submitted and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1864.

r: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th
o, enclosing a memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, re-
ing the issuing of patents for certain lands of the Stockbridge Indians,
he valuation and sale of their reservation, and asking for such information
is department possessed in relation to the subject, and my opinion thereon.
ur letter and the memorial were referred to the Commissioner of Indian
rs on the 30th ultimo for a report. I transmit herewith the report of the
nissioner, dated the 7th instant, together with a communication from the
n Office, dated March 23, 1860, and a copy of the reply of the Secretary
e Interior, dated April 2, 1860, having reference to the subject of the
tbridge Indian lands.

view of the action heretofore taken in the premises, and the statements
ined in the report from the Indian Office, dated the 7th instant, I am of
pinion that the plan already adopted for the settlement of the questions
d concerning the lands referred to can be carried out by the department
out any legislation by Congress on the subject.

ou are respectfully requested to cause the communications of the Commis-
r of Indian Affairs of March 23, 1860, and May 7, 1864, to be returned
is department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

on. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 23, 1860.

SIR: By the 13th article of the Stockbridge and Munsee treaty of February 5, 1856, it was provided that "the Secretary of the Interior, if deemed by him expedient and proper, may examine into the sales made by the Stockbridge Indians, to whom lots of land were allotted in conformity to the act of Congress entitled 'An act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin,' approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and if it shall be found that any of the said sales have been improperly made, or that a proper consideration has not been paid, the same may be disapproved or set aside. By the direction of the said Secretary, patents to such lots of land shall be issued to such persons as shall be found to be entitled to the same."

In accordance with this provision of the treaty, on the 10th of November, 1856, Amos Layman, esq., was appointed, with the approbation of your predecessor, a special agent to investigate the titles to lots in the town of Stockbridge, Wisconsin, and upon the presentation of his final report it was found that he had neglected to preserve and return to the department the testimony upon which his opinions were predicated; hence it was deemed necessary to re-investigate the subject, and with your approbation the matter was submitted to Agent Bonesteel on the 30th of April, 1858, with instructions to take testimony in each case. His final report was received here the 22d of December last, and upon an examination of the evidence I have deemed it proper to prepare a synopsis of the testimony presented in each case, with appropriate remarks indicating the conclusions to which I have arrived from a careful examination thereof, and I herewith transmit the same, marked A, for your consideration and such action as you may think proper.

With a view to facilitate the examination I have caused separate lists to be prepared, indicating the action which, in my opinion, should be taken in the premises, and I respectfully submit the same herewith.

List marked B contains the names of certain parties in whose favor patents should be issued for lots or parts of lots in the town of Stockbridge, Wisconsin, under the provisions of the 4th article of the Stockbridge treaty of November 24, 1848, as described in the schedule appended to said treaty.

List marked C contains descriptions of the lots or parts of lots to be patented to certain parties under the 16th article of the treaty with the Stockbridges and Munsees of the 5th of February, 1856.

List marked D contains descriptions of lots or parts of lots which certain parties are entitled to purchase at the minimum value of $1 25 per acre under the 14th article of the treaty of February 5, 1856, as designated in a schedule appended to the 16th article thereof.

List marked E contains descriptions of lots or part of lots which are claimed by certain parties by purchase from the Indians to whom they were allotted, and in regard to which alleged sales the testimony is not deemed satisfactory. Respecting this class of cases I would state that, in view of the complicated character of the alleged titles, the difficulty of determining the competency and credibility of the witnesses, the trouble and expense incident to a re-investigation, the improbability of procuring better evidence than that which has been presented, the great length of time which has been consumed, and the further delay which would be occasioned by a re-investigation, I would respectfully recommend that patents should issue in each case to the original allottee, if living, or, if dead, to his or her heirs, leaving the question of title to be determined by the proper courts. By the adoption of this course of action all questions respecting the legality of conveyance and payment of consideration can be most satisfactorily determined by the courts having power to impeach incredible witnesses, and they

can best judge of the fairness or unfairness of the entire transaction, and I cannot perceive that any injustice can be practiced by carrying out this view, as it evidently harmonizes with the provisions of the 13th article of the treaty of 1856.

List marked F contains descriptions of the lots or parts of lots ceded to the United States by the treaty of 1848, and which are subject to sale under the provisions of the 14th article of the subsequent treaty of February 5, 1856.

List marked G contains descriptions of lots or parts of lots in regard to which no testimony has been taken, and consequently they are held as belonging to the United States, and subject to sale under the 14th article of the treaty of 1856.

I also enclose herewith all the evidence presented to this office by Agent Bonesteel, together with the map indicating the lots referred to, and have the honor to request that, when you have determined as to what action shall be taken in regard to the subject, you will return the papers with such instructions as you may deem appropriate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 2, 1860.

SIR: Herewith are returned the descriptive lists and other papers, which accompanied your report of the 23d ultimo, respecting the investigation of the titles to lots in the town of Stockbridge, made under the provision of the 13th article of the treaty of February 5, 1856, with the Stockbridges and Munsees, of Wisconsin.

I have examined the lists and synopsis, and concur generally in the suggestions of your report. You are, therefore, authorized to take the necessary steps for carrying them into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, May 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, of the communication of the Hon. James R. Doolittle, enclosing a memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin to Congress, in relation to the issuing of patents for certain lands of the Stockbridge Indians, and the valuation and sale of their reservation, and asking such information on the subject as may be in the possession of the department, and also the opinion of the department thereon.

I have to say, in answer, that a report was made by this office to the Secretary of the Interior on the 23d of March, 1860, intended to cover the whole subject of the Stockbridge Indian lands, and looking to a final settlement of the difficulties growing out of the action had under the different treaties and acts of Congress, which had caused some conflict in claims to said lands. The Secretary concurred in the suggestions made in that report, and directed this office to take the necessary steps to carry them into effect. That has since been the basis of the action of this office in relation thereto.

For your information as to the suggestions and recommendations made, I would respectfully *refer you to* said report.

It will be perceived from that report that the subject has been investigated at different times by special agents appointed by the department for that purpose. The last report on the subject was made by Agent Bonesteel, December 22, 1859, after which time a careful examination of the whole subject was made by this office, a synopsis of the evidence in each case was made out, the claimants classified, and the action deemed by this office proper to be taken in each class of cases indicated.

The result was, that 251 claims were approved, and the General Land Office was requested to issue patents for the same to the parties indicated. Of these, 215 patents have been issued, and the balance would have been but for alleged defect in description of land, the failure of agent to furnish the area, and, in a few cases, a conflict. For these various reasons, the issuance of patents for the remaining 36 claims, which had been approved, was temporarily suspended until the alleged defects should be supplied, which this office will make effort to do.

There was a list of six persons found to be entitled to pre-emption under the 14th article of the treaty of February 5, 1856. The requisite proof in these cases has not been furnished to the department by the persons entitled, or they, too, would have received patents.

I fail to see, therefore, at this stage of the proceeding, that any new legislation is demanded to settle the long-continued and vexed question. The cases referred to in the memorial, where patents are withheld, are those alluded to above, in which there is a temporary suspension to obtain pertinent descriptions, &c., of the land to be patented, or where there has been a failure to furnish the necessary proof of pre-emption by those entitled.

Thus much in reference to the first and second paragraphs of the memorial.

As to the balance of the memorial referring to a class of persons who had settled upon the reservation and made improvements thereon, and who ask Congress to authorize the sale of said lands at $1 25 per acre, or such other reasonable sum as they may think just, and claiming consideration from the fact that they have spent their own money upon the land, making it valuable, &c., &c., it is deemed a sufficient answer that, aside from the fact that they were there without authority of law, the provision made in the 14th article of the treaty of 1856, for the sale of these lands, fixes the minimum price at $10 and $5 per acre, respectively, for the classes named, and is considered by this office very favorable to the purchaser, requiring no change. From information received by this office, regarded as reliable, it is understood that these lands are of a superior quality, and many of them under fine cultivation, and are worth, and will command, $25 per acre.

Considering all the circumstances attending the subject, the many years it was before the department without reaching any satisfactory settlement, the present position of affairs pertaining to it, the progress already made, and the prospect of bringing it to a final conclusion, it is believed that any new mode for the settlement of these difficulties, adopted at this time, would lead to greater confusion, and that all that is required is to carry out to final completion the plan submitted by this office, and approved by the Secretary, in the report above alluded to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 116.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

COMMENDING

To the favorable consideration of Congress the application of Perry Macdonough Collins, for permission to extend and maintain a telegraphic line through the territories and the public lands of the United States, so as to connect the whole telegraphic systems of Europe and Asia with the telegraphic systems of the United States.

MAY 16, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held May 5, 1864.

Whereas the Chamber of Commerce of New York has received satisfactory information—

First. That the government of Russia has undertaken to establish and maintain a line of telegraphic communication from Moscow to the Pacific ocean, at the mouth of the Amoor river, a distance of about six thousand miles, of which the four thousand miles from Moscow to Irkutz, in Eastern Siberia, are already finished and in operation, with proposed branches leading into China, India, and Persia:

Second. That the Russian government, on the 23d of May last, in a spirit of wise liberality, and after due conference between the ministers of Russia and the United States, duly granted to Mr. Perry Macdonough Collins, a citizen of the United States of America, the exclusive right for thirty-three years to extend and maintain said telegraphic line from the mouth of the Amoor river, along or near the Pacific ocean northeastwardly, up to and across Behring's straits, and thence southeastwardly through the American territories of Russia, to the northern line of British America, a distance, in all, of about four thousand five hundred miles:

Third. That the British government on the 9th of February last, in pursuance of a policy alike enlightened, granted to said Collins the further right to extend and maintain said telegraphic line through the British territories on the Pacific to the northern frontier of the United States, a distance of about five hundred miles:

Fourth. That the said Collins, encouraged and supported by such grants, has now applied to Congress for permission to extend and maintain said telegraphic line through the territories and the public lands of the United States, so as to connect the *whole telegraphic* systems of Europe and Asia with the telegraphic

system of the United States, by which great continental conjunctions the Old World and the New, with all their dependencies, will be united by one safe and unbroken chain of intercourse, enabling every civilized nation to communicate daily with all the capital cities of the globe:

Now, therefore, the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in view of the incalculable advantages of such a world-embracing line of communication, not only to the cities and States of the American continent, but to the whole family of man, do respectfully but earnestly commend the application of Mr. Collins to the speedy and favorable consideration and support of Congress, subject only to such proper conditions as may be required for the security and protection of the government and of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That copies of the preceding resolutions be duly authenticated by the president and secretary, and transmitted to both houses of Congress.

[SEAL.] JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., *Secretary.*

A. A. LOVE, *President.*

TH CONGRESS, } SENATE. { MIS. DOC
1st Session. } { No. 117.

INDIANS OF KANSAS.

[To accompany bill S. No. 219.]

LETTER

FROM

E COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,

RELATIVE

To the Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians of Kansas.

MAY 23, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, April 9, 1864.

IR: I have received a letter from the clerk of the Committee on Indian irs, United States Senate, desiring to be informed whether an appropriation ld be necessary to subsist the confederated tribe of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, Piankeshaw Indians.

reply I have the honor to state, that the condition of said tribe is such, d by losses sustained in consequence of the war and the non-payment of st on bonds held in trust for them by the Department of the Interior, that cannot be subsisted without an appropriation of some means for that pur-

Could an appropriation for the interest due them upon said bonds be , it would relieve a suffering people, and, at the same time, be doing an f justice towards them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

on. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman Indian Committee, U. S. Senate.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 118.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF THE

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,

REMONSTRATING

Against the taxing of the gross products of the mines in the Pacific States and Territories.

MAY 25, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco hereby respectfully remonstrate against taxing the gross product of the mines in the Pacific States and Territories. The proposition for levying such a tax is regarded with surprise and alarm by the people of this coast, and we conceive that it must be based on misconception of the situation and nature of our mines and of the character of mining enterprises. The mineral wealth of our mining districts has not been exaggerated, but the popular estimate of the profits of mining enterprise is excessive because the difficulties, risks, and expenses which are inseparable from them are not appreciated. Our most valuable mines and mineral lodes are found in the sterile mountains of the Sierra Nevada range, frequently far removed from wood or water, and accessible only by roads cut and hewn in the steep mountain sides. To develop them main shafts, drifts and tunnels must be worked through solid rock, consuming months and often years of toil. Good ore is rarely found except at a considerable depth, and in most cases it is necessary to expend many thousands of dollars in the erection of steam machinery to keep the mine free from water. The lode, when reached at a great depth, may yield ore that is fabulously rich, or perhaps rebellious ore, that retains its treasure in defiance of the skill thus far attained by mining experts, or may be barren rock, which will compel the abandonment of the work. Mills containing cumbrous or expensive machinery are indispensable to the reduction and treatment of ores, and in many instances the ores and the wood required for the mills are hauled from distant points by teams that consume provender which must be transported hundreds of miles by other teams. These present only a few of the difficulties incident to the business of mining, yet people abroad seem unable to comprehend the facts that the bullion extracted from the depths of our mountains does not amply represent the amount of labor expended; that the entire production *of most of* our mines is consumed by the extraordinary

expenses peculiar to working them, and that mining enterprises may afford employment and revenue to many thousands of men, support various branches of industry, sustain the prosperity of states, and augment the wealth of a nation, and still fail to remunerate those who project and control them, as science can detect the spot where a mine can be profitably opened, and no experience can predetermine the expense of such an undertaking. Mining operations are from the beginning laborious, tedious, costly, and extremely precarious. Of this the countless number of abandoned shafts and tunnels, and the numerous others wherein the unrewarded labor of years is vigorously continued in the hope of ultimate success, afford the most conclusive evidence. Nothing but the liberal policy heretofore observed by government, respecting the working of mines, could stimulate men to embark in such perilous enterprises. To that liberal policy may be justly attributed the peopling of vast territories belonging to the national domain, the organization of new States, the building of towns and cities, the aggrandizement of commerce, and the actual production of metallic currency, sufficient to preserve the vitality of our national finances during a period of unprecedented trials. We respectfully submit that the national benefits derived from these fruits surpass any results that could emanate from a less liberal policy. We further represent that the business of mining is the chief support of our industrial and commercial systems; that a tax on the gross products of mines would utterly crush and destroy the mining interests, and consequently involve us in general ruin; that it would give the foes of government in our midst a strength and support that might produce critical results; that it would drive population, capital, and enterprise from the Pacific States and Territories to Mexico and British America, and divert commerce in the same direction; that instead of increasing the amount of national revenue desirable from this coast, it would inevitably at no distant day reduce it comparatively to an insignificant sum; that the mineral lodes recently discovered in our mountains are beyond the capacity of our present population to develop, and the business of mining, relatively considered, is yet in its infancy. The physical difficulty and peculiar points that now embarrass it are slowly yielding to the energy, enterprise, and experience of our people, who have been greatly encouraged by a few notable instances of success; and while we do not magnify the evil consequences that would result from the proposed taxation, we believe that under a continuance of the present liberal policy, the business of mining would ultimately prove a grand success and confer incalculable benefits on the nation at large. In view of all the foregoing, we respectfully but earnestly remonstrate against the enactment of any law imposing a tax on the gross production of the mines.

By order of the chamber,

JAS. DE TREMERY, *President.*
C. ADOLPHE LOW, *First Vice-President.*
RADMOND GIBBONS, *Second Vice-President.*
WM. R. WADSWORTH, *Secretary.*

SAN FRANCISCO *May* 19, 1864.

PETITION

OF

ERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT,

RESIDENTS OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

PRAYING

An increase of compensation.

MAY 26, 1864.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

onorable the Senate of the United States:

ndersigned, your petitioners, most respectfully represent: That they rs of the civil service of the government, residents of Washington, D. in ordinary times the salaries paid to them are sufficient for comfortable ce; that in these extraordinary times the salaries paid to them *are t*, especially to such as have dependent families; that everywhere e Union employers have largely advanced the compensation of those ervice, (from twenty-five to fifty per cent, especially in the large cities,) ut them on a level with producers and others in the procurement of s of subsistence; that the same thing has been done here by Congress three instances under great national embarrassments and high prices; act of simple justice and equity they ask an increase of compensation ar be over, a measure which it is ascertained meets with the approval ple of the States, (by the private increase of wages,) on whom we all r our places and support; that by a moderate estimate their expenses nced in the last two years *more than thirty per cent.* on all substantial subsistence; that without attempting any invidious statement of an hich, it is thought, should be made by Congress for their benefit, *it meet more than half the present increase in the cost of living* if your body, in conjunction with its co-ordinate, should give them *twenty per* tional to present compensation, to take immediate effect.

ur petitioners make these statements with a full sense of the vast res of the national government, but at the same time with a full sense ng effective service to the same government, unembarrassed with such vants as tend to weaken their energies, while their hands are required tantly and faithfully employed.

1, 1864.

Hartung.
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Vebster.
Joshua Whitney.
Herbert Torrey.
M. M. Rohrer.
W. T. Lockhart.
Warren Young.
C. S. Butts.
E. A. Parker.

Robert Wilson.
J. D. Woodward.
W. B. Gove.
C. Birge.
W. S. Graff.
E. H. Talbott.
Charles. T. Cotton.
L. Hottslander.
S. G. Russell.
W. M. Hutchinson.
Julius A. Fay.
D. W. Peabody.
N. M. Ross.
C. Jackson.
H. Clay Fields.
J. C. Lovjoy.
N. C. Burch.
L. Duvall.
P. H. Berkan.
George Ewing.
Samuel J. Cooke.
Samuel J. Davis.
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John B. Wright.
Newell Kennon.
James Abrams.
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John B. Warfel.
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ısh.	J. Fowler.
lch.	A. G. Dudley.
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ı.	R. Joseph.
ss.	Henry C. Lauck.
ly.	M. A. Snead.
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). Helmick.	L. A. Price.
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. Gibson.	M. M. Richardson.
enton.	William R. Clark.
ell.	Horatio Nater.
vin.	A. J. Wooldridge.
er.	John Kearns.
h.	Joe Gurley.
ett.	Howard A. Stokes.
rance.	Charles Hendley.
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ıung.	Charles B. Shaw.
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. Cowling.	J. K. Upton.
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ıuley, Maine.
W. Shelmire, Pennsylvania.
B. Thornett, New York.
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H. Eckhard, Pennsylvania.
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Mason, Massachusetts.
Richmond, New York.
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O. Wilcox, New York.
Jay Parker, Minnesota.
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Edward Fraser, Wisconsin.
N. B. Smith, Vermont.
David S. Green, Pennsylvania.
Charles H. Beach.
Ros. A. Fish, California.
William T. Kent, Pennsylvania.
E. W. Jones, Kentucky.
Z. S. Buckler, Maryland.
W. F. Cutchley, Virginia.
J. Woodruff.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC No. 120.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 26, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWELL submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the conduct of the executive authority of the government in recently closing the offices and suppressing the publication of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* newspapers, in the city of New York, under circumstances which have been placed before the public, was an act unwarranted in itself, dangerous to the cause of the Union, in violation of the Constitution, and subversive of the principles of civil liberty, and as such is hereby censured by the Senate.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. SENATE. MIS. DOC. No. 121.

LETTER

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

TO

s. *William Pitt Fessenden, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, transmitting an alphabetical index to the internal revenue bill.*

MAY 27, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, May 27, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The request of the Committee on Finance, by its clerk, that an habetical index to the internal revenue bill now before the Senate, might prepared by this office, was duly received, and in reply thereto I promised index at the earliest possible time. I have the honor to transmit it here-h, and hope it will be in time to be of the service intended.

Supposing that it was required at the earliest possible moment, I transmit the gh draft, which I presume, will be as available to the printer as though it e a fair copy.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,

Commissioner.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN,

Chairman of the Finance Committee,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

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TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC No. 122.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of a navy yard and depot at New London, Connecticut.

JUNE 3, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at a meeting held June 2, 1864.

Whereas the Secretary of the Navy called the attention of Congress to the :essity of an additional navy yard and depot adapted to the enlarged wants the country; and whereas the location of said yard and depot is of vast im- rtance to our city as a means of defence against foreign aggression; and, ereas a board of six naval officers and engineers were appointed under an ler of Congress to survey and examine League island, in the Delaware bay, d the harbor of New London, Connecticut, with reference to their capacity d fitness for that object, and to report by the selection of which place the blic interests would be best promoted; and whereas a majority of the said ard, after devoting more than two months to a careful, laborious, and thorough rvey and examination of said sites, and after a full discussion of their advan- ges immediate and incidental, came to the conclusion "that the harbor of w London possessed the necessary capacity and fitness for such yard, and at the public interests would be promoted by its establishment there instead League island;" and whereas, during the present session of Congress, the val committee, together with a delegation from the military committee and Committee of Ways and Means, have visited and personally examined the d sites, and a majority has recently reported in favor of the harbor of New Lon- n: Therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the importance of this question to the whole antry, and especially to the interests of commerce and navigation, which are ecially protected by the navy, and in which this city is so deeply interested, s chamber fully concurs in the expression of opinion of the said board of val officers and engineers and of said naval committee, and do earnestly urge on Congress to speedily pass a law establishing the navy yard and depot at w London, and to appropriate the necessary means for carrying the same o effect.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions be duly authenticated, and transmitted to both houses of Congress by the hands of a committee consisting of Messrs. Marshal and McCurdy.

A. N. LANE,
President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr.,
Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 123.

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

HON. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,

RELATIVE TO

Telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents.

[To accompany bill S. No. 302.]

JUNE 9, 1864.—Ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 14th of April last upon the subject of the memorial which has been submitted to Congress by Mr. Perry McD. Collins.

Mr. Collins is an American citizen, residing in California. He has been since 1856 commercial agent of this government for the Amoor river. The public archives, as well as the records of Congress, furnish satisfactory evidence that the country could not have a more enlightened, assiduous, and faithful representative.

The project which he submits for the consideration of Congress is the construction of a line of telegraph from some point on the Pacific telegraph line, or its northern extension, in one of the northwestern States or Territories, across the border of the United States and through British Columbia and Russian America to Cape Prince of Wales; thence across Behring's strait to East Cape; and thence by an inland route around the sea of Okhotsk to the mouth of Amoor river. The telegraph line thus proposed is intended, primarily, to connect at the last-named place with a line to be extended from thence to Irkoutsk, the capital of eastern Siberia. At that important town a line of telegraph begins, which stretches through Tomsk and Omsk, in western Siberia, Katherinburg, on the Asiatic European frontier, Pirm, Kasan, Nishna Novgorod, and Moscow, to St. Petersburgh, the capital of the Russian empire. The line projected by Mr. Collins from the Pacific telegraph to Amoor river, with its anticipated extension by the Russian government to Irkoutsk, would be the one link now wanted to supply direct and unbroken telegraph communication from Cape Race, in Newfoundland, on the eastern coast of America, across the eastern and western continents and the Pacific ocean to Cape Clear, in Ireland, the westernmost projection of Europe. When a submarine cable shall be successfully laid *between Cape Clear* and Cape Race, it will, together with the

link I have last before described, complete a telegraphic circuit around earth between the parallels of forty-two degrees and sixty-five degrees of l latitude.

Three questions arise upon Mr. Collins's memorial, namely:

First. Is the enterprise feasible?

Secondly. Would it be useful?

Thirdly. Has it a just claim on the government to the patronage whicl solicits?

I shall examine these points in their order.

First, the feasibility of the enterprise. The difficulties to be surmounted be classified as physical, political, social, and financial. The most promi physical difficulty is the extent of territory to be traversed. The starting must be chosen in either Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Id Oregon, or Washington. Thence the distance to the line of British Colu would be about one thousand miles; the distance to be traversed through Br America to the line of Russian America, about six hundred miles; the dist through Russian America to Cape Prince of Wales, about nineteen hun miles; the length of a submarine cable across Behring's strait would be f miles, and the distance from East Cape, by an inland passage around the Se Okhotsk, and through the settlements of Okhotsk, Ayan, and Shantar's I which are well-known stations of the whale fishery, to the mouth of the Am river, would be about twenty-five hundred miles. The entire length of the would be six thousand and forty miles. Operative telegraph wires have alre been stretched on this continent of the aggregate length of seventy thous miles, and similar wires have been stretched on the eastern continent of aggregate length of two hundred thousand miles. Operative submarine graph wires have been laid of the lengths, respectively, of three hundred m and five hundred miles, from Dover to Heligoland, and from Malta to Tri Thus it is seen that the mere extent of the route to be traversed in the pre case does not constitute an insurmountable, nor even a serious difficulty.

The physical obstacle which next presents itself is the surface formatio the regions to be traversed. That portion of the route which lies within own territory is chiefly mountainous, and the projected telegraph line mus least course along declivities of the mountains, even if it should not be fo necessary, in one case, to surmount them. British Columbia presents a sin topography. But there the mountains are divided into three ranges, wl courses are from north to south, while intervening valleys invite the introduc of telegraphs and roads. The Pacific coast of Russian America is chiefly le The portion of Siberia which lies between East Cape and the head of the of Okhotsk is, for a large extent, a steppe or plain, with gentle elevations casionally rising into mountainous ridges. At the head of the Sea of Okh a range of mountains must be crossed, and the region lying between that ra and the mouth of the Amoor river is of the same character as that before t tioned, which extends from the same range northward to East Cape. highest elevation to be overcome on the whole line would be found in the R mountains, within the United States, and this elevation may be estimate eight thousand to ten thousand feet. Operative telegraph lines have alr been stretched over steppes, in both continents, similar to those thus descri The Pacific telegraph line, in crossing the Sierra Nevada, rises to an elev greater than that which is to be surmounted on the line now under examina

With the exception of timber, all the materials of a telegraph line are and portable. Metallic wire sufficient for a mile of telegraph, together wit materials for insulation, weigh not more than four hundred pounds. Suff timber awaits the builder along the route through the United States and B Columbia. Timber is also found on those portions of the projected line *lie within* the Russian dominions on either continent, with the exceptio

nberless steppe, five hundred miles wide, on either side of Behring's strait. ere the needful timber can be brought near to the line, either by sea or from e forest covered shores of navigable rivers.

The temperature of the region through which the northern part of the line ould pass is very low. Nevertheless, winter is less severe there than it is tween the same parallels of latitude on the Atlantic coast. The telegraphic e which connects St. Petersburgh with Archangel on the White sea, and also e telegraphic line which passes around the Gulf of Bothnia and connects St. tersburgh with Tornea, are without difficulty maintained in operation, although ey cross as high parallels of latitude as those which lie in the way of Mr. llins's line.

The waters of Behring's strait are about one hundred and eighty feet deep, l they are frozen through one-half of the year; but the congealed mass en broken generally takes the form of anchor ice, and not that of icebergs. us, climate seems to offer no serious obstacle to the enterprise, while it ot entirely unworthy of consideration that in cold latitudes timber used in necessary structure is less perishable than timber used in warm latitudes is, le less of insulating material is demanded in high latitudes than is required re genial climates.

The only political difficulty in the way of the enterprise is the fact that it uires concerted aid from three several states, namely, the United States, eat Britain, and Russia. The two last-named powers have already, with ightened and fraternal liberality towards the United States, made all the conions which were demanded. Therefore, if Congress shall grant the applition of Mr. Collins, no political obstacle will remain.

That portion of our own country in which the enterprise is to be carried on so well known as hardly to require a description more minute than I have eady given. It is newly and as yet thinly settled. The case is the same in itish Columbia. Indian tribes are found along the American part of the ute, but they have been so well subjected to the influences of society and govrnment through the operations of the fur trade that no serious resistance om them need be apprehended. The inhabitants of Asiatic Russia who dwell and are nomadic Tartars, affecting much independence. They are, nevertheless, not savage like the American natives. After centuries of internal war ey have now settled into a state of semi-civilization, in which they are accusned to barter with whalers, with exploring parties, and with the government nts of Russia, and they are hospitably inclined by that intercourse.

The result of the facts thus far mentioned is, that there are no insuperable stacles, either physical, political, or social, in the way of the projected line of graph.

In regard to the expense which it requires, I must be content to refer the mmittee of the Senate to the estimates which have been submitted by Mr. llins. They have been made with a view to secure from private sources an rance of the moneys to be expended, and, at the same time, to obtain from governments of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States the necessary litical aid. It may be assumed, therefore, that they were prepared honestly d cautiously, and with as near an approach to accuracy as is possible, in regard a design in which so much that is to be done must be done under conditions ver before tried. Mr. Collins estimates the whole cost at five million dollars. Just legislative caution would probably induce Congress to double that estite. I understand that an association is already formed, with a capital of ten llion, to be devoted to the enterprise.

I am, therefore, of opinion that it is entirely feasible.

I proceed, in the next place, to consider the probable usefulness of the enterprise. It is needful here to assume that the line of telegraph proposed will be exded *immediately from Amoor river* to Irkoutsk, so as to complete the tele-

graphic chain over the two continents. The agreement of Russia leaves no room for doubt on this point.

It is quite too late, at this day, for debate on the abstract question of the usefulness of the magnetic telegraph. It would be as easy now to dispense with the use of the steam-engine on land or on the sea, in the business of commerce, in social intercourse, or in political affairs, as it would be to forego the telegraph. To be without it is to be isolated. Other conditions being equal, the country that has the largest extension and the most thorough radiation of the telegraph wire, enjoys the most active and profitable system of domestic commerce.

Of the seventy thousand miles of telegraph now operating on the American continent, sixty thousand miles are found within the United States, and the remainder in the provinces of British America. But commerce on the American continent defies political restraint, and centralizes itself within our own country. For practical purposes we may regard the whole telegraph system of the American continent as our own. But internal commerce imparts life to, and receives new life in return from, foreign commerce. In proportion to the extent and variety of its resources, the nation that enjoys the most prosperous foreign commerce exhibits the greatest industrial activity and domestic happiness within its own borders. The vigor which commerce has already attained among us, while we continue to hold our communications with the eastern continent by navigation only, is justly a subject of national congratulation. Can there be a doubt that if our telegraph system should be connected by a transoceanic line with the one that is now performing its equally isolated part on the eastern continent, new and stronger reciprocity would be exhibited not only in commercial centres, but in every recess of the land? The unremitting exertions which are made by enlightened men in Europe and the United States to connect the two countries by a wire passing through the Atlantic ocean, as well as the responses which Great Britain and Russia have made to the application for favor and patronage to the line now under consideration, show the existence of a very wide and general conviction that each of the isolated telegraph systems existing on the two continents is imperfect and incomplete, and relatively inefficient, and that a connexion between them is a necessary supplement to secure their greatest attainable usefulness. Setting aside the temporary disturbance of war, the merchant or the manufacturer, the miller, the farmer, the miner, or the fisherman, of Halifax, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Galveston, Montreal, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, St. Paul, Little Rock, Denver, Salt Lake City, Carson City, Los Angelos, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, with the aid of a transoceanic telegraph, would be in daily, and, in case of need, in hourly correspondence with producers and consumers on the Amoor, where the fur trade of Asia is gathered up; with Sofinsk, the depot for the overland traffic between Russia and Japan, and the mineral treasures of Nerchinsk; with Kiakhta, the centre of the international commerce of Russia and China; with Irkoutsk, Moscow, St. Petersburg; with all the cities of western Europe, including Constantinople; with the cities of Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez; and with every other town, city, or hamlet, on either continent, now in telegraphic connexion with the several marts of trade which have been enumerated. Every one knows, however, that neither the American nor the European system has yet attained its ultimate development. Transient wars now delay the establishment of wires in Pensacola, Havana, San Juan, Panama, Quito, Lima, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Surinam, Caraccas, and Mexico, and the incorporating of them, with all their local ramifications, into one American telegraph system. On the eastern continent neither the domestic disturbances, nor the rivalries of states, nor their occasional collisions, prevent a continual expansion of the telegraphic system. The telegraphic construction of Russia

at this day, like her system of railroads, presents the framework of an imposing structure, the dimensions of which are boldly outlined, while the connexions and extensions yet remain imperfect and unfinished. It has been already mentioned that the Emperor has bound himself to extend the main eastern and western line from Irkoutsk to the mouth of the Amoor river. This extension is now rapidly advancing. But this is only a single and not very prominent part of the work which the Emperor of Russia has begun. His design embraces nothing less than the following stupendous works, namely:

A telegraph wire, with the necessary submarine cables, from the mouth of the Amoor river across the straits of Tartary, over the island of Saghalien, across the straits of La Perouse, over the island of Jesso, through Hakodadi, and across the straits of Sangar to Jeddo, the capital of Japan.

Second. A telegraph wire from the confluence of the Ousuree with the Amoor, which confluence is seven hundred miles above the mouth of the latter; thence southward on the banks of the Ousuree to Lake Hinka, and thence to the port of Vladi Vostok on the coast of Tartary, opposite to the port of Hakodadi, on the eastern coast of the Japanese sea.

Vladi Vostok is selected by the Emperor for his naval station on the Pacific coast.

Third. A telegraph wire from Irkoutsk, before described as the capital of Eastern Siberia, through Kiakhta, now the entrepot of European and Chinese overland commerce, through the vast territory of the Mongols to the gate in the Chinese wall at Yahol, and thence to Peking, the capital of the Chinese Empire. American citizens temporarily residing in that country are now soliciting, with good prospect of success, permission from the Chinese government to extend this last mentioned line overland through China, to terminate, with the needful branches, at the ports of Nankin, Shanghai, Amoy and Canton, on the Pacific coast, opposite to California. There are already in operation twelve thousand miles of telegraph wire on the continent of Australia. This Australian telegraph system, which now is so purely local and isolated, is nevertheless expected to be brought into combination, by alternating submarine and island wires with the Chinese and Russian wires last described.

Fourth. A telegraph wire from a station on the main continental Russian line at Omsk, near the southern boundary of Asiatic Russia; thence passing through Mongolia and entering China at Huck, sometimes called Illy; thence crossing Turkestan, Bokhara and Balk, to Cabul, in Affghanistan; thence to capital points in the Punjaub, where it will meet the telegraphic system of India, and thus become a medium of communication between London and the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal, on the shores and islands of the Great Indian ocean.

Fifth. A telegraph wire from Kazan, on the main central Russian line, through Georgia and Circassia, along the western shore of the Caspian sea, to Teheran, the capital of Persia; thence to the Euphrates at Bagdad; thence descending along the banks of that historical river to its mouth, at the head of the Persian Gulf, there to be connected with the Oriental telegraph system of India, last before mentioned.

When we take into consideration the fact that Russia has already brought all her chief inland markets and mines, as well as her principal ports on the coasts of the Arctic ocean, into telegraphic communication with her capital, it is readily perceived that, by offering to co-operate with us in giving effect to Mr. Collins's design, Russia actually invites us to put forth our national energy from every point within our borders where industry of any kind dwells, and especially from our northwestern and western States, and to apply that energy in the great work of renewing and restoring the long languishing civilization of the regions where our race first impressed its dominion upon the globe appointed for *its residence*. *Certainly* it cannot be necessary to say that such efforts

belong to the class of human labors which are pronounced to be doubly blessed, because they bless equally those who are the subjects and those who are the performers of them. It seems impossible to over-estimate the direct effect of this new application of the national energy in producing a rapid and yet permanent development of the agricultural, forest, mineral, and nautical resources of the United States Nor is it any more practicable to assign limits to the increase of national influence which must necessarily result from the new facilities we should acquire in that manner for extending throughout the world American ideas and principles of public and private economy, politics, morals, philosophy, and religion.

In attempting to make such estimates it is important to remember that the telegraph wire is as yet a newly-invented instrument, timidly employed and clumsily handled, with a very imperfect knowledge of the fullness of the power that resides in it. It costs us now one-half a mill per mile to speak a single word through the cheapest telegraph wire of any considerable length. This is vastly more costly than the average transmission of messages in writing by employing the steam engine, either on land or on water. This great expense of telegraphic communication is due, however, not at all to any inseparable quality of the telegraphic machine, for that machine is easily constructed of very simple and cheap materials. The expensiveness is due to two transient conditions of the telegraph system: First, the charges now justly imposed upon it for rewarding the inventors; and, secondly, the fact that, as yet, fixed habits of communication in ancient forms prevent frequent resort to the new mode of correspondence, and customary investments of capital, which are sufficiently remunerative, cause it to be sparingly applied to the perfection of the new system. When these merely ephemeral embarrassments of the magnetic telegraph shall be removed, the magnetized wire will become, for the chief purposes of social, commercial, and political communication, as practical as, by reason of its adaptation, it is effective.

I proceed to consider the question whether the enterprise deserves the patronage Mr. Collins solicits for it. Throughout the remarks which I have thus far submitted, I have, not without design, called it Mr. Collins's enterprise. It is truly his, because it was he alone who conceived and projected it, and who has clothed it with the substantial form which enables the three great states, whose concerted action is solicited, to cause it to be put into execution. But in another sense it is entitled to be regarded as an enterprise of the government of the United States. During all the time that Mr. Collins has been engaged in maturing and developing it, and presenting it to the consideration of Russia and Great Britain, he has been acting under the instruction and with the approbation of the Department of State, and a knowledge of that fact has not been withheld from Congress.

I think it may be regarded as settled that the United States cannot neglect to employ telegraphic communication with foreign countries, and yet expect to maintain a healthful commerce with them; but the United States cannot hope to inspire respect, confidence, and good will abroad, and so secure peace with foreign states, without using the magnetic telegraph when it is possible; and that the United States cannot even hope to preserve peace and order at home, much less to maintain a military and naval police on their inland frontiers and around their ocean coast, without availing themselves of all feasible telegraphic communications.

Finally, it seems to me that, in extending dominion over inland mountain regions and setting up the national flag on the Pacific coast, the American people, however inconsiderately, assumed the duty of diffusing an equal civilization throughout the whole of the great country which they thus included within *their* borders. Nor would it be wise to shut out from our thoughts the consid*eration* which necessarily results from contemplating calmly the positions

and the resources of our new northwestern and western States. It becomes our duty to act upon the conviction that from this time henceforth those States are to perform an important part in a great work which shall make the shores of the Pacific ocean the home of communities that shall be as busy, as prosperous, as free, as enlightened, as powerful and as happy, as those which now cluster upon the Atlantic shores. The Atlantic States, by their intermarriage with those of the Pacific, have come under an obligation to favor this great development.

What Mr. Collins asks of Congress is, that a survey of the route of this projected telegraph communication be made at the public cost, together with a grant of right of way for a line across the public lands, the use of a national vessel to lay the submarine cable across Behring's strait, and, finally, a stipulated compensation for the government use of the line when it shall be constructed. This demand for patronage is neither unnecessary nor unreasonable if the views I have submitted are just. We could not withhold it without showing a want of appreciation of the liberality and friendship which have been manifested towards the United States by Russia and Great Britain in the proceedings they have adopted towards the same enterprise. I do not know any one object lying within the scope of our foreign relations more directly important than the preservation of peace and friendship with those two great and enlightened powers. Nor can I conceive of any one measure of national policy that would more effectively tend to secure that great object than the construction of this proposed transoceanic telegraph. I forbear from urging the project into comparison with the proposed line across the Atlantic from Cape Clear to Cape Race, which, notwithstanding past difficulties, I yet hope to see speedily completed. The two lines would mutually aid and strengthen each other. If they should even come into competition it would be more advantageous to the world to have the use of both than the use of only one of them. One might be expected to operate when the other should be accidentally suspended. Nor can it be reasonably doubted that the great interests of human society will, at a very early period, require more than one, and more than even two, transoceanic, world-encircling telegraphs.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. ZACHARY CHANDLER,
Chairman of the Committee on Commerce
in the Senate of the United States.

8TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. Doc. No. 124.

PROCLAMATION

OF

AJOR GENERAL FREDERICK STEELE,

COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,

DECLARING

at peace had been so far restored in Arkansas as to enable the people to nstitute proceedings for the restoration of the civil government, and issuing egulations for an election to be held for the adoption or rejection of the con- titution adopted by the convention of citizens of that State.

UNE 13, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, February 29, 1864.

the people of Arkansas:

It affords the general commanding the highest gratification to be able to say at, by the conduct of the army under his command, in connexion with the ise administration of the government by its officers at Washington, peace has en so far restored in your midst as to enable you to institute proceedings for e restoration of the civil government, by which order may be firmly established, id the rights of persons and property secured against violence and the dangers anarchy.

The convention of your citizens, held at Little Rock during the last month, is adopted a constitution and submitted it to you for your approval or rejection. hat constitution is based upon the principles of freedom, and it is for you now say, by your voluntary and unbiased action, whether it shall be your funda- ental law. While it may have defects, it is, in the main, in accordance with ie views of that portion of the people who have been resisting the fratricidal tempt which has been made during the last three years to overthrow the vernment of our country.

The convention has fixed the 14th day of March next on which to decide s great question, and the general commanding is only following the instruc- ns of his government when he says to you that every facility will be afforded the expression of your sentiments, uninfluenced by any consideration save se which affect your own interests and those of your posterity. If you will

now institute a government of your own, he feels great confidence in assuring you that quiet and security will soon be restored to your entire borders. Those who have been unwisely led by the counsels of bad men to engage in this unjustifiable and wicked rebellion will speedily return and acknowledge the rightful sovereignty of the State, as well as the supremacy of the national government over the whole domain, and peace will prevail throughout the land.

The election will be held and the returns made in accordance with the schedule adopted by the convention, and no interference from any quarter will be allowed to prevent the free expression of the loyal men of the State on that day.

The schedule will be hereto appended. To render the election valid, there must be cast five thousand four hundred and six votes.

FREDERICK STEELE,
Major General, Commanding.

SCHEDULE.

SEC. 1. In order that civil government may be in full operation and effect at the earliest day possible, it is further ordained and provided, that a general vote on the ratification of the constitution and ordinances of this convention, and a general election shall be taken and held throughout the State, as far as practicable, on the second Monday of March next, as follows, to wit: Any number of persons being white male citizens of the State, over the age of twenty-one years, at the county seat of any county, or (in case of volunteer soldiers in the federal army, at the camp of their respective companies,) having first taken the oath prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, before any justice of the peace, or other person authorized to administer an oath within the county in which they reside, or with which they are encamped, may appoint a commissioner of elections, with power to appoint such election judges as may be necessary, who shall also be an enrolling officer for said county or company, who shall proceed as follows, to wit: Said commissioner shall prepare an enrolling and poll-book, to which shall be appended the constitution, ordinances, and schedule of this convention; one column shall then be headed with the oath contained in said proclamation of the President; another column headed "constitution and ordinances ratified;" another column "constitution and ordinances rejected;" other columns shall be arranged so that a vote may be taken for all officers to be voted for within the county or company where the election is proposed to be held. Said commissioner shall then take the oath aforesaid before any justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, and enroll his own name at the head of the column, under the said oath, written out in full. The said commissioner shall then, on the second Monday in March next, within usual election hours, proceed to hold an election as follows: *viva voce: Provided, also,* That said commissioner may keep the polls open for three days, to wit: Every white male citizen over the age of twenty-one years of the county, or (in case of a military company) of the State, presenting himself to vote, and not being included in the exceptions contained in the proclamation, shall take the oath contained in said proclamation, administered by any justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths; and when his name has been thereafter duly enrolled or subscribed in the proper column, the commissioner shall cause his oath to be recorded, first upon the question of the constitution and ordinances, and then in the election of all officers to be voted for.

SEC. 2. That within five days after the holding of said election said commissioner shall foot up the said vote, and certify the result over his signature as commissioner; he shall then make a duplicate of said book, (except that the

constitution and ordinances of this convention need not be appended to the copy,) and forward the said copy to Little Rock, addressed to the provisional government; the original book shall be preserved by said commissioner, and deposited by him, as soon as the counties are organized, with the clerk of the county wherein the election is held, or (in case of soldiers) in the county wherein the voters reside.

SEC. 3. Within ten days after the receipt of the said enrolling and election return books by the provisional governor, it shall be his duty, with the assistance of the secretary of state, to examine the same, and declare the result by proclamation as follows, to wit:

1st. Whether the constitution and ordinances of this convention have been adopted or rejected within the meaning of the President's proclamation.

2d. He shall announce the whole vote polled for or against said constitution and ordinances.

3d. He shall declare what persons are elected to the various offices throughout the State, except that of governor and lieutenant governor of State, deciding the result by plurality.

SEC. 4. All persons thus declared to be elected State officers shall enter upon the discharge of their respective offices as soon thereafter as they take and subscribe an oath before any justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, as follows: That they will faithfully perform the duties of their respective offices; that they will support the constitution and laws of the State and of the United States; and said oath, in case of State officers, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state; and in case of county officers, they shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately after the election, upon filing said oath with the county commissioners.

SEC. 5. At the first session of the legislature, and during the first week of the session, the said provisional governor shall place the said return books before that body, who shall declare the result as to the election of governor and lieutenant governor and secretary of state, who, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take the oath herein prescribed for other officers.

SEC. 6. It is also further ordained and declared, that in counties wherein, for any cause, elections are not held on the said second Monday of March next, the same may be held for the several local officers provided for in the constitution, ordinances and schedule of this convention, in the same manner as hereinbefore described, at any time thereafter, till the whole State is fully organized and represented.

SEC. 7. The officers to be voted for in this election are governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, three judges of the supreme court, nine circuit judges and nine district attorneys, (according to act of January 15, 1861,) county judges, clerks, sheriffs, coroners, constables, justices of the peace, and all other officers provided for in the constitution and ordinances of this convention, or which may exist by law. Members of the legislature, according to the ratio or appointment of senatorial districts in force in the year 1860, and members to Congress in districts Nos. 1 and 2, according to the act approved January 19, 1861. (No election being ordered in district No. 3, this convention recognizing the election of Colonel Jas. M. Johnson as the representative from that district.) And it is further hereby declared, that all laws in force in this State on the 4th day of March, 1861, are still in force, not

inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution, and which have not expired by limitation therein contained.

JOHN McCOY, President of the Convention and Delegate from Newton county.

LUTHER C. WHITE, Newton county.
C. A. HARPER, " "
JOHN AUSTIN, " "
JOSIAH HARRELL, " "
HARMON L. HOLLEMAN, Sebastian co.
JOHN R. SMOOT, " "
RANDOLPH D. SWINDELL, " "
G. W. SEAMANS, Madison county.
JAMES T. SWAFFORD, Saline county.
W. HOLLEMAN, " "
JOHN M. DEMINT, " "
ENOCH H. VANCE, " "
MILES L. LANGLY, Clark county.
J. M. STAPP, " "
C. D. JORDAN, " "
JOHN BURTON, " "
JOHN C. PRIDY, Montgomery county.
REUBEN LAMB, " "
E. D. AYRES, Pulaski county.
T. D. W. YONLEY, " "
E. L. MAYNARD, Pulaski county.
WILLIAM STOUT, Pope "
BURK JOHNSON, Yell "
ELIAS COOK, " "
L. D. CANTRELL, Pike "
WILLIS JONES, " "
JAMES A. BUTLER, Phillips "
T. M. JACKS, " "
HORACE B. ALLIS, Jefferson "
JOHN BOX, Jackson "
CALVIN C. BLISS, Independence county.
A. B. FRYREAR, St. Francis "
LEMUEL HELMS, Sevier "
R. L. TURNER, Ouachita "
THOMAS J. YOUNG, Polk "
JAMES HUEY, " "
ANDREW G. EVANS, Dallas "
R. H. STANFIELD " "
WILLIAM COX, Drew "
L. DUNSCOMB, Conway "

38th Congress, 1st Session. | SENATE. | Mis. Doc. No. 125.

PETITION

OF

THOMAS J. GALBRAITH.

AGENT OF THE

SIOUX INDIANS OF MINNESOTA,

PRAYING

To be relieved from all responsibility as such Indian agent for property destroyed by the Sioux Indians on the 18th of August, 1862, and that his accounts may be settled upon the principles of equity.

[To accompany joint resolution S. No. 67.]

APRIL 14, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
JUNE 16, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The petition of Thomas J. Galbraith, of the State of Minnesota, respectfully presents: That your petitioner has been the agent of the Sioux Indians of Minnesota since the first day of June, 1861, duly appointed and qualified as such. That, as such agent, your petitioner had in his charge large quantities of Indian trust property, consisting, *inter alia*, of houses, mills, goods, wares, and merchandise, Indian supplies, tools, implements, lumber, wood, saw-logs, horses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, wagons, harness, &c., for the safe-keeping of which he is held accountable by the government of the United States. That, as such agent, your petitioner had to disburse large sums of money for agricultural, civilization, and educational purposes, for the use and benefit of said Indians, in fulfilment of treaty stipulations with them. That he had to employ and pay mechanics, laborers, and material-men to perform the work necessary to be done to carry on the business of said agency, and to furnish the supplies and materials needed; and that, for the purchase of these supplies and materials, contracts had to be made and executed. That the various interests of the agency and expenditure of the Indian trust fund, for so many purposes, made it necessary to keep a regular set of account books, and to take large numbers of vouchers for money and property expended. That the amount of money thus disbursed by your petitioner amounted, annually, to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or thereabouts. That all of said books, vouchers, contracts, and papers, and memoranda connected therewith, relating thereto, and explanatory thereof, were kept in the office of the Sioux agency at Yellow Medi-

cine or Pajutazee, on the reservation of the Upper Sioux Indians of Minnesota. That on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1862, the said Indians rebelled against the authority of the United States, and with force and arms, and in large numbers, to wit, the number of six hundred warriors, or thereabouts, broke out into a malicious and cruel raid or massacre, and killed, took captive, or drove all the citizens of the United States from the reservations of said Indians, and took possession of all the agency buildings, warehouses, offices, and mills, rifled them of their contents and committed most of them to the flames. That said Indians took and carried away or destroyed all of the books and papers aforesaid, and very nearly all of the trust property then upon said reservations. That said books and papers *directly* covered the expenditure of all of the second quarter and a greater portion of the third quarter of the said year, 1862, and *incidentally* referred to, and were explanatory of all the business transactions of the agency. That, owing to the loss and destruction of said books, papers, and property, your petitioner has found it impossible to comply with the laws of the United States in the settlement of his accounts. That he has diligently tried to ascertain the condition of the affairs of said agency, and has submitted the result of his efforts in this behalf to the proper department of the government, and asks, very respectfully, of your honorable bodies, such relief as the justice and equity of his case seems to call for. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Very respectfully, &c.,

THOMAS J. GALBRAITH.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 126.

COPIES OF GRANTS

BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN

OF THE RIGHT OF WAY TO

PERRY McD. COLLINS,

For the purpose of establishing a telegraph connecting Europe with the United States.

JUNE 18, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

Imperial Russian grant to Perry McD. Collins; right of way and aid for a telegraph from America to the Amoor river.

[Translation.]

CHIEF DIRECTION OF WAYS OF COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

No. 820.] SPECIAL CHANCERY OF THE GENERAL DIRECTOR 3D TABLE,
St. Petersburg, May 23, 1863.

To Major COLLINS:

In consequence of your petition of 24th December, 1862, by which you solicit permission to form a company projected by yourself for the establishment of a telegraph from America to the mouth of the Amoor river, upon the basis stated in your petition, I have the honor to inform you that this affair has been examined by the officer performing the duty of governor general of Eastern Siberia, and it has been laid afterwards before the Siberian committee.

According to the decision of the said committee, confirmed on the 15th day of May of this year by his Majesty the Emperor, it has been decided to inform you as follows:

The choice of the most advantageous direction for constructing the telegraph line by your projected company can be left, without the least impediment, to the option and minutest consideration of the undertakers.

The company will have the right to establish along the telegraph line proper and safe stations, convenient roads for surveys and repairs of the line, and likewise ports at those places where large stations upon the coasts will be appointed to be erected—considering at the same time that the stations near Behring's Strait ought to be constructed in such manner as to be able to defend them against the natives *in case of attack*. For the defence of these stations armed

men are to be kept for account of the company, consisting of Russians, in no large, but sufficient, numbers, and who could be changed every two years. However, as the successful operation of the telegraph, and consequently the advantage of the company, depends upon the fulfilment of the above condition, this clause is not made an imperative duty of the company, under consideration that the Russian government does not take upon itself any obligation of paying annually any money to the company for damages after achievement of the telegraph.

The company's proposition of establishing along the telegraph line villages, and of peopling them with exiled culprits, appears to be inconvenient, according to the opinion of the officer performing the duty of governor general of Eastern Siberia, for the reason that a large portion of the land along which the line will be constructed is but little or not at all convenient for colonization, and further because the rough climate of the above tract of land may have a deleterious influence upon the exiles brought there from other provinces or countries having a more salubrious climate.

According to the opinion of the same officer, acting as governor general of Eastern Siberia, all workmen, and a portion of the servants on duty along the projected telegraph line, should be Russian subjects; and as many as possible ought to be married men, with their families. This will likewise be important to the company in an economical point of view, as well as in regard to its relations with the Russian government.

The term solicited by the company, viz: five years in which to establish the telegraph, and thirty-three years for exclusive privilege of the same, can be granted, under condition that if, in the course of the first two years, no beginning should be made, or if, after the expiration of five years, the whole line should not be achieved and put in operation, then the privilege is to cease.

The company cannot be allowed to exercise any right or power in the Russian dominions through which the telegraph will pass; nor is there any necessity to subordinate the natives to the control of the company, who live from the frontiers of colonies in Asiatic Russia to the frontiers of settlements in Russian America, these natives being already under control of government established by law—of native and other chiefs.

As far as concerns, however, the friendly, free-will, contracts of the natives with the company, of hiring for work and for guarding the telegraph, the local authorities, guarding, according to their means, will control the fulfilment of their reciprocal agreements.

The government considers it inconvenient to grant to the company the full possession of territories for exploring and constructing the telegraph, but the company can be allowed, for unimpeded construction and repair of the telegraph line, and for the erection of houses for stations, dwelling-houses for workmen, and for service people during the whole period of privilege, to make use of the necessary land, and to employ, without taxes for above purposes, timber wood and materials at the places appointed by government.

The expedition and tariff of despatches must be in accordance with the rules generally adopted for telegraphs, and therefore the government despatches must have preference of private despatches, as agreed upon by telegraph conventions between Russia and the neighboring European powers; and upon the whole, the order of transmission and tariff must be arranged according to the example of international conventions concluded between Russia and other powers. Therefore, before the achievement of the undertaking of the company, and before the beginning of operations of its line, the company must send to St. Petersburgh a deputy, with full powers for said special agreement upon the aforesaid basis. At all events, the tariff, by which permission will be given to levy payment for *despatches* transmitted by their line must not exceed the tariff adopted in *Russia*.

For the encouragement of the undertaking of the company, the government
ı allow a deduction *(rebate)* of 40 per cent. upon the net profits of despatches
nsmitted along the Russian telegraph lines solely to America and back; but
ds it inconvenient to pay an annual subsidy of one hundred thousand rubles,
cause the mercantile intercourse of Russia with America is not very consider-
le. The principal benefits of the telegraph line projected by the company
ll be derived by America, England and France, and by the great commercial
ies of Holland and the north of Germany, with whom the company should
ake an agreement to obtain from them the subsidy required.
Besides, Russia on her part is giving aid to the company by having con-
nted, in view of seeing the company's undertaking realized, to build a con-
cting line of telegraph from Verchne Oredinsk to a point (mouth of the Amoor
ver) where the company's telegraph will join ours, a distance of about three
ousand versts, (2,000 miles,) requiring an expense of about nine hundred
ousand rubles, (675,000 dollars.)
To leave the construction of the intermediate line to you upon your proposed
nditions, is considered inconvenient.
Finally. The Russian government will not begin the construction of the in-
mediate line before you will have presented an act of final formation of your
mpany for the establishment of your projected telegraph, and likewise proof
to the emission and sale of its shares, for at least one half of the minimum
st of your projected telegraph, and the production of a plan of the direction
the line finally selected and approved by your company.
Fulfilling the duty of director-in-chief of ways of communication and public
ildings,

MELNIKOFF,
Lieutenant General of Engineers.

BORITCHEFFSKI, *Director.*

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vision of her Majesty's government granting aid and right of way for establishing a telegraph across British Columbia, in connexion with a line across Asiatic Russia and America, connecting Europe with the United States.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
Downing Street, London, February 9, 1864.

SIR: I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to convey to you the decision
her Majesty's government with reference to the proposal submitted by you in
evious correspondence for establishing a company to construct a telegraph
ross British Columbia.
His grace has perused with much interest and satisfaction the letter addressed
you on behalf of the Russian government, stating the terms on which you
ll be enabled to construct a line of telegraph from the Amoor river to the
stern frontier of her Majesty's possessions in North America, and intimating
e readiness of that government to effect the works necessary to connect your
e with the European system of telegraphs.
His grace perceives also, with pleasure, that you have reason to antici-
te the co-operation of your own government in extending their own tele-
aphic communication to the British frontier, and is desirous of affording you
ery proper facility for connecting the Russian and American system by a line
ried across British Columbia, and thus completing the communication be-
een Europe and the east coast of America.
With this object I am directed to inform you that her Majesty's government

will hold themselves prepared, in case the necessary negotiations with Russia and the United States are concluded, and operations effectively commenced in British Columbia before the 1st day of January, 1867, to secure to the proposed company by crown patents or other sufficient methods the following advantages:

1st. You will be empowered to construct a line of telegraph and public road with the stations, block-houses, defensive posts, and other requisite works, along a line to be determined by you, in concert with the colonial government, passing through her Majesty's dominions on the North Pacific, and connecting Russian America with the United States.

You will further be empowered within limits, to be from time to time prescribed by the local government, to occupy and use such unappropriated crown lands, and to cut down, quarry, and appropriate such timber and stones in the neighborhood of the line as may be required for the construction and maintenance of the above works. It must, however, be understood that the right of use only of the land is granted for the purpose of the telegraph; that the soil remains vested in the crown.

The colonial government will, therefore, retain full jurisdiction over the lands, with the right of using, selling, or otherwise disposing of them, as far as may be done without interfering with the construction or working of the line, but subject to the obligation of reserving temporarily from sale such quarries or forest land as may be reasonably required for the construction of the telegraph. It must be also understood that, in case of emergency, any block-house or defensible post may be taken possession of by government.

2d. The government will grant or allow the company such rights of way, in connexion with the telegraph line, as are necessary for its construction and maintenance.

3d. The company will be allowed to fence and occupy a certain number of lots of cultivable ground in the neighborhood of their stations or block-houses for the support of their servants

4th. The colonial legislature will be recommended to allow all supplies, materials, stores, and clothing intended for the use of the company's service, or for the construction of the line, to be admitted free of duty until the period fixed for the completion of the telegraph line, provided it be found that this privilege can be accorded without fiscal inconvenience.

5th. The company will also be allowed, on some part of the coast to be selected by themselves, subject to the approval of the government, landing places as ample and convenient as the localities will afford for importing the above stores and materials.

6th. On the other hand, it is to be understood that all these privileges are to cease on the 1st day of January, 1870, unless before that date the telegraph line is completed and communication established between the Amoor and the United States, in connexion with the east coast of America; that the working of the telegraph, and the proceedings of the company in British Columbia, will be subject to such general laws as may be passed for the regulation of telegraphic communication, which will probably provide that in the colony of British Columbia messages to be sent on behalf of the imperial or colonial government will take precedence of all others, and that the government may take possession of the telegraph for its own purposes in case of emergency, subject, of course, to reasonable compensation.

Lastly, it must be clearly secured as a condition of the whole arrangement that the general arrangements of the telegraph shall be such as to place English, Russian, and American messages upon an equal footing in regard to the use of the line.

Her Majesty's government do not doubt that these matters can be satisfactorily arranged on the basis suggested by the Russian government in the fol-

lowing extract from General Melnikoff's letter of the 23d of May, 1863: "The expedition and tariff of despatches must be in accordance with the rules generally adopted for telegraphs. Therefore the government despatches must have precedence over private despatches, as agreed upon by telegraph convention between Russia and the neighboring European powers; and, upon the whole, the order of transmission and tariff must be arranged according to the example of international conventions concluded by and between the different powers concerned."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. FRED'K ELLIOT.

P. McD. COLLINS, Esq.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC No. 127.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to a proposed treaty with certain Indians of Middle Oregon, for a relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 442.]

JUNE 20, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1864.

SIR: I return herewith House bill No. 442, "to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate with certain Indians of Middle Oregon for a relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty," which was referred to this department, by you, for information as to "the necessity of this act."

In answer to your inquiry I transmit herewith a copy of a communication of the 13th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; also a copy of the annual report of that officer for 1863, representing the necessity that exists for the proposed treaty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, May 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, of House bill No. 442, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate with certain Indians in Middle Oregon for the relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty," upon which Hon. J. R. Doolittle, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, asks, "What is the necessity of this act?"

By the first article of the treaty of June 9, 1855, (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 946,) the right was reserved to the Indians not only to take fish in the streams running through and bordering on their reservation, but also to fish at all other stations in common with citizens of the United States. The right was also reserved to them to hunt, gather roots and berries, and to pasture their

stock on unclaimed lands in common with citizens. Under this right to leave their reservations for the purposes stated, the Indians have been in the habit of visiting the white settlements at great distances from their reservation, and procuring whiskey in large quantities, from the effects of which they not only become demoralized themselves, but they have also become a great annoyance to the whites. A treaty is therefore proposed to secure a relinquishment of this right. This subject was alluded to in my annual report for 1863, at page 6, to which reference is had; also to the report of Superintendent Huntington, for the same year, at pages 48 and 49.

The necessity for the proposed treaty is so fully set forth in the above-named reports as to render it unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the subject.

I return herewith the bill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 128.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,

COMMUNICATING,

In obedience to law, a detailed statement of the payments from the contingent fund of the Senate for the year ending December 6, 1863.

JUNE 17, 1864.—Read and ordered to lie on the table.

JUNE 18, 1864.—Referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,
Washington, June 16, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the 20th section of the act of August 26, 1842, I have the honor to report a detailed statement of the payments from the contingent fund of the Senate during the year ending December 6, 1863, the payments having been approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The amounts of the several appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Senate unexpended at the close of the year above mentioned were:

For binding	$35,124 51
For lithographing	23,490 67
For stationery	15,500 00
For newspapers	3,000 00
For Congressional Globe	20,300 00
For reporting proceedings	15,500 00
For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls	33,000 00
For Capitol police	4,824 00
For heating and ventilating apparatus	8,541 33
For miscellaneous items	10,000 00

All of which was then in the treasury of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Hon. DANIEL CLARK,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate during the year ending December 6, 1863, *approved and passed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.*

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862.					
Dec. 3	1	Jacob Dodson	For services of his wife in cleaning and papering the ladies' retiring room of the Senate, from 11th to 30th November, 1862, inclusive, at $1 per day		$20 00
4	2	John W. Jones	For hire of horse and carryall from November 1 to December 1, 1862, 30 days, at $2 per day, for use of office of Secretary of Senate		60 00
	3	Catharine Lomax	For washing 8 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen		6 00
6	4	Hon. B. F. Harding	To amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		50 00
8	5	Hon. J. W. Nesmith	To amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		50 00
9	6	William R. Hurley	For 3 days' attendance as a witness in the case of West H. Humphreys, judge of the district courts of Tennessee		6 00
	7	J. Meigs	For 3 days' attendance as a witness in the case of West H. Humphreys		6 00
10	8	Beals, Greene & Co	For newspapers furnished senators during the second session of the thirty-seventh Congress		10 00
	9	D. B. Canfield & Co	For newspapers furnished a senator		20 00
	10	John T. Carroll	For the Republican Statesman, for a senator		2 50
11	11	Roland S. Houghton	For newspapers furnished a senator		3 00
	12	H. W. Frankland	For one American ensign, 20 feet long, at $1 30 per foot		26 00
	13	Day & Clark	For the Daily Courant, for a senator		5 00
15	14	Manning, Platt & Co	The Norwich Courier, for a senator		2 00
	15	Worthington, Flanders & Co.	The Daily Evening Traveller, for a senator		6 00
17	16	Faran & McLean	For newspapers furnished a senator		2 00
19	17	Prime, Stone, Hale & Hallock	For the New York Journal of Commerce, for a senator		3 80
	18	Hon. David Wilmot	To cash paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		2 40
22	19	L. K. Lippincott	Newspapers for a senator		50
23	20	Samuel Sinclair	New York Tribune, for a senator		6 00
	21	Faran & McLean	Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, for a senator		2 00
24	22	M. R. Shankland	For services as temporary clerk in office of Secretary of Senate during month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $4 80 per day		148 80
	23	Michael Fitzgerald	For the use of 4 hacks, by the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, on the night of 19th December, 1862, in going to the Aquia Creek boat		17 00
	24	Thomas Woodward	For the use of 3 hacks for the Committee on the Conduct of the War		15 00

31	25	James Bastianelli	For services as page in the office of Secretary of the Senate for December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
29	26	T. F. Clarke	For services as special messenger in the Senate for the month of December, 1862		100 00
30	27	James Gordon Bennett	New York Herald, for senators		67 99
	28	Atwood & Rublee	For Wisconsin Daily State Journal, for senators		12 00
	29	George Lunt & Co	For Boston Daily Courier, for senators		11 03
	30	E. T. Kidd	Cincinnati Gazette, for a senator		2 34
	31	Hon. Henry Wilson	To amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		50 00
31	32	Joseph Brown	Chief engineer, in heating and ventilating department for the month of December, 1862, at $1,500 per annum	$125 00	
		John Kilby	Assistant engineer, at $1,200 per annum	100 00	
		James Ingram	Assistant engineer, at $1,200 per annum	100 00	
		E. Fitzsimmons	Fireman, at $2 per day	62 00	
		James Smith	Fireman, at $2 per day	62 00	
		Charles Gordon	Fireman, at $2 per day	62 00	
		William Griffith	Laborer, at $1 50 per day	46 50	
		George Langer	Laborer, at $1 50 per day	46 50	
					604 00
	33	N. Darling	Police for the Capitol for the month of December, 1862, at $1,740 per annum	72 50	
		Robert Strong	do do at $1,100 per annum	45 83	
		S. J. Johnson	do do do	45 83	
		J. S. Magee	do do do	45 83	
		C. C. Casey	do do do	45 83	
		S. C. Wailes	do do do	45 83	
		J. W. Westfall	do do do	45 83	
		D. A. Clayton	do do do	45 83	
		J. B. Brown	do do do	45 83	
		J. Bement	do do do	45 83	
		G. W. Garrett	do do do	45 83	
		J. Van Duheyden	do do do	45 83	
		J. Plant	do do do	45 83	
		S. N. Hilton	do do do	45 83	
		L. P. Blodgett	do do do	45 83	
		A. Ritter	do do do	45 83	
		J. Giberson	do do do	45 83	
		J. W. Babson	do do do	45 83	
		W. J. Belshaw	do do do	45 83	
		D. G. Vose	do do at $800 per annum	33 33	
			(One-half of the salary of the above being paid by House of Representatives.)		930 77
	34	Charles Gordon	Hauling ashes from furnaces, 59 loads, at 25 cents per load		14 75

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862.					
Dec. 31	35	Rinaldo Griffin	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for December, 1862, 31 days, at $1 50 per day		$46 50
	36	Nancy Colbath	Services of son as page in the Senate from 1st to 31st December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	37	J. W. Jennings	Services of his ward as page from 1st to 31st December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	38	D. A. Moreau	Services of his ward as page from 1st to 31st December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	39	Ben. Perley Poore	Services as clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations for December, 1862, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	40	James Galway	For services of ward as page in the Senate during the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	41	Amos Pickard	For services of ward as page in the Senate for December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	42	James H. Johnson	For services as laborer in office of the Secretary of the Senate for the month of December, 1862		50 00
	43	John M. Stanton	For services as clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary from December 1 to 31, inclusive, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	44	M. A. Gadsby	For services of her son as page in the Senate during the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	45	E. T. O'Brien	For services of her son Lucien as page in the Senate for the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	46	Agatha C. Lynch	For services of her son as page in the Senate for the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	47	J. & E. Brooks	For the New York Express, for a senator, from December 7, 1859, to December 7, 1862		21 00
	48	R. T. McLain	For services of son as page in the Senate for December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	49	W. E. Johnson	For services as clerk to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads during the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	50	John F. Callan	For services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs during the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00

	51	N. C. Giffin	For services as clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims for December, 1862, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	52	John W. Jones	For hire of horse and carryall from December 1 to December 31, 1862, inclusive, 31 days, at $2 per day		62 00
	53	Catharine Lomax	For washing 14 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen		10 50
	54	Horace White	For services as clerk to Committee on the District of Columbia during the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	55	George T. Brown	For the use of five horses and wagons for mail and document purposes, at $2 per day, from 1st to 31st December, inclusive	$310 00	
			For use of 2 saddle horses for riding pages, at $2 50 per day, from 1st to 31st December, inclusive	93 00	
					403 00
	56	Hon. John S. Carlile	Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		32 00
	57	A. D. Davis	For services of William Guard, his nephew, as page in the Senate from 1st to 31st December, inclusive, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
1863.					
Jan. 5	58	M. C. Fitzpatrick	For services of son as page in office of Secretary of the Senate during the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	59	William M. Swain & Co	Newspapers for a senator		1 50
	60	Hon. Daniel Clark	For newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		44 00
	61	James Penny	For provisions furnished to the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War to and from Fredericksburg	54 89	
			Services of self on same trip	10 00	
			Services of assistant on same trip	10 00	
					74 89
	62	Charles L. Miller	For services as clerk to the Committee on Commerce for December, 1862, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	63	Hon. Edgar Cowan	Cash paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		51 00
6	64	Bowne & Co	Stationery, viz:		
			3 dozen ivory-handled erasers, at $2 98	8 94	
			12 dozen holders, at $3 48	41 76	
			25 dozen propelling pencils and leads, at $4 37	109 25	
			100 dozen red tape, at 24 cents	24 00	
			76 dozen red tape, at 20 cents	15 20	
			150 dozen Perry's large barrelled pens, at 29 cents	43 50	
			10 M white envelopes, at $8 61	86 10	
			5 M white envelopes, at $6 29	31 45	
					360 20
	65	Henry W. Dutton & Son	Boston Evening Transcript, for a senator		5 00
	66	John R. Varney	Services as clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs from December 6 to 31, 26 days, at $6 per day		156 00

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Jan. 6	67	Eugene Ahern	For services of self and assistant, labelling and lettering books for the Senate for the month of December, 1862		$156 00
	68	John L. Wilson	Daily Chicago Journal, for a senator		9 00
	69	James R. Doolittle, jr	Services as clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs from December 3 to 31, 29 days, at $6 per day		174 00
7	70	James Glover	Services as laborer and hostler for the months of November and December, 1862, at $15 per month		30 00
	71	George W. Lee	For cutting 48¼ cords of hickory wood, twice through, at $1 50 per cord	$72 37	
			For packing away said wood in vaults of Senate chamber, at 25 cents per cord.	12 07	
					84 44
	72	A. Hickman	Laborers in employ of the Senate		325 50
8	73	Moses Hawkes	Services as clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for December, 1862, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	74	George T. Bassett	Folding, viz:		
			3,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per hundred	18 00	
			1,250 octavo documents, at 40 cents per hundred	5 00	
					23 00
9	75	Thaddeus F. Clarke and others	Services as extra messengers in the Senate		345 08
	76	E. G. Chambers	For services as clerk to the Committee on Territories for the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $6		186 00
	77	Campbell & Son	One truck for use of the Senate		13 50
	78	Isaac Ames	Stationery, viz:		
			6 dozen morocco boxes, at $34	204 00	
			24 dozen swan quill pens, at 50 cents	12 00	
			100 reams soft wrapping paper, at 33⅓ cents	33 33	
			10 thousand card envelopes, at $3 50	35 00	
			10 thousand amber envelopes, at $27 50	27 50	

			20 reams packet note, at $2 25		40 00	
			150 reams extra thick commercial note, at $2 50		375 00	
			17 reams Bath, ruled and gilt-edged, at $2 50		42 50	
			4 dozen glass inkstands, at $6		24 00	
			9 dozen fancy ivory folders, at $7 50		67 00	
			4 dozen stag knives, (4 blade,) at $18		72 00	
			5¼ dozen pearl knives, at $24		128 00	
			6½ dozen pearl knives, at $18		114 00	
			10 reams ruled and gilt note paper, at $2 50		25 00	
					1,497 44	
			Deduct overcharge for paper	$6 75		
			For 52 dozen red tape, short	6 24		
			Freight and cartage	17 66		
					30 65	
						1,466 79
	79	Carter & Neilson	For Maryland News Sheet, furnished senators			10 75
10	80	Harvey, Hughes & Co	Louisville Democrat, for a senator			8 50
	81	Samuel Sinclair	For New York Tribune, furnished a senator			8 00
12	82	Daniel E. Somes	Services of son, Frank C., as page to the Vice-President, from December 16 to January 1, 1863, 15 days, at $2 40			36 00
	83	William Applegarthe	For attendance as a witness before the special committee of the Senate ordered to investigate the transportation provided for the Banks expedition, &c., from Baltimore and back, 40 miles each way			8 00
	84	John Rose	do do do			8 00
	85	R. M. Heslen	do do do			8 00
	86	John K. Rhoads	do do do			8 00
	87	Andrew Gray	do do do			8 00
13	88	John C. Rives	For binding 5,477 copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the 1st session of the 37th Congress—5,477 volumes, at 63 cents per volume		3,450 51	
			For binding 5,402 sets, (4 volumes in a set,) for the 2d session, 37th Congress—21,608 volumes, at 63 cents		13,613 04	
						17,613 04
14	89	Hon. Joseph A. Wright	To amount paid for newspapers furnished himself during the 2d and 3d sessions of the 37th Congress, under a resolution of the Senate			76 09
19	90	A. Cowles	The Chicago Tribune, for a senator			4 00
22	91	John P. Hilton	For 1 day's attendance as a witness before the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War			2 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate during the year ending December 6, 1863, *approved and passed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.*

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862.					
Dec. 3	1	Jacob Dodson	For services of his wife in cleaning and papering the ladies' retiring room of the Senate, from 11th to 30th November, 1862, inclusive, at $1 per day		$20 00
4	2	John W. Jones	For hire of horse and carryall from November 1 to December 1, 1862, 30 days, at $2 per day, for use of office of Secretary of Senate		60 00
	3	Catharine Lomax	For washing 8 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen		6 00
6	4	Hon. B. F. Harding	To amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		50 00
8	5	Hon. J. W. Nesmith	To amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		50 00
9	6	William R. Hurley	For 3 days' attendance as a witness in the case of West H. Humphreys, judge of the district courts of Tennessee		6 00
	7	J. Meigs	For 3 days' attendance as a witness in the case of West H. Humphreys		6 00
10	8	Beals, Greene & Co	For newspapers furnished senators during the second session of the thirty-seventh Congress		10 00
	9	D. B. Canfield & Co	For newspapers furnished a senator		20 00
	10	John T. Carroll	For the Republican Statesman, for a senator		2 50
11	11	Roland S. Houghton	For newspapers furnished a senator		3 00
	12	H. W. Frankland	For one American ensign, 20 feet long, at $1 30 per foot		26 00
	13	Day & Clark	For the Daily Courant, for a senator		5 00
15	14	Manning, Platt & Co	The Norwich Courier, for a senator		2 00
	15	Worthington, Flanders & Co.	The Daily Evening Traveller, for a senator		6 00
17	16	Faran & McLean	For newspapers furnished a senator		2 00
19	17	Prime, Stone, Hale & Hallock	For the New York Journal of Commerce, for a senator		3 80
	18	Hon. David Wilmot	To cash paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		2 40
22	19	L. K. Lippincott	Newspapers for a senator		50
23	20	Samuel Sinclair	New York Tribune, for a senator		6 00
	21	Faran & McLean	Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, for a senator		2 00
24	22	M. R. Shankland	For services as temporary clerk in office of Secretary of Senate during month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $4 80 per day		148 80
	23	Michael Fitzgerald	For the use of 4 hacks, by the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, on the night of 19th December, 1862, in going to the Aquia Creek boat		17 00
	24	Thomas Woodward	For the use of 3 hacks for the Committee on the Conduct of the War		15 00

			31 days, at $2 40 per day		
29	26	*T. F. Clarke*	For services as special messenger in the Senate for the month of December, 1862		100 00
30	27	James Gordon Bennett	New York Herald, for senators		67 99
	28	Atwood & Rublee	For Wisconsin Daily State Journal, for senators		12 00
	29	George Lunt & Co	For Boston Daily Courier, for senators		11 03
	30	E. T. Kidd	Cincinnati Gazette, for a senator		2 34
	31	Hon. Henry Wilson	To amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		50 00
31	32	Joseph Brown	Chief engineer, in heating and ventilating department for the month of December, 1862, at $1,500 per annum	$125 00	
		John Kilby	Assistant engineer, at $1,200 per annum	100 00	
		James Ingram	Assistant engineer, at $1,200 per annum	100 00	
		E. Fitzsimmons	Fireman, at $2 per day	62 00	
		James Smith	Fireman, at $2 per day	62 00	
		Charles Gordon	Fireman, at $2 per day	62 00	
		William Griffith	Laborer, at $1 50 per day	46 50	
		George Langer	Laborer, at $1 50 per day	46 50	
					604 00
	33	N. Darling	Police for the Capitol for the month of December, 1862, at $1,740 per annum	72 50	
		Robert Strong	ditto ditto at $1,100 per annum	45 83	
		S. J. Johnson	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		J. S. Magee	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		C. C. Casey	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		S. C. Wailes	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		J. W. Westfall	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		D. A. Clayton	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		J. B. Brown	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		J. Bement	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		G. W. Garrett	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		J. Van Duheyden	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		J. Plant	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		S. N. Hilton	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		L. P. Blodgett	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		A. Ritter	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		J. Giberson	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		J. W. Babson	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		W. J. Belshaw	ditto ditto ditto	45 83	
		D. G. Vose	ditto ditto at $800 per annum	33 33	
			(One-half of the salary of the above being paid by House of Representatives.)		930 77
	34	Charles Gordon	Hauling ashes from furnaces, 59 loads, at 25 cents per load		14 75

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862.					
Dec. 31	35	Rinaldo Griffin	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for December, 1862, 31 days, at $1 50 per day		$46 50
	36	Nancy Colbath	Services of son as page in the Senate from 1st to 31st December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	37	J. W. Jennings	Services of his ward as page from 1st to 31st December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	38	D. A. Moreau	Services of his ward as page from 1st to 31st December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	39	Ben. Perley Poore	Services as clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations for December, 1862, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	40	James Galway	For services of ward as page in the Senate during the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	41	Amos Pickard	For services of ward as page in the Senate for December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	42	James H. Johnson	For services as laborer in office of the Secretary of the Senate for the month of December, 1862		50 00
	43	John M. Stanton	For services as clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary from December 1 to 31, inclusive, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	44	M. A. Gadsby	For services of her son as page in the Senate during the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	45	E. T. O'Brien	For services of her son Lucien as page in the Senate for the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	46	Agatha C. Lynch	For services of her son as page in the Senate for the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	47	J. & E. Brooks	For the New York Express, for a senator, from December 7, 1859, to December 7, 1862		21 00
	48	R. T. McLain	For services of son as page in the Senate for December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40

	54	Horace White	For services as clerk to Committee on the District of Columbia during the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	55	George T. Brown	For the use of five horses and wagons for mail and document purposes, at $2 per day, from 1st to 31st December, inclusive	$310 00	
			For use of 2 saddle horses for riding pages, at $2 50 per day, from 1st to 31st December, inclusive	93 00	
					403 00
	56	Hon. John S. Carlile	Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		32 00
	57	A. D. Davis	For services of William Guard, his nephew, as page in the Senate from 1st to 31st December, inclusive, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
1863.					
Jan. 5	58	M. C. Fitzpatrick	For services of son as page in office of Secretary of the Senate during the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	59	William M. Swain & Co	Newspapers for a senator		1 50
	60	Hon. Daniel Clark	For newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		44 00
	61	James Penny	For provisions furnished to the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War to and from Fredericksburg	54 89	
			Services of self on same trip	10 00	
			Services of assistant on same trip	10 00	
					74 89
	62	Charles L. Miller	For services as clerk to the Committee on Commerce for December, 1862, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	63	Hon. Edgar Cowan	Cash paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		51 00
6	64	Bowne & Co	Stationery, viz:		
			3 dozen ivory-handled erasers, at $2 98	8 94	
			12 dozen holders, at $3 48	41 76	
			25 dozen propelling pencils and leads, at $4 37	109 25	
			100 dozen red tape, at 24 cents	24 00	
			76 dozen red tape, at 20 cents	15 20	
			150 dozen Perry's large barrelled pens, at 29 cents	43 50	
			10 M white envelopes, at $8 61	86 10	
			5 M white envelopes, at $6 29	31 45	
					360 20
	65	Henry W. Dutton & Son	Boston Evening Transcript, for a senator		5 00
	66	John R. Varney	Services as clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs from December 6 to 31, 26 days, at $6 per day		156 00

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Jan. 6	67	Eugene Ahern	For services of self and assistant, labelling and lettering books for the Senate for the month of December, 1862		$156 00
	68	John L. Wilson	Daily Chicago Journal, for a senator		9 00
	69	James R. Doolittle, jr	Services as clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs from December 3 to 31, 29 days, at $6 per day		174 00
7	70	James Glover	Services as laborer and hostler for the months of November and December, 1862, at $15 per month		30 00
	71	George W. Lee	For cutting 48¼ cords of hickory wood, twice through, at $1 50 per cord	$72 37	
			For packing away said wood in vaults of Senate chamber, at 25 cents per cord	12 07	
					84 44
	72	A. Hickman	Laborers in employ of the Senate		325 50
8	73	Moses Hawkes	Services as clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for December, 1862, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	74	George T. Bassett	Folding, viz:		
			3,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per hundred	18 00	
			1,250 octavo documents, at 40 cents per hundred	5 00	
					23 00
9	75	Thaddeus F. Clarke and others	Services as extra messengers in the Senate		345 08
	76	E. G. Chambers	For services as clerk to the Committee on Territories for the month of December, 1862, 31 days, at $6		186 00
	77	Campbell & Son	One truck for use of the Senate		13 50
	78	Isaac Ames	Stationery, viz:		
			6 dozen morocco boxes, at $34	204 00	
			24 dozen swan quill pens, at 50 cents	12 00	
			100 reams soft wrapping paper, at 33⅓ cents	33 33	
			10 thousand card envelopes, at $2 50	25 00	

			9 dozen fancy ivory folders, at $7 50		67 00	
			4 dozen stag knives, (4 blade,) at $18		72 00	
			5¼ dozen pearl knives, at $24		128 00	
			6½ dozen pearl knives, at $18		114 00	
			10 reams ruled and gilt note paper, at $2 50		25 00	
					1,497 44	
			Deduct overcharge for paper	$6 75		
			For 52 dozen red tape, short	6 24		
			Freight and cartage	17 66		
					30 65	
						1,466 79
	79	Carter & Neilson	For Maryland News Sheet, furnished senators			10 75
10	80	Harvey, Hughes & Co	Louisville Democrat, for a senator			8 50
	81	Samuel Sinclair	For New York Tribune, furnished a senator			8 00
12	82	Daniel E. Somes	Services of son, Frank C., as page to the Vice-President, from December 16 to January 1, 1863, 15 days, at $2 40			36 00
	83	William Applegarthe	For attendance as a witness before the special committee of the Senate ordered to investigate the transportation provided for the Banks expedition, &c., from Baltimore and back, 40 miles each way			8 00
	84	John Rose	....do.... do.... do			8 00
	85	R. M. Heslen	....do.... do.... do			8 00
	86	John K. Rhoads	....do.... do.... do			8 00
	87	Andrew Gray	....do.... do.... do			8 00
13	88	John C. Rives	For binding 5,477 copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the 1st session of the 37th Congress—5,477 volumes, at 63 cents per volume		3,450 51	
			For binding 5,402 sets, (4 volumes in a set,) for the 2d session, 37th Congress—21,608 volumes, at 63 cents		13,613 04	
						17,613 04
14	89	Hon. Joseph A. Wright	To amount paid for newspapers furnished himself during the 2d and 3d sessions of the 37th Congress, under a resolution of the Senate			76 09
19	90	A. Cowles	The Chicago Tribune, for a senator			4 00
22	91	John P. Hilton	For 1 day's attendance as a witness before the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War			2 00

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Jan. 27	92	Joseph H. Richards	For the Independent, furnished senators during the 1st session of the 37th Congress		$18 30
	93	Henry Diggs	For mileage to Washington from Baltimore, and back, attending as a witness before the committee of the Senate on the Banks expedition, 80 miles, at 10 cents per mile	$8 00	
			Attendance, 1 day	2 00	
					10 00
	94	William T. Rice	For mileage to Washington from Baltimore, and back, attending as a witness before the special committee of the Senate on the Banks expedition	8 00	
			One day's attendance	2 00	
					10 00
30	95	W. B. Hammond	For 2 days' attendance as a witness before the Joint Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War		4 00
	97	Cornelius Wendell	For attendance as witness before the special committee on the Banks expedition (1 day)		2 00
31	98	John M. Stanton	For services as clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary from January 1 to January 31, 1863, inclusive, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	99	Isaac Bassett	Amount paid for railroad tickets for use of the Senate during the present session		10 00
	100	George Pratt	For services as clerk to the Committee on Pensions from January 1 to January 31, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	101	James Bastianelli	For services as page in office of Secretary of the Senate from January 1 to January 31, 1863, inclusive, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	102	Ben. Perley Poore	For services as clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations for the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	103	Catharine Lomax	For washing 13 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen		9 75
	104	A. D. Davis	For services of William Guard, his ward, as page in the Senate from January 1 to January 31, inclusive, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	105	Moses Hawkes	For services as clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	106	Beals, Greene & Co.	The Boston Post, for a senator		10 00
	107	Frank Cowan	Services as clerk to Committee on Patents during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00

	[illegible]	For washing towels for the ladies retiring room from December 6, 1862, to January 31, 1863, 26 dozen, at 75 cents per dozen		19 50
110	W. J. Murtagh & Co.	National Republican, for senators		31 10
111	D. A. Moreau	For services of W. P. Moreau, his ward, as page in the Senate from January 1 to January 31, inclusive, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
112	George T. Brown	For the use of 5 horses and wagons for mail and document purposes, from 1st to 31st January, 1863, inclusive, at $2 per day	310 00	
		For use of 2 saddle horses for the riding pages, at $1 50 per day	93 00	
				403 00
113	E. G. Chambers	For services as clerk to the Committee of the Senate on Territories during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
114	Hon. John Covode	Cash paid on behalf of Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, as follows:		
		For hack hire, 3 trips to Camp Convalescent	20 50	
		One trip to New Camp	7 50	
		Hack hire in Philadelphia	6 00	
		Hotel bill in Philadelphia	21 75	
		Expenses at Willard's Hotel	2 25	
				58 00
115	M. A. Gadsby	For services of James E. Gadsby, her son, as page in the Senate during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
116	O. H. Browning	Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		16 76
117	Eliza T. O'Brien	For services of son as page in the Senate from 1st to 31st of January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
118	Thomas F. Perley	For 1 day's attendance as a witness before the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War		2 00
119	Rinaldo Griffin	For services as driver of the Senate carryall for January, 1863, 31 days, at $1 50 per day		46 50
120	R. T. McLain	For services of son as page in the Senate for January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
121	John W. Jones	For hire of horse and carryall from January 1 to 31, inclusive, 31 days, at $2 per day		62 00
122	M. C. Fitzpatrick	For services of son as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
123	John Kilby and others	Engineers, &c., in heating and ventilating department during the month of January, 1863		479 00
124	Hon. W. T. Willey	To amount paid for newspapers furnished himself during the 1st, 2d, and 3d sessions of the 37th Congress, under a resolution of the Senate		75 50
125	James H. Johnson	For services as laborer and messenger in office of the Secretary of the Senate during the month of January, 1863		50 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Jan. 31	126	M. R. Shankland	For services as temporary clerk in office of Secretary of the Senate during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $4 80 per day		$148 80
	127	William C Bryant & Co	For The Evening Post, furnished senators during the 2d session of the 37th Congress		82 60
	128	Horace White	For services as clerk to Committee on the District of Columbia for January, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	129	J. M. Schofield & Co	Hartford Daily Post, for a senator		10 00
	130	Eugene Ahern	For services of self and assistant in titling and lettering books for the office of Secretary of the Senate during the month of January, 1863		156 00
	131	J. R. Doolittle	For services as clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	132	William E. Johnson	For services as clerk to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, at $6 per day		186 00
	133	N. C. Giffin	For services as clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims, at $6 per day		186 00
	134	E. L. Cushaw and others	For services as extra messengers for the month of January, 1863, 4 persons, at $100 each per month		400 00
	135	Anthony Hickman and others	Laborers in the Senate for January, 1863		325 50
	136	J. W. Jennings	For services of Walter Breath, his ward, as page in the Senate for January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	137	William A. Richardson	Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		50 00
	138	A. C. Lynch	For services of son as page in the Senate during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	139	Joseph P. Loughead	Services as temporary clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate from the 24th of November, 1862, to the 31st of January, 1863, inclusive, 69 days, at $4 80 per day		331 20
	140	Amos Pickard	For services of his ward, Thomas Patten, as page in the Senate during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	141	Charles L. Miller	For services as clerk to Committee on Commerce during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	142	S. H. Colbath	For services of son as page in the Senate for January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	143	James Galway	For services of William Ferris, his ward, as page in the Senate for January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40

6 manuscript books	$6 00
100,000 document envelopes	350 00
12 manuscript books	9 00
8 dozen diaries, 1863	120 00
12 blank books	18 00
14 manuscript books	14 00
8 dozen match safes	36 00
8 dozen memorandum books	60 00
4 dozen blank books	24 00
12,000 official envelopes	102 00
4 dozen portfolios	132 00
4 dozen portfolios	120 00
100,000 speech envelopes	280 00
4,000 large envelopes	26 00
20 gross steel pens	25 00
12 dozen penknives	216 00
1 inkstand	2 00
6 dozen taper stands	54 00
12 dozen packs blank cards	54 00
3 dozen carmine ink	18 00
4 dozen letter cases	36 00
5 dozen large glass inkstands	150 00
6 gross penholders	27 00
8 dozen stationery cases	48 00
100,000 buff envelopes, at $3 50	350 00
18 manuscript books	22 50
6 dozen inkstands, at $18	108 00
6 twine cases	13 50
4,000 envelopes	26 00
6 dozen foolscap blank books (4 quires)	108 00
12 reams thick, wide-ruled Congress letter, at $7 50	90 00
1 call bell	3 25
15,000 adhesive envelopes	97 50
1 dozen Arthur's binders (cap size)	21 00
4 gross pens	6 00
1 blank book	1 25
3 boxes Easterbrook's pens	3 75
12 boxes note envelopes	39 00
1 case for papers	2 50

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Jan. 31	126	M. R. Shankland	For services as temporary clerk in office of Secretary of the Senate during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $4 80 per day		$148 80
	127	William C Bryant & Co	For The Evening Post, furnished senators during the 2d session of the 37th Congress		82 60
	128	Horace White	For services as clerk to Committee on the District of Columbia for January, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	129	J. M. Schofield & Co	Hartford Daily Post, for a senator		10 00
	130	Eugene Ahern	For services of self and assistant in titling and lettering books for the office of Secretary of the Senate during the month of January, 1863		156 00
	131	J. R. Doolittle	For services as clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	132	William E. Johnson	For services as clerk to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, at $6 per day		186 00
	133	N. C. Giffin	For services as clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims, at $6 per day		186 00
	134	E. L. Cushaw and others	For services as extra messengers for the month of January, 1863, 4 persons, at $100 each per month		400 00
	135	Anthony Hickman and others	Laborers in the Senate for January, 1863		325 50
	136	J. W. Jennings	For services of Walter Breath, his ward, as page in the Senate for January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	137	William A. Richardson	Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		50 00
	138	A. C. Lynch	For services of son as page in the Senate during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	139	Joseph P. Loughead	Services as temporary clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate from the 24th of November, 1862, to the 31st of January, 1863, inclusive, 69 days, at $4 80 per day		331 20
	140	Amos Pickard	For services of his ward, Thomas Patten, as page in the Senate during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	141	Charles L. Miller	For services as clerk to Committee on Commerce during the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	142	S. H. Colbath	For services of son as page in the Senate for January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	143	James Galway	For services of William Ferris, his ward, as page in the Senate for January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40

		[illegible]		
		1 dozen penknives	18 00	
		5 dozen swan quill pens	7 50	
		50 packs common blank cards	8 00	
		4 boxes index pens	5 00	
		12 gross gilt pens	30 00	
		Blank book	2 00	
		1 dozen medium manuscript books	18 00	
		1 dozen morocco manuscript books	12 00	
		6 morocco manuscript books	9 00	
		6 quarto blank books	6 00	
		12 letter-clips	12 00	
		2 blank books	3 00	
		6 shears	6 00	
		12 boxes eylets	6 00	
		6 pairs of paper shears	6 00	
		1 dozen Arnold's fluid	7 50	
		1 dozen black ink	6 00	
		1 envelope case	2 50	
		4 Rogers' penknives	7 00	
		3 long rubber pencils	2 25	
		4 propelling pencils	3 00	
		6 Rogers' penknives	16 50	
		1 blank book	1 75	
				$3,897 25
145	James Glover	For services as laborer at the Capitol stable, for January, 1863		15 00
146	William S. Mitchell & Co.	7 dozen palmleaf fans, at 75 cents per dozen		5 25
147	Hudson Taylor	Books, viz:		
		2 parts Rebellion Record (No. 24)	1 00	
		2..do.....do.....Volume 4	8 00	
		1..do.....do.....do	4 00	
		1 set Democracy in Amorica	4 00	
		Webster's Dictionary (extra binding)	10 50	
		Pension Laws	2 50	
		Raffert's Laws	2 50	
		Johnson's Dictionary (English edition)	10 00	
		3 American Almanacs, 1859	4 75	
				47 25

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Feb. 3	148	Z. D. Gilman	Brushes, soap, &c., viz:		
			3 dozen soap	$6 25	
			12 pounds sperm candles	7 20	
			72...do.....do	43 20	
			1 barrel sal soda	12 00	
			20 pounds sponge	40 00	
			1 dozen chamois shins	7 50	
			2½ dozen combs	10 00	
			2 dozen hair brushes	24 00	
			1 box honey soap	6 75	
			6 dozen large brown Windsor soap	18 00	
			3 pounds sponge	6 00	
			1 box soap	6 75	
			Sponge	3 00	
			2 boxes soap	13 50	
			1 dozen hair brushes	12 00	
			½ dozen combs	2 25	
			Sponges	75	
			1 dozen combs	4 50	
			1 brush	1 00	
			Sponge	6 00	
			Sperm candles	5 35	
			9 brushes	9 00	
			1 dozen dusters	6 00	
					$271 00
4	149	Hon. J. W. Wall	Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		50 00
	150	Hon. John Sherman	Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		47 66
	151	John R. Varney	Services as clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs from January 1 to January 31, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
5	152	William S. King	For 600 Congressional Directories, with diagram of Senate and House	300 00	
			200 senators' and members' addresses	12 00	
					312 00

			Do.....do..F. G. Young	25 00	
			Do.....do..Harvey & Co	349 00	
			Do.....do..for coffin &c., (Poolsville)	50 00	
			Do.....do..for burial uniform	50 00	
			Do....expended for self and two nephews in attending funeral	100 00	
					902 00
	156	Hon. David Turpie	Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		50 00
	157	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery, viz:		
			5 gross Gillott's eagle pens, at $1 80	9 00	
			25 gross Perry's three-point pens, at $2 04	51 00	
			50 packages medicated paper, at 40 cents	20 00	
			24 reams superior foolscap, at $3 50	84 00	
			60 reams superior letter paper, at $3 10	186 00	
			50 blotting board, at 40 cents per dozen, $1 68; 6 dozen pairs scissors, at $4, $24	25 68	
			100 dozen Gillott's barrel pens, at 15 cents	15 00	
			36 dozen electro gilt pens, at 18 cents	2 88	
			156 dozen New York commercial pens, at 8 cents	12 48	
			120 Perry's three-point pens, at 17 cents	20 40	
			8 dozen fancy penholders, at $3	24 00	
			40 dozen steel-tipped penholders, at 35 cents	14 00	
			2,000 quills, at $25	50 00	
			25 dozen black ink, at $3 50, $87 50; 50 pounds black sand, at 4 cents, $2	89 50	
				603 94	
			Deduct 1 dozen of ink	3 50	
					600 44
	158	John F. Callan	Making an index to the Army Register, ordered to be printed by the Senate, 28 pp		50 00
	159	Hapgood. Adams & Ritezel	Western Reserve Chronicle, for senators		2 00
13	160	John Cassin	For transferring and printing the following sketches to accompany the Coast Survey Report for 1861, viz:		
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 12, at 80 cents per C	49 60	
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 16, at $1 50	93 00	
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 18, at $1 25	77 50	
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 19, at 50 cents	31 00	
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 31, at 40 cents	24 80	
					275 90

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Feb. 13	161	William M. Ellis & Brother..	For heating and ventilating department, viz:		
			Labor on patterns, connecting-rod, brasses, &c., 40 hours, at 25 cents per hour.	$10 00	
			5 sheets boiler iron, 22 × 22 inches × ¼ inch, 190 pounds, at 6 cents per pound.	11 40	
			2 packing rings, 25 pounds, at 3½ cents	87½	
			Blacksmith's labor on 4 bars, 8 hooks, nuts, and plates, 7½ hours, at 50 cents.	3 75	
			Weight of iron, 30 pounds, at 4 cents per pound	1 20	
			Hand-hole, bolts, and nuts	28	
			Blacksmith's labor, 4½ hours, at 50 cents	2 12½	
			Machinist's labor on boxes and spring packing	9 10	
			Machinist's labor on bolts, 3½ hours, at 25 cents	87½	
			Blacksmith's labor, 15 hours, at 50 cents	7 50	
			5 pounds iron, at 4 cents, 20 cents; 2¾ pounds steel, at 25 cents	89	
			Machinist's labor on piston, connecting-rod, bolts, &c., 112 hours, at 30 cents.	33 60	
			Brass castings, $4 10; Babbitt's metal, 2 pounds, at 60 cents	5 30	
			2 packing rings, 38 pounds, at 3½ cents	1 33	
					$88 22
	162	C. W. Boteler & Sons.....	Furniture, &c., viz:		
			6 large buckets	9 00	
			6 pitchers	15 00	
			6 dozen tumblers	18 00	
			6 soap boxes	4 50	
			7 office baskets	7 00	
			18 dusters	45 00	
			1 set fire irons	5 00	
			1½ dozen whisks	4 50	
			6 water buckets	12 00	
			18 dust-pans	4 50	
			6 feather dusters	12 00	
				1 12	

			Do.....do..M. E. Flannigan	150 00	
			Do.....do..F. G. Young	23 00	
			Do.....do..Harvey & Co	349 00	
			Do.....do..for coffin &c., (Poolsville)	50 00	
			Do.....do..for burial uniform	50 00	
			Do....expended for self and two nephews in attending funeral	100 00	
					902 00
	156	Hon. David Turpie	Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		50 00
	157	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery, viz:		
			5 gross Gillott's eagle pens, at $1 80	9 00	
			25 gross Perry's three-point pens, at $2 04	51 00	
			50 packages medicated paper, at 40 cents	20 00	
			24 reams superior foolscap, at $3 50	84 00	
			60 reams superior letter paper, at $3 10	186 00	
			50 blotting board, at 40 cents per dozen, $1 68; 6 dozen pairs scissors, at $4, $24	25 68	
			100 dozen Gillott's barrel pens, at 15 cents	15 00	
			36 dozen electro gilt pens, at 18 cents	2 88	
			156 dozen New York commercial pens, at 8 cents	12 48	
			120 Perry's three-point pens, at 17 cents	20 40	
			8 dozen fancy penholders, at $3	24 00	
			40 dozen steel-tipped penholders, at 35 cents	14 00	
			2,000 quills, at $25	50 00	
			25 dozen black ink, at $3 50, $87 50; 50 pounds black sand, at 4 cents, $2	89 50	
				603 94	
			Deduct 1 dozen of ink	3 50	
					600 44
	158	John F. Callan	Making an index to the Army Register, ordered to be printed by the Senate, 28 pp		50 00
	159	Hapgood, Adams & Ritezel	Western Reserve Chronicle, for senators		2 00
13	160	John Cassin	For transferring and printing the following sketches to accompany the Coast Survey Report for 1861, viz:		
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 12, at 80 cents per C	49 60	
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 16, at $1 50	93 00	
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 18, at $1 25	77 50	
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 19, at 50 cents	31 00	
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 31, at 40 cents	24 80	
					275 90

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Feb. 28	185	James Galway—Continued...	2,634 pounds paint, kalsomine, at 20 cents	$427 00	
			12 gallons varnish, at $5	60 00	
			9¼ packages gold leaf, at $12	114 00	
			21 days' labor of gilder, at $3	63 00	
			Graining bookcases	45 00	
			345 days' labor of painters, at $2	690 00	
			250 pounds China gloss, at 50 cents	125 00	
			Work in basement, viz:		
			1,665 pounds kalsomine, at 10 cents	166 50	
			623 pounds paint, at 20 cents, $124 60; 56 pounds red lead, at 25 cents, $14	138 60	
			64 days' labor of painters, at $2	128 00	
			12 days' labor of woman, in cleaning, at $1	12 00	
					$2,684 62
	186	Charles Gordon	For hauling 78 loads of ashes from furnaces, at 25 cents per load		19 50
	187	Eugene Ahern	For services of self and assistant in labelling documents for office of Secretary of the Senate, for February, 1863		156 00
	188	John F. Callan	100 copies United States Military Laws, 1776–1863, at $5 per copy		500 00
	189	N. Darling, and others	Police of the Capitol for the month of February, 1863		1,861 54
	190	A. Hickman	Laborer, for February and in part for March, 1863, at $1 50 per day	42 00	
		F. Beams	....do....do....do	42 00	
		J. Dodson, for wife	....do...for February and March, at $1 per day	31 00	
		J. Dodson, for son	....do....do....at 50 cents per day	15 50	
		J. Trumble	....do....do....at $2 per day	56 00	
		J. Fleishell	....do....do....at $2 per day	56 00	
		L. M. McCormick	....do....do....at $2 per day	56 00	
		E. L. Cushaw	Extra messenger, February, and March 1, 2, and 3, at $100 per month	109 67	
		Owen Moran	....do....do....do	109 67	
		T. F. Clarke	....do....do....do		

			February 1 to March 3, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	194	J. S. McKenny & Co	Chatfield Democrat, for a senator		1 00
	195	Samuel Sinclair	New York Daily Tribune, for a senator		2 00
	196	John W. Jones	Hire of horse and carryall, for the use of office of Secretary of the Senate, for the month of February, 1863, 28 days, at $2 per day		56 00
	197	Hutchinson & Bro	For 6 copies of Washington and Georgetown Directory, at $2 per copy		12 00
	198	M. R. Shankland	For services as temporary clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, for February, 1863, 28 days, at $4 80 per day		134 40
	199	John C. Rives	For reporting proceedings and debates of the 37th Congress, 3d session, during months of February and March, 1863, 406 $\frac{142}{200}$ columns, at $7 50 per column		3,050 42
	200	Bentham Fabian	For services engrossing and enrolling in office of Secretary of the Senate, 7 days, at $4 80 per day		33 60
3	201	Thomas P. Graham	For services as clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims, from December 1, 1862, to March 3, 1863, 93 days, at $6 per day		558 00
	202	Cone Brothers	The Union, for a senator		10 00
	203	S. H. Colbath	For services of his son as page in the Senate for February, 1863, and from March 1 to 3, inclusive, 31 days, at $2 40		74 40
	204	Hon. L. W. Powell	For newspapers furnished himself, under a resolution of the Senate		26 50
	205	Amos Pickard	For services of Thomas Patten, as page, from February 1 to March 3, 1863, inclusive, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	206	T. Twhey	Hack hire for Senate		5 00
	207	William S. Martien & Co	The Presbyterian, for a senator		2 50
	208	D. A. Moreau	For services of his ward as page from February 1 to March 3, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	209	Hon. J. B. Henderson	Newspapers furnished himself, under a resolution of the Senate		59 00
	210	Eliza T. O'Brien	For services of her son as page from February 1 to March 3, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	211	M. C. Fitzpatrick	For services of her son as page from February 1 to March 3, 31 days, at $2 40		74 40
	212	R. R. Hitt	For reporting proceedings of select committee of the Senate on the Banks expedition		953 30
	213	Hon. A. Kennedy	For newspapers furnished himself, under a resolution of the Senate		39 00
	214	William S. King	50 Congressional Directories, at 50 cents		25 00
	215	Samuel Lewis	For 2 French clocks, at $27 each		54 00
	216	R. T. McLain	For services of his son as page from February 1 to March 3, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	217	Gilbert Skinner	For services as clerk to Committee on Public Lands from December 1, 1862, to March 4, 1863, 94 days, at $6 per day		564 00
	218	M. G. Davis	For services of her ward as page from February 1 to March 3, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	219	Field & Craighead	New York Evangelist, for a senator		$6 25
	220	James Galway	For services of his nephew as page from February 1 to March 3, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	221	Jane G. Swisshelm	St. Cloud Democrat, for a senator		3 75
	222	Samuel Lewis	Repairing and furnishing clocks, &c., viz:		
			Repairing clock in room of Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads	$4 50	
			Do do Public Buildings and Grounds	5 50	
			Do do District of Columbia	3 00	
			Do do Public Printing	2 50	
			Do for document room	1 50	
			Do for Judiciary Committee room	2 00	
			1 ice pitcher	13 50	
			Repairing ice pitcher	1 00	
			Repairing clock in Vice-President's room	11 00	
			Do Secretary of the Senate's room	9 00	
			Do do	10 50	
			Do in room of Committee on Claims	2 00	
			Do do Foreign Relations	3 50	
			Do in Senate reception room	8 00	
			Do in ladies' retiring room	4 50	
			Do in room of Committee on Revolutionary Claims	4 50	
			Do do Patents	4 50	
			Do do Commerce	3 50	
			Do in Senate hall	12 50	
			Do in Senate post office	8 50	
			3 French clocks	81 00	
			3 do	81 00	
			Winding clocks, 6 months	50 00	
				327 50	

223	John Alexander	Furniture, fitting, &c., viz:	
		Uncovering 8 large chandeliers	4 00
		Uncovering 16 cornices, 26 large mirrors	10 50
		Covering large door with leather, furnishing materials	9 75
		1 large plated water pitcher	12 50
		2 large buff window shades	6 00
		2 large white window shades	3 50
		47 yards oil-cloth	70 50
		Putting down oil-cloths	4 75
		Papering small wash-room and covering the same	15 75
		6 yards of 6¼ coon sheeting	3 75
		20 yards cambric	5 00
		Tacking same on statue stands	1 75
		8 large cocoa mats, 10 by 4	120 00
		8 large cocoa mats, 6 by 3	96 00
		2½ yards oil-cloth	3 75
		Putting down same	1 00
		1 eight-day clock	28 50
		3 yards oil-cloth	4 50
		Putting down same	1 25
		2 yards oil-cloth	3 00
		Putting down same	1 00
		Covering 16 gilt window cornices	8 00
		14 large sliding window awnings and hanging	165 00
		78 yards brown holland	29 25
		10 pieces furniture binding	6 50
		Making two large sofa covers	9 00
		Making two large chair covers	5 00
		Making six small chair covers	6 00
		Taking up carpets in Senate and Senate gallery, cleaning and putting away	110 50
		Taking up carpets back of Senate chamber	6 25
		Washing floors of Senate and Senate gallery and corridor	61 25
		Moving furniture, taking up, cleaning and putting away 34 committee-room carpets	204 00
		Tobacco and camphor for curtains and carpets	14 75
		28 large gilt window-shades and fixtures	196 00
		30 small....do.....do	120 00
		2 dozen fine towels	12 00
		10½ yards oil-cloth	15 75
		Putting down same	2 50
		51 yards red rep, at $2 25	114 75

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	223	John Alexander—Continued..	12 packs French gilt nails	$45 00	
			40 yards flannel, for lining doors	15 00	
			Upholstering 14 doors	42 00	
			2 sets double patent hinges	19 75	
			36 sheepskins for Senate chairs	36 00	
			Upholstering and repairing 52 chair backs	39 00	
			187 yards gimp	28 05	
			Upholstering Vice-President's chair	12 50	
			Upholstering 2 large chairs	12 50	
			15 pounds curled hair	7 50	
			New springs, twine, and tacks	3 75	
			236 yard gimp for back of seats in gallery	35 40	
			30 yards damask for backs and seats	52 50	
			Taking up 2 carpets, cleaning, putting away, &c., (committee rooms)	12 00	
			Putting gimp on 6 chairs, (marble room)	6 50	
			Taking up 2 hall carpets, cleaning, putting away, &c	10 75	
			148 yards matting	74 00	
			10 pieces matting binding	7 50	
			Cutting, sewing, and putting down 148 yards matting	22 20	
			Tacking down 120 yards binding	6 00	
			Cutting and fitting down carpets on platform for court of impeachment	21 75	
			Placing furniture in Senate chamber	8 75	
			Taking up platform carpets and packing	7 50	
			Removing furniture from Senate chamber	6 25	
			Repairing 5 cushions in gallery	7 50	
			Tacking carpet at 4 doorways, (gallery)	3 75	
			1 yard red rep	2 25	
			Gilt nails and repairing Senate door	2 50	
			3 large extra cocoa mats	36 00	
			Putting down platform carpets for court	12 50	

4 yards oil cloth, Senate doors	6 00
Putting down oil-cloth	1 50
Repairing gimp in gallery, back of seats	5 75
Repairing 6 shades, new cord and tassels	4 50
Repairing 8 chair covers, (marble room)	4 75
520 yards matting, Gogna	260 00
2 sets patent door hinges	11 50
194 yards colored fly netting for covering glasses, &c	97 00
Covering 26 large mirrors	19 50
Making and putting on seven large chandelier covers	21 75
Repairing back of seats and tacking on gimp in gallery	16 75
Making 121 feet new cushion	48 40
192 yards felt carpet, (ladies' gallery)	119 04
Tacking felt carpet on seats	19 20
Putting down carpets in galleries, replacing cushions	65 25
110 yards tapestry carpet	192 50
Making and putting down same	16 50
Moving furniture, 2 rooms	3 00
Thread and tacks	2 50
182 yards velvet carpet	455 00
Making and putting down same	27 50
Putting down under carpet	3 75
Thread and tacks	3 25
35 yards oil-cloth	47 50
Cutting and putting down same	3 50
9 Aixminster rugs	90 00
12 cocoa door mats	42 00
19 dozen towels	40 50
4 dozen bathing towels	23 00
4 embroidered cloth table covers	44 00
8¼ yards fine blue cloth, Vice-President's and Secretary's tables	39 37
Covering Vice-President's and clerks' desks	2 50
8 yards tapestry carpet	14 00
Covering 11 footstools for committee rooms	5 50
Putting carpets in 34 committee rooms, moving furniture	187 00
Hanging 16 sets curtains	24 00
4 sets silk curtain loops, (marble room)	20 00
Putting down Senate carpet and under carpet and fitting around furnace holes	65 25
Repairing and hanging 53 window shades	26 50
1 gong bell	25 00
1 cord and tassel for same	4 75

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	223	John Alexander—Continued..	12 small velvet rugs	$27 00	
			30 yards tapestry carpet	52 50	
			Making and putting down 2 carpets	5 75	
			2 pieces binding, $1 50; 1 pound thread, $1 25	2 75	
			12 large rugs, at $5 75	69 00	
			Repairing carpet in two committee rooms	5 75	
			8 dozen towels, $32; 8 dozen towels, $28	60 00	
			Hemming, washing, and marking 16 dozen towels	16 00	
			4 mirrors, $36; 2 large wall mirrors, $42	78 00	
			3 large marble-top tables	65 00	
			Repairing carpet in gentlemen's gallery	3 75	
			10 large oak cane-seat chairs	37 50	
			1 large mirror	75 00	
			1 large window curtain	28 75	
			6 large cocoa mats	72 00	
			5 window shades	20 00	
			4 marble-top tables	65 00	
			1 large curtain and cornice	35 00	
			6 velvet rugs	34 50	
			3 pairs silk tassels and loops	27 50	
			Repairing carpet in gallery	4 75	
			Altering 4 shades and fixtures	6 00	
			58 yards tapestry carpet	276 50	
			13 yards ingrain carpet	58 50	
			Cutting and sewing 288 yards carpet, at 20 cents	57 60	
			2 pounds thread, $2 50; fitting down 2 carpets, $15	17 50	
			1 large hair-cloth sofa	65 00	
			1 mirror	12 00	
			Repairing 6 shades and new fixtures	9 00	
			74 yards fine blue cloth	36 65	

Repairing 3 sofa seats	5 75
118 yards tapestry carpet	206 50
96 yards ingrain	43 20
Cutting 214 yards carpet, at 20 cents	42 80
2 pounds thread, $2 50; fitting down 2 carpets, $15	17 50
1 large hair-cloth sofa	53 00
1 .....do	35 00
Upholstering 3 sofas and furnishing materials	56 00
Repairing 10 Senate doors	12 50
1 mirror, $9 50; 2 velvet rugs, $13 50	23 00
1 walnut writing desk	45 75
4 sets cord and tassels	22 00
72 yards tapestry carpet	126 00
72 yards ingrain carpet	32 40
2 pounds thread	2 50
Cutting and sewing 144 yards carpet, at 20 cents	28 80
3 pieces binding, $2 50; putting down 2 carpets, $15	17 50
1 eight-day clock	23 25
43 yards ingrain carpet	19 35
43 yards tapestry carpet	75 25
1 pound thread	1 25
Cutting and sewing 86 yards carpet	17 20
Putting down 26 yards	10 50
10 yards oil-cloth and putting down same	16 50
1 large buff shade	8 75
Repairing cushions in gallery	10 75
Repairing 10 shades and new trimmings	15 00
Repairing carpet in Senate chamber	5 75
72 yards gimp	10 80
Repairing 5 cushions in gallery	12 50
Packing carpet back of chamber	5 75
Repairing sofa seat	7 25
Repairing 3 chair seats in ante-room	7 50
Repairing and stuffing 1 sofa	10 50
3 large cocoa mats	36 00
4 yards blue cloth	19 00
Covering 2 desks	7 50
Repairing gimp on 6 chairs	3 50
Repairing 2 carpets	7 50
Repairing 2 sofas, new gimp for same	3 75
Covering sofa and seat with new leather	8 50

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	223	John Alexander—Continued..	Hanging 6 shades and new trimmings	$5 00	
			Repairing 6 cushions, materials, &c	15 28	
			15 yards oil-cloth, and putting down	26 50	
			Repairing 18 door springs	47 50	
			1 eight-day clock	23 75	
			12 yards oil-cloth, and putting down	20 75	
			1 rosewood writing desk	185 00	
			Freight and box	29 50	
			6 cocoa mats	45 00	
			6 buff shades	18 00	
			9 yards carpet	15 75	
			Binding and putting down same	4 25	
			Tacking gimp on 10 gallery seat backs	7 75	
			Changing 4 sets curtains	5 00	
			3 dozen towels	12 50	
			Oil-cloth for 3 Senate doors	7 50	
			Hanging 4 shades, $2 50; hanging 3 sets curtains, $3	5 50	
			5 yards oil-cloth	7 50	
			Altering 2 carpets	6 70	
			Taking down and packing 19 sets curtains	47 50	
			4 pounds camphor	7 00	
			Repairing gimp on 3 chairs	3 50	
			Tobacco for packing curtains	2 75	
			Covering furniture	6 00	
			Repairing 7 shades and new tassels	9 00	
			60 yards gimp	9 00	
			Tacking gimp on gallery seats	3 75	
			Repairing 4 cushions	5 00	
			2 mats, $11 50; 4 yards oil-cloth, $6	17 50	

Repairing 3 sofa seats	5 75
116 yards tapestry carpet	206 50
96 yards ingrain	43 20
Cutting 214 yards carpet, at 20 cents	42 80
2 pounds thread, $2 50; fitting down 2 carpets, $15	17 50
1 large hair-cloth sofa	53 00
1 .....do	35 00
Upholstering 3 sofas and furnishing materials	56 00
Repairing 10 Senate doors	12 50
1 mirror, $9 50; 2 velvet rugs, $13 50	23 00
1 walnut writing desk	45 75
4 sets cord and tassels	22 00
72 yards tapestry carpet	126 00
72 yards ingrain carpet	32 40
2 pounds thread	2 50
Cutting and sewing 144 yards carpet, at 20 cents	28 80
3 pieces binding, $2 50; putting down 2 carpets, $15	17 50
1 eight-day clock	23 25
43 yards ingrain carpet	19 35
43 yards tapestry carpet	75 25
1 pound thread	1 25
Cutting and sewing 86 yards carpet	17 20
Putting down 26 yards	10 50
10 yards oil-cloth and putting down same	16 50
1 large buff shade	8 75
Repairing cushions in gallery	10 75
Repairing 10 shades and new trimmings	15 00
Repairing carpet in Senate chamber	5 75
72 yards gimp	10 80
Repairing 5 cushions in gallery	12 50
Packing carpet back of chamber	5 75
Repairing sofa seat	7 25
Repairing 3 chair seats in ante-room	7 50
Repairing and stuffing 1 sofa	10 50
3 large cocoa mats	36 00
4 yards blue cloth	19 00
Covering 2 desks	7 50
Repairing gimp on 6 chairs	3 50
Repairing 2 carpets	7 50
Repairing 2 sofas, new gimp for same	3 75
Covering sofa and seat with new leather	8 50

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	265	J. W. Thompson & Co.—Con.	1 pound solder, 35 cents; plumber and assistant ½ day, $3	$3 35	
			1 barrel cement, $2 80; cartage, 37 cents	3 17	
			Bricklayer, 1 day, $3; laborer, 1 day, $1 50	4 50	
			One 2½-inch hose stop-cock	19 75	
			One 1½-inch hydrant	15 00	
			Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00	
			Hose-pipe, cock, jet, and sprinkler	2 90	
			Repairing brass valve	2 00	
			1 large copper B tea-kettle	3 50	
			1.....do....coffee-boiler	3 50	
			5 iron bread-pans	7 50	
			3 griddles	5 70	
			Gridiron, $1 90; 6 enamelled sauce-pans, $11 40	13 30	
			Bricklayer and laborer, 1 day	4 50	
			One drop-light and fitting	2 95	
			2 1¼-inch stop-cocks and fitting, at $4 75	9 50	
			4 1¼-inch connexions, at 40 cents	1 60	
			Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00	
			Do.....do.....do	12 00	
			28 feet 1¼-inch galvanized iron pipe, at 35 cents	9 80	
			4 2-inch galvanized union joints, at $2 25	9 00	
			2 [illegible]-inch connexions, at 90 cents	1 80	
			1 2-inch brass union joint	4 13	
			24 clamps and bolts for pipe, at 8 cents	1 92	
			59 pounds lead pipe, at 12½ cents	7 38	
			2 brass thimbles, (2-inch,) at 90 cents	1 80	
			Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00	
			Do.....do....2....do	8 00	
			58 feet 2-inch galvanized iron pipe, at 55 cents	31 90	

		Do.....	
		7 brass thimbles and connexions, at 40 cents	2 80
		1 gas bracket	2 50
		Plated bath cock	6 75
		32 feet 2-inch galvanized pipe, at 55 cents	17 60
		3 2-inch connexions, at 90 cents	2 70
		Plumber and assistant, 4 days, at $4	16 00
		8 blind-caps and fitting, at 35 cents	2 80
		Two brass exps. pieces, with flange and bolt, to connect broken mains	116 00
		1 file, 55 cents; plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 55
		Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00
		Repairing and renewing 4 showers, at $4	16 00
		Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at $4	8 00
		Do.....do.....1.....do.....	4 00
		Repairing reading lamps and tube	1 50
		Plumber and assistant, 2 days	8 00
		One fire-brick lining for ranges	5 75
		Cement, 90 cents; bricklayer and laborer, 1 day, $4 50	5 40
		Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at $4	8 00
		Do.....do.....do.....	8 00
		Large reading-lamp and tube	19 75
		Shade, frame, and fitting	1 87
		Plumber and assistant, ½ day, at $4	3 00
		Do.....do....1....do.....	4 00
		Bricklayer and laborer, 1 day	4 50
		Shade, frame, and fitting	1 88
		Reading lamp and tube	2 75
		24 feet 1-inch iron pipe, at 25 cents	6 00
		4 malleable iron connexions, at 30 cents	1 20
		Plumber and assistant, 2½ days, at $4	10 00
		4 new burners and fitting, at 40 cents	1 60
		150 feet rope for dumb-waiter	3 00
		17 fire-brick jams for range, at 30 cents	5 10
		Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00
		Bricklayer and laborer, 1 day	4 00
		Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at $4	8 00
		Do.....do....3.....do.....	12 00
		2 brass bolts and fitting	90
		81 pounds sheet lead	10 12

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	235	J. W. Thompson & Co.—Con.	Plumber and assistant, ½ day	$2 00	
			1 brass-mounted rule	1 75	
			1 tape-line	1 50	
			1 ⅛-inch punch, 87 cents; 1 dozen file handles, $1 20	2 07	
			1 pair dividers, $1 75; 12 chamois skins, $21	22 75	
			½ ream emery paper	3 75	
			1½ peck salt	75	
			½ dozen 14-inch best files	4 37	
			3 dozen assorted files	17 25	
			132 hemp packing	33 00	
			1 gross matches	1 25	
			2 large tin sprinkling pots, at $2 50	5 00	
			2 large white-wash brushes, at $1 62½	3 25	
			62 pounds soap, $5 58; 1 pair large plyers, $3 25	8 83	
			660 pounds sheet lead	82 50	
			390 pounds sheet copper	226 20	
			Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00	
			Do ..... do	12 00	
			12 pounds solder, $4 20; 5 pounds block tin, $2 95	7 15	
			Plumber and assistant, 2½ days, at $4	10 00	
			Do ..... do .... 2 ..... do	8 00	
			5 barrels charcoal and cartage, at 45 cents	2 25	
			Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at $4	8 00	
			Do ..... do .... 2½ ..... do	10 00	
			Do ..... do .... 2 ..... do	8 00	
			Do ..... do .... 3 ..... do	12 00	
			Do ..... do .... 4 ..... do	16 00	
			Do ..... do .... 3 ..... do	12 00	
			Do ..... do .... 3 ..... do	12 00	

15 pounds solder, at 35 cents	[illegible]
8 pounds copper nails, $6 40; 12 pounds iron nails, 84 cents	7 24
6 pounds sperm candles	2 10
Muriatic acid	45
582 pounds sheet copper, at 58 cents	337 56
1,935 pounds sheet lead	241 87
39 pounds solder	13 65
4 pounds sperm candles	1 40
Nails	28
5 barrels charcoal and cartage, 45 cents	2 25
Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00
Do.....do....3.....do	12 00
Do.....do....3.....do	12 00
Do.....do....3.....do	12 00
Do.....do....3.....do	12 00
Do.....do....3.....do	12 00
Do.....do....2½.....do	10 00
Do.....do....3.....do	12 00
Do.....do....4½.....do	18 00
Do.....do....4.....do	16 00
Do.....do....4.....do	16 00
Do.....do....4.....do	16 00
Do.....do....4.....do	16 00
Do.....do....4.....do	16 00
Do.....do....4.....do....plaster 50 cents	16 50
Do.....do....4.....do	16 00
Do.....do....4.....do	16 00
Do.....do....3½.....do	14 00
Do.....do....3½.....do	14 00
Do.....do....4.....do	16 00
Do.....do....4.....do	16 00
1 cylindrical bulb and cylinder for gauge	9 50
6 pounds sperm candles, at 35 cents	2 10
9.....do.....do	3 15
3 barrels charcoal	1 35
6 pounds nails, 42 cents; muriatic acid, 45 cents	87
42 pounds solder, at 35 cents	14 70
3 pounds rosin, at 12 cents	36
4 pounds sperm candles, $1 40; 8 pounds nails, 56 cents	1 96
Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	235	J. W. Thompson & Co.—Con.	Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	$12 00	
			Do.....do....3.....do	12 00	
			Do.....do....3.....do	12 00	
			366 salamander grate bars, at $1 25	457 50	
			Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at $4	8 00	
			Do.....do....3.....do	12 00	
			Do.....do....3.....do	12 00	
			Do.....do....3.....do	12 00	
			Do.....do....2.....do	8 00	
			Do.....do....2.....do	8 00	
			20 pounds solder	7 00	
			1 barrel charcoal, 45 cents; plaster, 38 cents	83	
			Plumber and assistant, 2 days	8 00	
			Do.....do....3..do	12 00	
			1 brass circular shower, 22 feet in circumference	97 00	
			18 pounds lead pipe	2 25	
			2 pounds sperm candles	70	
			2 barrels charcoal and cartage, at 45 cents	90	
			Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at $4	8 00	
			Do.....do.....3....do	12 00	
			Do.....do.....3....do	12 00	
			Do.....do.....3....do	12 00	
			Do.....do.....3....do	12 00	
			Do.....do.....2½...do	10 00	
			Do.....do.....3....do	12 00	
			22 pounds solder	7 70	
			Plaster	1 13	
			Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00	
			Do.....do.....3....do	12 00	
			26 feet leather belting	9 10	
			2 pounds sperm candles	70	
			6 pounds block tin	3 54	

4 papers tacks	24 38
105 pounds sheet lead	6 30
18 pounds solder	6 40
8 pounds copper nails	1 05
3 pounds sperm candles	12 00
Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	3 00
Bricklayer, 1 day	1 50
Laborer, 1 day	6 00
Bricklayer, 1 day	3 00
Laborer, 2 days	1 37
Plaster and cement	14 00
Plumber and assistant, 3½ days, at $4	12 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
Do do 3 do	70
2 pounds sperm candles, at 35 cents	12 00
Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	14 00
Do do 3½ do	12 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
Do do 3 do	19 00
Do do 3½ do	3 10
1¼ barrel lime, $2 85; cartage, 25 cents	4 25
1 bag lampwick	19 00
Plumber and assistant, 4¼ days, at $4	4 00
Do do 1 do	39 50
100 assorted bolts and nuts and washers, to order	2 50
1 wood saw and buck	8 00
Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at $4	10 00
Do do 2½ do	16 00
Do do 4 do	175 00
1 large-size range and water cock	5 50
50 press bricks, $2 50; 2 barrels mortar, $3	6 80
2 iron griddles, $3 80; bricklayer, $3	12 00
Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	3 00
Bricklayer, 1 day	12 00
Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
Do do 3 do	2 25
18 pounds sheet lead	

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	235	J. W. Thompson & Co.—Con.	Iron lintel for chimney	$6 75	
			Large tin and copper boiler for range	7 50	
			Iron boiler and cover	5 80	
			Teakettle	2 80	
			2 boilers	5 50	
			3 iron pans	5 00	
			1 round griddle	1 80	
			1 gridiron	1 90	
			Coffee-boiler	3 50	
			Fish-kettle	5 00	
			35 feet 1-inch galvanized iron pipe and fittings	8 75	
			8 brass and iron fittings	2 80	
			6 pipe clamps	48	
			Plumber and assistant, 1 day	4 00	
			1 large walnut wash-stand	49 50	
			1 countersunk marble-top back and shelf for mirror	82 75	
			3 fancy washbasins	20 85	
			3 silver-plated basin plugs and strainers	7 50	
			12 brass basin clamps and joints	11 40	
			6 silver-plated basin cocks	35 40	
			326 pounds lead pipe	40 75	
			9 pounds putty, 63 cents; 1 brass thimble, 30 cents	93	
			56 pounds lead pipe	7 00	
			3 barrels charcoal and cartage	1 35	
			Bricklayer, 1 day	3 00	
			Do.....do	3 00	
			Plumber and assistant, 4 days, at $4	16 00	
			Do.....do....3.....do	12 00	
			269 pounds sheet lead	33 62	

18 pounds solder	6 30
2 papers tacks	30
195 pounds sheet lead	24 38
18 pounds solder	6 30
8 pounds copper nails	6 40
3 pounds sperm candles	1 05
Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00
Bricklayer, 1 day	3 00
Laborer, 1 day	1 50
Bricklayer, 1 day	6 00
Laborer, 2 days	3 00
Plaster and cement	1 37
Plumber and assistant, 3½ days, at $4	14 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
2 pounds sperm candles, at 35 cents	70
Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00
Do do 3½ do	14 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
Do do 3¾ do	19 00
1¼ barrel lime, $2 85; cartage, 25 cents	3 10
1 bag lampwick	4 25
Plumber and assistant, 4¾ days, at $4	19 00
Do do 1 do	4 00
100 assorted bolts and nuts and washers, to order	39 50
1 wood saw and buck	2 50
Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at $4	8 00
Do do 2½ do	10 00
Do do 4 do	16 00
1 large-size range and water cock	175 00
50 press bricks, $2 50; 2 barrels mortar, $3	5 50
2 iron griddles, $3 80; bricklayer, $3	6 80
Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00
Bricklayer, 1 day	3 00
Plumber and assistant, 3 days, at $4	12 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
Do do 3 do	12 00
18 pounds sheet lead	2 25

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	235	J. W. Thompson & Co.—Con.	Casing washstands	$12 75	
			Plumber and assistant, 2¾ days, at $4	11 00	
			Do.....do....1½.....do	6 00	
			Bricklayer and laborer, 1 day	4 50	
			Do.....do....1½ day	6 75	
			Plumber and assistant, 2½ days, at $4	10 00	
			Do.....do....2½.....do	10 00	
			Do.....do....1½.....do	6 00	
			Do.....do....3.....do	12 00	
			Do.....do....3.....do	12 00	
			Do.....do....4.....do	16 00	
			Bricklayer and laborer, 1 day	4 50	
			Do.....do....1 day	4 50	
			Do.....do....1½ day	6 75	
			3 comp. cocks for refectory	2 90	
					$4,700 81
	236	George Pratt	For services as clerk to the Committee on Pensions from February 1 to March 3, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day	.....	186 00
	237	Hon. J. S. Carlile	For newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate	.....	11 00
	238	Walter Godey	For ice delivered from July 25 to December 31, 377 pounds, at 7 cents	263 90	
			Do.....5 days in January	6 30	
					270 20
	239	George T. Brown	Services to Military Committee, viz:		
			For services of deputy attending sub-committee to Yorktown, Fortress Monroe, &c	20 00	
			Mileage of deputy from Washington to Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, and return, 280 miles each way	56 00	
					76 00
	240	Hon. Jacob Collamer	For newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate	.....	48 50
	241	John C. Rives	For newspapers furnished a senator	.....	18 10
	242	John C. Rives	Reporting proceedings and debates of Congress, January and February, 1863, 389 5/16 columns, at $7 50 per column	.....	2,920 99

		T. J. Southard, Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York, 19, at $2 each	38 00	
		Mileage on above, 150 miles	15 00	
		Paid committee bill at St. Nicholas Hotel	122 36	
		Summoning R. F. Loper, S. Zani, T. Flanigan, M. Flanigan, Captain Loper, W. Wheldron, A. Graver, jr., T. Clyde, A. Newbold, E. A. Souder, G. H. Huddle, S. Bishop, William M. Baird, of Philadelphia, 13, at $2	26 00	
		Mileage on above, 30 miles	3 00	
		Paid committee bill at Continental Hotel, Philadelphia	37 00	
		Paid petty expenses by R. R. Hitt for committee	31 05	
		Petty expenses by Senator Kennedy	13 50	
		Petty expenses by Senator Morrill	7 00	
		Petty expenses of committee at Philadelphia	16 80	
		Paid telegraph to New York for rooms	1 40	
		Summoning A. C. Hall and Charles Coblenz, at $2 each	4 00	
		Mileage of above to Baltimore and back, 80 miles	8 00	
		Summoning J. F. Pickerel, William Applegarth, J. R. Rhoads, J. Rose, A. Gray, R. M. Holson	12 00	
		Mileage on above to Baltimore and back, 80 miles	8 00	
		Mileage in Baltimore and vicinity	1 20	
		Summoning General Meigs	2 00	
		Mileage to Philadelphia to summon R. T. Loper, 280 miles	28 00	
		Do ..... do ..... do	28 00	
		Summoning R. T. Loper	2 00	
		Telegraphing and other expenses	4 88	
		Summoning A. C. Hall	2 00	
		Mileage to and from Baltimore to summon A. C. Hall, 80 miles	8 00	
		Summoning C. Wendell and P. H. Watson	4 00	
		Summoning J. Defrees, Mr. Deggenz, and Captain Rice	6 00	
		Mileage on above to and from Baltimore	8 00	
			537 19	
		By amount of transportation furnished by War Department	33 00	
				504 19
244	Moses Hawks	Services as clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds from February 1 to March 3, 31 days, at $6		186 00

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	245	G. B. Davids	Heating and ventilating department	$125 00	
		John Kilby	....do....do	100 00	
		James Ingram	....do....do	100 00	
		Ed. Fitzsimmons	....do....do	56 00	
		James Smith	....do....do	56 00	
		Charles Gordon	....do....do	56 00	
		William Griffith	....do....do	42 00	
		George Sanger	....do....do	42 00	
					$577 00
	246	James H. Johnson	For services as laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for February, 1863		50 00
	247	J. W. Jennings	For services of his ward as page from February 1 to March 3, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	248	Eliza Lake	For services of her son as page from February 1 to March 3, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	249	Eliza Lake	For services of her son as page for January, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	250	Eliza Lake	For services of her son as page for December, 1862, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	251	A. C. Lynch	For services of her son as page for month of February and 3 days in March, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	252	John T. Carroll	The Republican Statesman, for a senator		2 50
	253	M. A. Gadsby	Services of son as page from February 1 to March 3, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	254	Philp & Solomons	Stationery, &c., viz:		
			24 dozen Lawrence's classical pens, gilt, at 12 cents per dozen	2 88	
			1 ream small note, gilt, ruled	3 00	
			6 gross classical pens, gilt, at $1 44	8 64	
			2 drawing pens, at 50 cents	1 00	
			1 box pens	2 25	
			1 scroll	37	
			4 table brushes	80	
			1....do	1 00	
			1....do	50	
			6 water colors	1 50	

		1....do	1 00	
		2....do	2 00	
		17 gross classical pens, gilt, at $1 44	24 48	
		12 reams law cap, ruled, at $3 89	46 68	
		3 dozen Vesta match safes, at $3 90	11 70	
		6 dozen Eagle pencils, at 29 cents	1 74	
		150 dozen Phineas large bar pens, at 36 cents	54 00	
		60 dozen stenographic pens	2 40	
		84 dozen platina long point pens	3 36	
		120 dozen classical gilt pens	14 40	
		84 dozen elastic pens	2 52	
		48 dozen Phineas double spring pens	5 28	
		2 dozen rulers	7 88	
		50,000 white envelopes, at $2 60	130 00	
		30,000 white official envelopes	153 60	
			482 98	
		Deduct overcharge	15 00	
				467 98
255	Charles L. Miller	Services as clerk to Committee on Commerce from February 1 to March 3, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
256	John Alexander	For decorating the painting of the Battle of Chepultepec		156 25
257	Isaac Bassett	Cash paid for car tickets for the use of the Senate		5 00
258	F. A. Lutz	For mail bag and painting		8 00
259	L. J. Middleton	For 18,750 pounds of ice, delivered from January 6 to February 28, 1863, at 70 cents per cwt		131 25
260	William Barnes	For services of his brother Joseph in Senate stables from February 1 to March 3, 31 days, at 50 cents per day		15 50
261	P. S. Duval & Son	For transferring and printing sketches to accompany Coast Survey Report for 1861, viz:		
		6,200 copies of sketch No. 1, at $1 50 per C	93 00	
		Do.....do.....7, at $1 50 per C	93 00	
		Do.....do.....11, at $1 25 per C	77 50	
		Do.....do.....17, at 85 cents per C	52 70	
		Do.....do.....25, at 62 cents per C	38 44	
		Do.....do.....28, at 88 cents per C	54 56	
				409 20
262	John Cassin	For transferring and printing sketches to accompany Coast Survey Report for 1861, viz:		
		6,200 copies of sketch No. 3, at $1 25 per C	77 50	
		Do.....do.....15, at $1 25 per C	77 50	

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	202	John Cassin—Continued.....	6,200 copies of sketch No. 26, at 60 cents per C.....	$37 20	
			Do.....do.....29, at 40 cents per C.....	24 80	
					$217 00
	263	L. M. McCormick.....	For services as messenger from December 1, 1862, to March 3, 1863, at $100 per month.....	.....	309 98
	264	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	Plumbing, &c., viz:		
			Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at $4 per day.....	8 00	
			1 compression bibb cock.....	2 90	
			Plumber and assistant, 1 day.....	4 00	
			20 pounds lead pipe, $3 02; 4 pounds putty, 28 cents.....	3 90	
			1 silver-plated basin.....	3 13	
			3 feet plated chain, 45 cents; plaster Paris, 50 cents.....	95	
			Plumber and assistant, 4 days, at $4.....	16 00	
			Do.....do.....	16 00	
			Repairing broken plastering.....	4 75	
			Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at $4.....	8 00	
			1 barrel of charcoal and cartage.....	45	
			Silver-plated basin, plug, and chain.....	3 13	
			Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at $4.....	8 00	
			Plaster of Paris.....	30	
			Plumber and assistant, 3½ days, at $4.....	14 00	
			Bricklayer, 1 day.....	3 00	
			Laborer, 1 day.....	1 50	
			Plumber and assistant, 2¼ days, at $4.....	9 00	
			Do.....do....5¼.....do.....	21 00	
			1 large reading lamp and tube.....	19 00	
			1 porcelain shade.....	6 75	
			Gum packing and washers.....	46	

			15 pounds solder	5 25	
			Copper wire	35	
			2 barrels charcoal and cartage	90	
			9 pounds iron bolts and nuts	1 35	
			Plumber and assistant, 22½ days, at $4	91 00	
			1 pillar light and tube	13 25	
			Do.....do	10 25	
			12 glass gauges for boiler and extra charges	10 80	
			6 steel shovels	10 50	
			136 pounds cotton waste	59 84	
			½ gross Mount Eagle tripoli	5 90	
			½ ream emery paper	4 40	
			1 dozen brooms	3 75	
			12 chamois skins	11 40	
			6 dust brushes	6 00	
			100 pounds white lead	14 75	
			5 gallons boiled oil	12 75	
			5 gallons alcohol	9 50	
			5 gallons spirits of turpentine	24 25	
			3 5-gallon tin cans	3 30	
					527 33
	265	Hon. J. W. Grimes	For newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		72 50
	266	Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks	For newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		37 50
	267	W. J. Murtagh & Co	For advertising notice in case of the impeachment of W. H. Humphreys	8 25	
			For advertising wood and coal	13 13	
					21 38
	268	Archibald Clark	For services in Senate bath-room from December 1, 1862, to March 3, 1863, 93 days, at $1 50 per day		139 50
14	269	Horace White	For services as clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia from March 4 to 14, 11 days, at $6 per day		66 00
	270	John Alexander	Furniture, &c., viz:		
			1 hair cloth lounge	25 50	
			1 patent hair cloth sofa bedstead	77 65	
					103 15
	271	W. E. Johnson	For services as clerk to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads from March 4 to 14, inclusive, at $6 per day		66 00

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 14	272	Gales & Seaton	The National Intelligencer, for senators		$60 00
	273	S. Masi	For attending clocks in Senate and offices for three months		50 00
	274	Gilbert Skinner	For services as clerk to the Committee on Public Lands from 3d to 14th March, 11 days, at $6		66 00
	275	N. A. Tucker	For services as clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $6 per day		66 00
	276	Samuel Bowles & Co	Springfield Republican, for senators		14 00
	277	Charles L. Miller	For services as clerk to the Committee on Commerce from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $6 per day		66 00
	278	O. W. Palmer & Co	For $238\frac{2000}{2240}$ tons of coal, at $8 15		1,949 21
	279	A. D. Davis	For services of his ward as page from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $2 40 per day		26 40
	280	John W. Jones	Hire of horse and carryall from October 1, 1862, to March 1, 1863, 151 days, at $2 per day		302 00
	281	Ben. Perley Poore	For services as clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $6 per day		66 00
	282	Moses Foster	For rent of stables for horses of messenger from December 1, 1862, to February 28, 1863, 1 year and 3 months		75 00
	283	N. C. Giffin	For services as clerk to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $6 per day		66 00
	284	Amelia Spencer	For washing 24¼ dozen towels, at 75 cents		18 00
	285	Thomas P. Graham	For services as clerk to the Committee on Private Land Claims from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $6 per day		66 00
	286	E. T. O'Brien	Services of son as page from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $2 40 per day		26 40
	287	John C. Troves	Hack hire for use of Senate		11 00
	288	J. R. Doolittle, jr	For services as clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs from February 1 to March 3, 1863, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	289	Hon. Solomon Foot	For newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		35 00
	290	John M. Stanton	For services as clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary from February 1 to March 3, 31 days, at $6 per day		186 00
	291	E. G. Chambers	For services as clerk to the Committee on Territories from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $6 per day		66 00

	293	J. R. Doolittle, jr	For services as clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $6 per day		66 00
	294	John M. Stanton	For services as clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days at $6 per day		66 00
	295	A. C. Lynch	For services of son as page from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $6 per day		26 40
	296	Eliza Lake	....do .....do.....do.....do		26 40
	297	Mary A. Gadsby	....do .....do.....do.....do		26 40
	298	Stillman Moores	For one copy Washington map of the United States and Territories		7 00
	299	D. A. Moreau	For services of his brother as page from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $2 40 per day		26 40
	300	James Galway	For services of nephew.....do.....do.....do		26 40
	301	I. W. Jennings	....do ....ward..... do.....do.....do		26 40
	302	R. T. McLain	....do ....son.....do.....do.....do		26 40
	303	A. J. Van Voorhies	The Stillwater Messenger, for a senator		4 00
	304	Timothy O. Howe	For hack hire for Committee on Enrolled Bills		3 00
	305	Barnes & Mitchell	Crape for mourning for Senators Thomson and Pearce		60 00
	306	D. E. Somes	For services of his son as page from February 1 to March 3, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	307	Amos Pickard	Services of his ward as page from March 4 to 14, 1863, 11 days, at $2 40 per day		26 40
	308	S. H. Colbath	....do ..of his son....do.....do.....do.....do		26 40
	309	C. P. Hickey	For services making index to acts of Congress, 2d session 37th Congress		100 00
	310	John F. Callan	For services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs		1,606 00
3	311	George T. Brown	Services rendered the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, viz:		
			Mileage summoning General McClellan, 4 miles	$0 40	
			Do.....General Meigs, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....General Lander, 2 miles	20	
			Do.....General Rosecrans, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....General Lane, 2 miles	20	
			Do.....General Larned, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Chief Clerk Brook, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Major Doubleday, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Colonel Plummer, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Captain Downs, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....A. B. Bent, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Major D. Bannister, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....General Frémont, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Doctor Bush, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Colonel Wistar, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Colonel Tompson, 4 miles	40	

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	311	George T. Brown—Continued.	Mileage, summoning Lieutenant J. P. Downey, 4 miles	$0 40	
			Do.....Captain De Conay, 2 miles	20	
			Do.....Captain F. G. Young, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Major B. Laflin, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Quartermaster Foote, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Captain C. Berry 2 miles	20	
			Do.....Colonel Butterfield, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....E. L. Beard, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Adjutant W. Thompson, 2 miles	20	
			Do.....Colonel Warren, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Colonel Paine, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....J. Choller, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Captain Brown, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Colonel La Dru, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Postmaster General Blair, 2 miles	20	
			Do.....Colonel McMillan, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Captain Hobart, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Colonel Van Allen, 4 miles	20	
			Do.....Major Mix, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....J. H. Puleston, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Colonel Tompkins, 2 miles	20	
			Do.....Colonel Wood, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....General Sturgis, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Major Savage, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Major Zagonyi, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Colonel Woods, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Colonel Lee, 4 miles	40	
			Do.....Major Revere, 4 miles	40	

	Do	*F. L. Olmstead, 4 miles*	40
	Do	General Cadwallader, 4 miles	40
	Do	Surgeon Greeley, 4 miles	40
	Do	General Ricketts, 4 miles	40
	Do	Colonel Sayles, 4 miles	40
	Do	General Sickles, 4 miles	40
	Do	M. S. Bulkley, 4 miles	40
	Do	General Saxton, 4 miles	40
	Do	General Cameron, 4 miles	40
	Do	General J. Kane, 4 miles	40
	Do	Señor Giorcousia, 4 miles	40
	Do	Secretary Stanton, 4 miles	40
	Do	General Doubleday, 4 miles	40
	Do	Captain Halsted, 4 miles	40
	Do	Colonel Sanford, 4 miles	40
	Do	Surgeon Hammond, 4 miles	40
	Do	General Van Rensselaer, 4 miles	40
	Do	General R. King, 2 miles	20
	Do	Major Myers, 2 miles	20
	Do	General Wallace, 2 miles	20
	Do	Z. Richards, 4 miles	40
	Do	W. E. Jillson, 2 miles	20
	Do	John Tucker, 4 miles	40
	Do	Generals Meigs and Taylor, 8 miles	80
	Do	Colonel B. S. Roberts, 4 miles	40
	Expenses to Fredericksburg and back		12 00
	Do	do of deputy	12 00
	Summoning General Hitchcock, and mileage		2 40
	Do	J. P. Hilton, and mileage	2 40
	Do	General Parker, and mileage	2 40
	Do	Surgeon Stewart, and mileage	2 40
	Do	Surgeon Hammond, and mileage	2 40
	Do	T. F. Perley, and mileage	2 40
	Do	General Burnside, and mileage	2 00
	Do	General Cochrane, and mileage	2 40
	Do	General Newton, and mileage	2 40
	Do	General Meigs, and mileage	2 40

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	311	George T. Brown—Continued.	Summoning Surgeon General Hammond, and mileage	$2 40	
			Do.....General Cochrane, and mileage	2 40	
			Do.....General Heintzelman, and mileage	2 40	
			Do.....General Sumner, and mileage	2 40	
			Do.....General Meigs, and mileage	2 40	
			Cash paid telegraphing General McClellan	2 13	
			Do.....do	53	
			Do.....do	1 08	
			Summoning General Stone, and mileage	2 40	
			Cash paid for hack hire	1 50	
			Services of self and deputies on the trips of the committee to the slave pen, Alexandria, Centreville, Convalescent Camp, Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and securing transportation, food, and other supplies	950 00	
			Summoning General Heintzelman, and mileage	2 40	
			Do.....General Casey, and mileage	2 40	
			Do.....do.....do	2 40	
			Do.....Colonel Ingalls, and mileage	2 40	
			Do.....General Halleck, and mileage	2 40	
			Message to the President	2 40	
			Do.....do	2 40	
					$993 94
	312	Jacob Dodson	For 40 buckets paste, at $1		40 00
	313	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
			Making and putting up 3 doorways to Secretary's office with transom sash, labor	132 00	
			9 pair spring hinges	81 00	
			36 iron plates with screws	27 00	
			Drilling and putting plates on jams, &c	19 50	
			398 feet lumber	16 00	
			6 white mineral knobs	4 50	
			6 brass bolts and drilling holes in tiling	6 50	
			Screws, springs, nails and glue, $2 50; scaffold for drilling, $2 70	5 20	293 10

		75 cents	1 00	
		Putting on 3 spring hinges on Senate doors	11 50	
		Putting casters on chairs in room of Committee on Territories	75	
		Putting glass in lanterns, post office	50	
		3 spring hinges on Senate doors, and easing doors	11 50	
		2 door keys for room of Committee on Enrolled Bills	50	
		4 door keys for same	3 00	
		2 keys—1 for case in vestibule, and 1 for cloak room	50	
		Hanging bell cord	25	
		Putting casters on chairs	1 00	
		Packing up chairs in Revolutionary Committee room	75	
		2 white mineral knobs	75	
		1 key	25	
		1 key to water-closet	25	
		10 2-inch screws for boxes	15	
		2 punches	2 00	
		Iron brace	87	
		Repairing punch, (document room)	50	
		Easing door at main entrance	50	
		1 walnut step-ladder for stationery room	12 52	
		67 packing boxes for Senate	184 25	
				239 79
315	R. B. Griffin	4 door keys for select committee room, 3 door keys for room of Committee on Private Land Claims	5 25	
		Putting casters on chair in room of Committee on Patents	75	
		3 door keys for Finance Committee room	2 25	
		2 keys for stand in cloak room	50	
		1 mahogany shelf	1 00	
		Easing doors, (Senate chamber)	75	
		Beads on window	50	
		3 keys and fitting for room of Committee on Patents, and 2 to folding room drawers	75	
		4 keys for Military Committee room	3 00	
		1 key for reporters' table	25	
		Easing Senate door	25	
		Large awl and handle for ice	75	

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	315	R. B. Griffin—Continued....	Mending bolt on door	$0 37	
			Putting knobs on 4 common room tables	1 87	
			2 dozen filing-awls and handles	2 50	
			3 door keys for Public Lands Committee room	2 25	
			1 key for reporter's table	75	
			3 keys for Patents Committee room	3 00	
			Repairing book-stand and casters on same for Committee on Foreign Relations	2 75	
			Casters on chairs for Committee on Enrolled bills, and hanging glass	1 00	
			Casters for chairs	75	
			Brass bolt for gallery	1 00	
			Knobs on table in Foreign Relations Committee room	50	
			1 door key	75	
			4 door keys for Committee on Commerce	3 00	
			Key for box	25	
			New wards in lock and altering key to Vice-President's room	75	
			Brass bolt, 87 cents; 2 stools for Senate, $1	1 87	
			Glass in lantern in post office	50	
			Hanging doors and putting on staple	87	
			4 spring hinges in Senate	14 00	
			Easing 4 hinges in Senate	1 75	
			Mending chair in Senate, $3; 2 casters, $2	5 00	
			Repairing dumb-waiter, &c	5 00	
			Door key for Vice-President's room	25	
			1 door key for Public Buildings Committee room	75	
			1 new lock for desk in Senate	1 00	
			Removing shades, $3; 1 door key, 75 cents	3 75	
			28 boxes, at $2 75	77 00	
			Table and case in ladies' reception room	13 15	
			1 walnut case in Finance Committee room	15 00	
			1 walnut table in post office	17 00	
			1 table in Judiciary Committee room	19 91	
			1 set shelves in Finance Committee room	5 00	

1 case in Secretary's office	4 75
Castors on chairs in Vice-President's room	50
Mending table, $1 50; key to water-closet, 75 cents	2 25
Carpet strips around case in Vice-President's room	2 25
23 new keys and fitting	5 75
Mending tables in Vice-President's room	2 50
Mending 6 chairs and 4 desks, 8 iron plates on desk	9 50
Putting up portrait of Washington in Vice-President's room	25
Covering 2 tables in Vice-President's room	2 50
Repairing night-latch on store-room	25
Cleaning and varnishing desk in post office	1 00
2 door keys, $1 50; Putting in large door transom, 25 cents	1 75
Mouldings on clerks' and Vice-President's tables	2 75
Knobs and bolts on vestibule doors	75
Mouldings on Senate doors	2 50
Repairing night-latch on President's room	50
1 plated hook and eye on Senate door	50
New night-lock for door of Naval Committee room, with extra keys	2 50
2 slates hinged in post office	75
60 new labels for desks	4 80
Large bolt on door of main entrance	1 25
2 plated bolts on vestibule doors	1 75
2 locks on doors and 2 entry keys	3 37
Moulding on gallery door	75
Mending table and putting castors on chairs in Select Committee room	1 25
Castors on chairs in Printing Committee room	1 15
Do..... do....Patents Committee room	50
Mending chair	75
Putting up shelves in stationery room	1 25
Cutting out for clock, &c	50
Cleaning and varnishing mahogany backs	6 00
Castors on chair in committee room	75
Repairing 4 locks and fitting 4 keys in reporters' gallery	2 50
1 board and match-box	75
2 gallery door-keys	1 50
Putting looking-glass in hat-rack	1 75
2 door keys for Revolutionary Committee room	1 50
Mending bolt of gallery door	25
Mending hand-mirror of bath-room	25
Putting glass in mahogany cases in Secretary's office	3 40

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	316	R. B. Griffin—Continued....	Making 1 stand for post office	$9 25	
			1 box for Vice-President's room	5 50	
			Fitting up restaurant	28 29	
			Putting carpet strip down in vestibule	1 50	
			Employing 2 laborers, at $1 50	3 00	
			Screwing down desks, 2 gross screws	3 30	
			Repairing counter of cake stand	6 99	
			Cleaning and varnishing furniture in ten committee rooms, also President's room, retiring room, Vice-President's room, reception room, Sergeant-at-arms room, and cloak room	95 00	
			9 packing boxes, at $2 75	24 75	
			Cleaning and varnishing tables in Senate chamber	6 75	
			Taking off and hanging 18 doors in Senate and gallery	12 00	
			6 gallons varnish; 2 gallons turpentine, 2½ pounds pumice	32 45	
			25 pairs spring hinges for Senate doors, at $6	150 00	
					$458 10
	317	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
			2 drawer keys for Judiciary Committee room	50	
			1 hat-rack for reporter's room and plugging wall	2 75	
			Putting up 2 clocks in rooms of Committees on Foreign Relations and Naval Affairs	1 00	
			Putting on 4 new spring hinges	14 00	
			Easing and oiling 18 others	4 50	
			Putting shelf under glass in folding room, and hanging same	75	
			Easing door of Secretary's office	50	
			Set of pigeon holes in Secretary's office	75	
			Easing drawer to table	25	
			Fixing keeper on gallery door	25	
			Repairing mahogany sash door and putting in new glass in Secretary's office	4 37	

		1 key for ...	25	
		Repairing keeper on gallery door	25	
		2 keys and fitting	50	
		1 key to stand in cloak room	25	
		Repairing east door and new hinges	1 75	
		Repairing lock to case and 1 key	62	
		Moving 5 desks, &c	75	
		Cleaning desk top	25	
		Oiling and easing 6 doors	1 25	
		Putting glass in lanterns of post office	50	
		1 key for room of Committee on Public Lands	75	
		Mending punch in document room	87	
		Putting castors on chairs	50	
		2 spring hinges on gallery doors	7 00	
		Putting handles and lock to box in room of Committee on Public Lands	1 00	
		2 spring hinges	7 00	
		Mending chairs in room of Committee on Territories	1 00	
		2 spring hinges for Senate doors	7 00	
		1 key for drawer of post office	25	
		2.....do.....do	1 50	
		Repairing desk	9 00	
		1 set of shelves in storeroom	4 00	
		14 boxes for sergeant-at-arms	16 48	
		39 boxes for Senate	107 25	
		12 boxes lined with tin	83 40	
				292 74
318	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
		Making 3 large cases in vestibule and labor	270 50	
		Carving on cases	225 00	
		18 locks	9 00	
		27 pairs brass hinges	8 00	
		3 pairs brass hinges	1 12	
		18 rosewood escutcheons	72	
		18 yards covering for door and 10 pieces gimp	14 50	
		18 brass handles for drawers	4 00	
		8 papers of tacks	48	
		Freight and hauling	9 00	
		1,051 feet lumber	52 55	
		3 pounds nails, &c	1 00	
				595 87
319	Francis Hall & Co	New York Commercial Advertiser, for a senator	.....	3 00

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	320	John C. Wise	Mankato Record, for a senator		$0 50
	321	Blakely & Brother	Rochester City Post, for a senator		2 00
24	322	M. H. Stevens & Co	Brushes, &c., viz:		
			12 hair brushes, at $1 25	$15 00	
			12 combs, at 50 cents	6 00	
			1 brush	50	
			3 brushes, at $2 50	7 50	
			6 combs, at $1	6 00	
			6 brushes, at $1 25	7 50	
			1 cloth brush	75	
			2 dozen soap	5 00	
			Bill at Gilman's	4 50	
			3 hair brushes, at $1 25	3 75	
			3 combs, at 75 cents	2 25	
			18 soaps, at 25 cents	4 50	
			9 soaps, at 50 cents	4 50	
			3 brushes, at 25 cents	75	
			3 hair brushes, at $2 50, $1 50, and $1 25	5 25	
			6 combs, at 75 cents	4 50	
			1 dozen nail brushes	6 00	
			½ dozen F. dusters	12 00	
			1 dozen soap	2 00	
			½ dozen soap, at $2 50	3 75	
			1 dozen combs	9 00	
			1 dozen soap	75	
			½ dozen F. dusters	15 00	
			6 brushes, at $1	6 00	
			2 dozen soap, at $2 50	5 00	
			[illegible]	3 00	

			1 dozen wisp brooms	2 00	
			½....do.....do	1 75	
			100 dozen dark soap	8 00	
			5 L. S. H. brooms	11 25	
			5 handles	31	
					71 36
27	2	C. Dodson	For washing 2,242 towels for bath-rooms, &c., at 6¼ cents each		139 12
28	3	James Bastianelli	For expenses in city railroad cars on business of Senate		1 25
31	4	Daniel E. Jones	For services of son as page to the Vice-President from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $2 40 per day		26 40
	5	James Glover	For services as stable keeper for horses in use of the Senate for March, 1863		15 00
	6	James H. Johnson	For services as laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for the month of March, 1863		50 00
	7	William Blair Lord	Services as stenographer in reporting testimony, (Committee on the Conduct of the War,) 90 columns, at $4 50 per column		405 00
	8	E. H. Brink	For services as temporary clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate from March 5 to 31, 1863, 27 days, at $4 80 per day		129 60
	9	E. L. Cushaw	Extra messenger from March 4 to 14, inclusive, at $100 per month	35 48	
		L. M. McCormick	Do.....do.....do	35 48	
		Owen Moran	Do.....do.....do	35 48	
		T. F. Clarke	Do.....do.....do	35 48	
		George T. Bassett	Do.....do.....do	35 48	
					177 40
	10	E. L. Cushaw	Services as laborer from March 15 to 31, 1863, at $2 per day	34 00	
		Anthony Hickman	Services as laborer, at $1 50 per day	46 50	
		F. Beam	Do.....do	46 50	
		J. Dodson, for wife	Services from March 4 to 31, 1863, 28 days, at $1 per day	28 00	
		J. Dodson, for son	Do.....do.....at 50 cents per day	14 00	
		J. Trumble	Services as laborer, at $2 per day	62 00	
		J. Fleishell	Do.....do	62 00	
		W. H. H. St. John	Do.....do	62 00	
		G. T. Bassett	Services as laborer from March 15 to 31, 1863, inclusive, at $2 per day	34 00	
					389 00
	11	Charles O. Rogers	Boston Daily Journal for senators		21 84
	12	John F. Callan	Services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs from March 3 to 31, inclusive, 28 days, at $154 16 per month		139 20

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
March 3	320	John C. Wise	Mankato Record, for a senator		$0 50
	321	Blakely & Brother	Rochester City Post, for a senator		2 00
24	322	M. H. Stevens & Co	Brushes, &c., viz:		
			12 hair brushes, at $1 25	$15 00	
			12 combs, at 50 cents	6 00	
			1 brush	50	
			3 brushes, at $2 50	7 50	
			6 combs, at $1	6 00	
			6 brushes, at $1 25	7 50	
			1 cloth brush	75	
			2 dozen soap	5 00	
			Bill at Gilman's	4 50	
			3 hair brushes, at $1 25	3 75	
			3 combs, at 75 cents	2 25	
			18 soaps, at 25 cents	4 50	
			9 soaps, at 50 cents	4 50	
			3 brushes, at 25 cents	75	
			3 hair brushes, at $2 50, $1 50, and $1 25	5 25	
			6 combs, at 75 cents	4 50	
			1 dozen nail brushes	6 00	
			½ dozen F. dusters	12 00	
			1 dozen soap	2 00	
			½ dozen soap, at $2 50	3 75	
			1 dozen combs	9 00	
			1 dozen soap	75	
			½ dozen F. dusters	15 00	
			6 brushes, at $1	6 00	
			2 dozen soap, at $2 50	5 00	
			3 cloth brushes, at $1	3 00	
			6 wisp brooms, at 25 cents; 2 nail brushes, at 50 cents	2 50	
			2½ dozen soap, at $3	7 50	
					150 75

25	1	Jesse B. Wilson	Furniture, &c., viz:		
			36 pounds P. S. candles, at 55 cents	19 80	
			1 dozen spittoons	25 00	
			6 wisp brooms	1 50	
			7....do	1 75	
			1 dozen wisp brooms	2 00	
			½....do.....do	1 75	
			100 dozen dark soap	8 00	
			5 L. S. H. brooms	11 25	
			5 handles	31	
					71 36
27	2	C. Dodson	For washing 2,242 towels for bath-rooms, &c., at 6¼ cents each		139 12
28	3	James Bastianelli	For expenses in city railroad cars on business of Senate		1 25
31	4	Daniel E. Jones	For services of son as page to the Vice-President from March 4 to 14, inclusive, 11 days, at $2 40 per day		26 40
	5	James Glover	For services as stable keeper for horses in use of the Senate for March, 1863		15 00
	6	James H. Johnson	For services as laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for the month of March, 1863		50 00
	7	William Blair Lord	Services as stenographer in reporting testimony, (Committee on the Conduct of the War,) 90 columns, at $4 50 per column		405 00
	8	E. H. Brink	For services as temporary clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate from March 5 to 31, 1863, 27 days, at $4 80 per day		129 60
	9	E. L. Cushaw	Extra messenger from March 4 to 14, inclusive, at $100 per month	35 48	
		L. M. McCormick	Do.....do.....do	35 48	
		Owen Moran	Do.....do.....do	35 48	
		T. F. Clarke	Do.....do.....do	35 48	
		George T. Bassett	Do.....do.....do	35 48	
					177 40
	10	E. L. Cushaw	Services as laborer from March 15 to 31, 1863, at $2 per day	34 00	
		Anthony Hickman	Services as laborer, at $1 50 per day	46 50	
		F. Beam	Do.....do	46 50	
		J. Dodson, for wife	Services from March 4 to 31, 1863, 28 days, at $1 per day	28 00	
		J. Dodson, for son	Do.....do.....at 50 cents per day	14 00	
		J. Trumble	Services as laborer, at $2 per day	62 00	
		J. Fleishell	Do.....do	62 00	
		W. H. H. St. John	Do.....do	62 00	
		G. T. Bassett	Services as laborer from March 15 to 31, 1863, inclusive, at $2 per day	34 00	
					389 00
	11	Charles O. Rogers	Boston Daily Journal for senators		21 84
	12	John F. Callan	Services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs from March 3 to 31, inclusive, 28 days, at $154 16 per month		139 20

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
April 9	37	Edward Potts	For services as temporary clerk in the office of Secretary of the Senate from February 10 to March 3, 20 days, at $4 80 per day		$100 00
11	38	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
			Making case with pigeon holes and shelves	$7 50	
			68 feet of lumber	2 80	
			1 key for drawer in Judiciary Committee room	25	
			1 lock for box in Senate	50	
			1 key and 5 labels for desks	75	
			Moving 6 desks, and 2 labels for Senate desks	1 50	
			Fixing 5 boxes for Committee on Public Lands	1 00	
			1 key for case in vestibule, and repairing lock	50	
			1 door-key for Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds	75	
			Putting 2 staples and hasp on door of east portico	50	
			Castors on chair of Secretary's office	50	
			2 keys, 50 cents; 1 large iron door-key, $1	1 50	
			Padlock and staples	1 50	
			Moving case	75	
			2 keys for key-box, 50 cents; 1 large iron door-key, $1	1 50	
			1 door-key	75	
			Removing desks from Senate chamber	6 25	
			99 packing-boxes, at $3 each	297 00	
					$325 80
	39	Hon. L. F. S. Foster	Newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		2 00
	40	Samuel Sinclair	New York Tribune, for a senator		5 15
14	41	H. J. Raymond & Co	New York Times, for a senator		8 80
16	42	E. A. Marshall	Services as temporary clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate from February 1 to March 3, 1863		100 00
18	43	Hon. H. M. Rice	Newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		15 75
21	44	Franck Taylor	The Home Journal, for a senator		2 00
	45	W. D. Wallach	For advertising for court of impeachment	9 63	
			Advertising proposals for coal	10 50	
					20 13

			Senate, 30 days, at $2 each			120 00
	48	James Glover	For services as laborer in the Capitol stables for April, 1863			15 00
	49	George T. Brown	For use of 4 horses and wagons for April, 1863, 30 days, at $2 per day each	240 00		
			Do....1 horse and wagon from 1st to 14th	28 00		
			Do....2 saddle-horses from 1st to 14th, at $1 50	42 00		
						310 00
	50	John C. Rives	For reporting proceedings of Senate from March 4 to 21, 1863, 285 101/200 columns, at $7 50 per column			2,141 18
	51	James H. Johnson	Services as laborer in office of Secretary of the Senate for April, 1863			50 00
	52	James Bastianelli	Services as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate for April, 1863, 30 days, at $2 40 per day			72 00
	53	E. H. Brink	Services as temporary clerk in office of Secretary of the Senate for April, 1863, 30 days, at $4 80			144 00
May 1	54	Eugene Ahern	Services of self and assistant, labelling and lettering books in office of Secretary of the Senate			156 00
	55	Thaddeus F. Clarke	For services as laborer, from April 15 to 30, 16 days, at $1 50			24 00
	56	M. R. Shankland	For services as clerk in the office of Secretary of the Senate for April, 1863, 30 days, at $4 80			144 00
	57	Rinaldo Griffin	Services as driver of Senate carryall for April, 1863, 30 days, at $1 50 per day			45 00
	58	M. C. Fitzpatrick	Services of son as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate for April, 1863, 30 days, at $2 40 per day			72 00
	59	John F. Callan	Services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, for April			154 18
9	60	P. S. Duval & Son	Transferring and printing sketches to accompany Report of Superintendent of Coast Survey for 1861, viz:			
			6,200 copies No. 10, at $1 20 per hundred	74 40		
			6,200....do.....14, at 88 cents per hundred	54 56		
			6,200....do.....20, at 88 cents per hundred	54 56		
			6,200....do.....22, at $1 25 per hundred	77 50		
			6,200....do.....27 at $1 20 per hundred	74 40		
						335 42
16	61	Hon. S. G. Arnold	Newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate			23 50
28	62	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:			
			Putting on keeper in document room	50		
			Repairing lock to drawer, (Senate,)	50		
			Repairing locks on post office door, 50 cents; 2 keys for same, $1	1 50		
			1 door key for storeroom, 75 cents; 20 packing boxes, at $3	60 75		
			Shelving room in basement for storeroom	65 87		
			Shelving 2 large rooms for documents	260 57		
						389 69

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
May 28	63	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
			6 packing boxes, at $3	$18 00	
			Lining same with tin, at $5 each	30 00	
					$48 00
29	64	E. H. Brink	Services as temporary clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate for May, 1863, 31 days, at $4 80		148 80
	65	Eugene Ahern	Services of self and assistant in titling and lettering books in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for May, 1863		156 00
	66	M. R. Shankland	For services as temporary clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate for May, 1863, 31 days, at $4 80		148 80
30	67	James H. Johnson	Services as laborer in office of the Secretary of the Senate for May, 1863		50 00
	68	M. C. Fitzpatrick	For services of son as page in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for May, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	69	L. J. Middleton	For 12,200 pounds ice, at 70 cents		85 40
	70	Rinaldo Griffin	For services as driver of the Senate carryall for May, 1863, 31 days, at $1 50 per day		46 50
	71	James Glover	Services as hostler for May		15 00
	72	George T. Brown	Hire of 4 horses and wagons for May, 1863, 31 days, at $2 each per day		248 00
June 1	73	John F. Callan	Services as clerk to the Military Committee for May, 1863		154 16
	74	John C. Rives	For 12 copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each of the 55 members of the Senate for the 3d session of the 37th Congress, 660 copies, at $3 per copy	1,980 00	
			For 5,020 copies of Congressional Globe and Appendix	15,060 00	
					17,040 00
4	75	John Cassin	Transferring and printing sketches to accompany Report of Coast Survey for 1861, viz:		
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 2, at $1 per hundred	62 00	
			Do.....do.....5, at 80 cents per hundred	49 60	
			Do.....do.....9, at $1 50 per hundred	93 00	
			[illegible]	93 00	

	76	Tilcston & Hollingsworth	For 2½ reams [illegible] for Senate Ex. Doc. No. 56, at $10 50 per ream		25 50
	77	William Young	The Albion, for senators		12 87
6	78	Catharine Lomax	Washing 9 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen		6 75
	79	John W. Jones	Hire of 2 horses and carryalls for May, 31 days, at $2 each		124 00
8	80	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
			Repairing lock of folding room	50	
			3 keys	2 75	
			Repairing lock of stable door	1 25	
			Repairing lock of stationery room	1 75	
			Brass bolt to door of bath room	87	
			Repairing doors and putting up cloak pin	2 75	
			Mending step-ladder	87	
			Putting on legs to step-ladder, &c	2 50	
			Repairing doors to water-stand	2 87	
			Large bolt and repairing door of storeroom	2 50	
			26 packing boxes, at $3	78 00	
			2 locks for cloak room doors	1 84	
			4 plated locks	62	
			4 bolts, at 87 cents each	3 48	
			Time putting on same	7 50	
			Altering Senate doors, new box springs, &c	29 24	
			Putting shelves in room of Committee on Foreign Relations	94 65	
			1 box	3 00	
					236 94
	81	Hudson Taylor	Stationery, &c., viz:		
			25 reams thick Bath paper, at $6 50	162 50	
			2 dozen leather cases for papers	48 00	
			4 ruling pens	8 00	
			4 dozen buck penknives	72 00	
			10,000 large thick envelopes	95 00	
			60 reams note paper	210 00	
			6 dozen carmine ink	36 00	
			40,000 thick envelopes, No. 2	220 00	
			5,000 treble thick note envelopes	37 50	
			30 reams thick Congress paper	195 00	
			4 dozen large scissors	36 00	
			2 dozen large shears	36 00	
			8 boxes gilt pens	16 00	
			10 boxes albata pens	10 00	
			40 gross assorted steel pens	52 00	

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
June 8	81	Hudson Taylor—Continued..	60 reams extra Congress quarto post	$360 00	
			20,000 thick envelopes, No. 9	100 00	
			20,000 thick envelopes, No. 6	150 00	
			2 dozen portfolios	60 00	
			1,000 treble thick envelopes	8 50	
			12 boxes swan quill pens	12 00	
			6 dozen bottles mucilage and brushes	24 00	
			6 dozen jars mucilage	30 00	
			20,000 extra thick official envelopes	170 00	
			4 dozen pearl handle penknives	24 00	
			16 gross steel pens	24 00	
			80 packs plain cards	8 00	
			50 reams thin waste paper	37 50	
			10 gross Perry's pens	15 00	
			10 gross, No. 27	10 00	
			1 ream plain linen note paper	4 25	
			25 reams letter paper	137 50	
			25 boxes eagle pens	9 37	
			3 dozen propelling pencils	27 00	
			50 reams small wrapping paper	50 00	
			24 boxes swan quill pens	24 00	
			4 dozen ready reference files	12 00	
			4 dozen ready reference files, large	12 00	
			6 dozen ivory-tipped pencils	6 00	
			2 dozen round rubber rulers	12 00	
			2 dozen flat rubber rulers	15 00	
			2 dozen flat rubber rulers, large	17 00	
			12 glass paper weights	24 00	
			[illegible]	112 50	

1 manuscript letter-writer	2 25
30 boxes gilt classical pens	75 00
12 boxes index pens	12 00
24 boxes albata pens	24 00
40 boxes Perry's pens	42 50
4 dozen morocco blank books	60 00
12 boxes treble thick envelopes	45 00
24 Diaries for 1863	12 00
24 dozen pearl-handled knives	52 50
2 ..... do ..... do	48 00
1 dozen shell-handled knives	24 00
1 dozen ivory-handled knives	27 00
2 dozen large portfolios	66 00
4 gross penholders	22 00
6,000 double thick envelopes	45 00
24 boxes thick white envelopes	72 00
2 record books	9 00
2 dozen large pass books	6 00
2 dozen small pass books	4 00
10,000 white letter envelopes	65 00
3 dozen scissors	27 00
2 dozen large letter files	36 00
12 scrap books	24 00
2 dozen penknives	48 00
12,000 official envelopes	90 00
2 blank books	4 50
30 reams thin waste paper	22 50
20 reams extra note paper	70 00
24 boxes extra thick envelopes	72 00
6 reams plain letter paper	33 00
20 reams thick letter paper	130 00
2 blank books	7 50
1 package note paper	2 00
4 dozen blank cards	20 00
12 gross large steel pens	18 00
1 box swan quill pens	1 00
1 dozen japaned paper cutters	3 60
3 dozen fine penknives	72 00
10,000 No. 2 envelopes	50 00

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
June 8	81	Hudson Taylor—Continued..	48 dozen fine penholders	$36 00	
			2 thousand extra No. 9 envelopes, official	23 00	
			2 thousand extra No. 10 envelopes, official	23 00	
			4 boxes extra No. 3 envelopes	10 00	
			6 boxes quill pens	9 00	
			4 thousand thick envelopes	26 00	
			20 reams wrapping paper	15 00	
			Blank book	1 50	
	82	Hudson Taylor	Books, &c., viz:		$4,696 97
			4 volumes Rebellion Record, bound	25 00	
			10 Appleton's Encyclopedia	98 00	
			American Almanac, $1; 4 Washington Directories, $8	1 00	
					132 00
9	83	James Bustanelli	Services as page in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for May, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
25	84	Hon. T. O. Howe	For newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate		11 00
	85	S. Masi	For attending clocks in Senate, &c., for 3 months		50 00
27	86	Nathan Darling and others	Police of the Capitol for the month of June, 1863		1,861 54
	87	Jacob Dodson	For 61 buckets of paste, at 50 cents		30 50
29	88	Henry W. Dutton & Son	Boston Evening Transcript, for a senator		7 00
	89	Eugene Ahern	For services of self and assistant labelling books in office of Secretary of the Senate for the month of June, 1863		156 00
	90	M. R. Shankland	For services as temporary clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate for June, 1863, 30 days, at $4 80 per day		144 00
July 1	91	Edward H. Brink	Services as temporary clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for June, 1863, 30 days, at $4 80 per day		144 00
	92	Rinaldo Griffin	For services as driver of the Senate carryall for June, 1863, 30 days, at $1 50 per day		45 00
	93	Z. D. Gilman	Brushes, &c., viz:		
			Sponge	2 00	
			Hair brushes	3 00	

		12 pounds sperm candles	4 80	
		5 pounds sponge	7 00	
		2 gallons oil	10 00	
		Sperm candles	5 00	
		Sponge	3 60	
		36 pounds sperm candles	2 00	
		Brush	21 60	
		1 box soap	1 25	
		Paste brushes	8 00	
		2 bottles olive oil	75	
		1 box soap	1 50	
		1 box candles	9 00	
		6 brushes	3 60	
		1 dozen combs	6 00	
		3 pounds sponge	3 50	
		Potash	6 00	
		100 pounds soda	3 00	
		7 pounds sponge	8 00	
		1 dozen paste brushes	14 00	
		1 box soap	3 00	
			8 00	
				134 50
94	John W. Jones	Hire of 2 horses and carryalls for the month of June, 30 days, at $2 each		120 00
95	Catharine Lomax	For washing 9 dozen towels, at 75 cents		6 75
96	James Glover	For services as hostler for the month of June, 1863		15 00
97	John Alexander	Furniture, &c., viz:		
		Taking up Senate carpets	43 25	
		Do gallery do	38 50	
		Taking out cushions, packing away, &c	21 50	
		Washing and cleaning floors	61 25	
		Taking up 34 committee-room carpets	129 00	
		Fixing furniture and flags in Senate	13 75	
		Taking down 16 sets of curtains	24 00	
		Cleaning and packing same	32 00	
		Camphor and tobacco for same	7 75	
		Cleaning floors of 34 committee rooms	54 00	
		Cleaning and packing Senate carpets	34 75	
		Do gallery carpet	35 25	
		Do committee-rooms	87 50	
		Tobacco and camphor	31 75	

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
July 1	97	John Alexander—Continued.	2 large sets patent brass door springs	$24 75	
			310 yards brown holland, at 62 cents	193 75	
			47 pieces binding, at 75 cents	35 25	
			11 dozen spools cotton, at 75 cents	8 25	
			43 pieces worsted tape	16 12	
			Making 52 large chair covers	130 00	
			Making 7 large sofa covers	28 00	
					$1,050 87
	98	James Bastianelli	Services as page in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for June, 1863, 30 days, at $2 40 per day		72 00
	99	James H. Johnson	Services as laborer in office of the Secretary of the Senate for June, 1863		50 00
	100	Albert Parker	For hauling 11 loads of books, at $1 50 per load	16 50	
			2 laborers 2 days each, at $1 50 per day	6 00	
					22 50
	101	John F. Callan	Services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs for June, 1863, at $1,850 per annum		154 16
	102	Johnson & Dodson	For taking up and shaking 12 carpets in office of Secretary of the Senate		25 00
	103	John W. Forney	The Press, for senators		11 25
	104	George T. Brown	Hire of 4 horses and wagons for June, 1863, 30 days, at $2 per day each		240 00
	105	E. L. Cushaw and others	Laborers for June, 1863		390 00
	106	G. B. Davids and others	Engineers, &c., in heating and ventilating department for June, 1863		625 00
	107	M. C. Fitzpatrick	Services of son as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate for June, 30 days, at $2 40 per day		72 00
	108	Nathan Darling and others	Police of the Capitol for April, 1863		1,861 54
	109	G. B. Davids and others	Engineers, &c., in heating and ventilating department for April, 1863		625 00
	110	E. L. Cushaw and others	Laborers for April, 1863		390 00
	111	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
			10 packing boxes, at $3		57 00
	112	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
			1 key for storeroom door	75	
			Repairing document room door	1 00	
			[illegible] water-closet	25	

			Locks, keys, &c., for bath-room	1 87	
			Night lock to folding-room door	2 50	
			Pipe and fitting for engineer's department	2 75	
			Making and hanging doors in restaurant	23 40	
			Repairing tables in committee rooms	12 00	
			28 packing boxes	84 00	
					131 47
	113	G. B. Davids and others	Engineers, &c., heating and ventilating department for May, 1863		635 00
	114	E. L. Cushaw and others	Laborers for May, 1863		403 00
	115	Gales & Seaton	Advertising proposals for stationery in National Intelligencer		46 00
	118	Kate Dodson	Washing towels for bath-rooms, engineers' department, and folding-room from March 21 to June 30, 1863, 39 dozen, at 75 cents per dozen		29 25
9	119	Charles Lassalle	Courier des Etats Unis, for a senator		6 00
10	120	W. J. Murtagh & Co	Advertising proposals for stationery		74 00
11	121	J. H. Harleston & Brother	Stencil work, &c		10 45
16	122	P. S. Duval & Son	Transferring and printing sketches to accompany the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for 1861, viz:		
			6,200 copies of sketch No. 4, at 88 cents per C	54 56	
			Do ....do....6, at 62 cents per C	38 44	
			Do ....do....8, at $1 12 per C	69 44	
			Do ....do....21, at 88 cents per C	54 56	
			Do ....do....24, at 80 cents per C	49 60	
			Do ....do....30, at 45 cents per C	27 90	
					294 50
17	123	L. J. Middleton & Co	10,600 pounds ice, at 70 cents per C		74 20
18	124	J. Shillington	Dies and ink for stamping documents		80 00
	125	J. Shillington	Publications furnished the office of the Secretary of the Senate		8 00
	126	J Shillington	Newspapers furnished senators during 3d session of the 37th Congress		194 46
31	127	E. H. Brink	Services as temporary clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate for July, 1863, 31 days, at $4 80 per day		148 80
Aug. 1	128	William H. Rohrer	For difference of pay as messenger in the office of the Secretary of the Senate while performing the duties of Mr. Page, a clerk in said office, who was detained by sickness during the months of February, March, April, May, June, and July		385 00
	129	M. R. Shankland	Services as temporary clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate during the month of July, 1863, 31 days, at $4 80 per day		148 80
	130	James Bastianelli	Services as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate for July, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	131	Rinaldo Griffin	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for the month of July, 1863, 31 days, at $1 50 per day		46 50

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
August 1	132	M. C. Fitzpatrick	Services of son, James N., as page in Senate office for July, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		$74 40
	133	George T. Brown	For use of four horses and wagons for mail and document purposes from 1st to 31st July, 1863, inclusive, at $2 each per day		248 00
	134	James H. Johnson	Services as laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Senate during the month of July, 1863		50 00
	135	James Glover	Services as laborer at the Capitol stables for the month of July, 1863		15 00
	136	Eugene Ahern	Services of self and assistant in office of the Secretary of the Senate labelling and lettering books during the month of July, 1863		156 00
	137	G. B. Davids and others	Services in the heating and ventilating department for July, 1863, viz:		
			G. B. Davids, chief engineer, at $1,500 per annum	$125 00	
			John Kilby, assistant engineer, at $1,200 per annum	100 00	
			B. F. Emerson.....do.....do.....do	100 00	
			Ed. Fitzsimmons, fireman, at $2 per day	62 00	
			Charles Gordon.....do.....do	62 00	
			James Smith.....do.....do	62 00	
			William Griffith, laborer.....do	62 00	
			George Sanger.....do.....do	62 00	
					635 00
	138	Jacob Fleishell and others	Laborers for the month of July, 1863, viz:		
			Jacob Fleishell, at $2 per day	62 00	
			J. Trumble.....do	62 00	
			W. H. H. St. John..do	62 00	
			Geo. T. Bassett.....do	62 00	
			George Hersh.....do	62 00	
			A. Hickman, at $1 50	46 50	
			F. Beem.....do	46 50	
					403 00
26	139	J. C. Miller	Newspapers furnished senators during the 37th Congress		11 70
	140	J. C. Miller	Daily Chronicle, for senators		101 72
31	141	Rinaldo Griffin	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for August, 1863, 31 days, at $1 50 per day		46 50

142	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
		Repairing 2 large iron bolts	87	
		1 new lock, 50 cents; easing door of water-closet, 47 cents	97	
		Repairing 2 mortice locks on north and east doors	1 78	
		Easing doors to large case in engineer's department and repairing locks	2 00	
		Putting fastening on window, &c., 50 cents; easing doors of restaurant, 87 cents.	1 37	
		One set mineral knobs, 75 cents; 1 door key, $1	1 75	
		1 new door lock, $1 75; 1 bolt on engineer's department, 85 cents	2 60	
		3 door keys for ice-room, filing, and fitting	2 61	
		Cutting out iron jamb for bolt in ice-room	50	
		Removing bolt on door and repairing locks, and drilling hole in sill	1 25	
		Repairing table for Committee room on Private Land Claims	1 87	
		Repairing 2 locks on case, furnishing 1 new lock and 1 set of mineral knobs	1 99	
		42 2-inch screws for boxes, &c	25	
		Putting shelves in mahogany case for Military Committee room	5 00	
		Making case for Senate cloak-room	20 00	
		28 packing boxes for Senate, at $3 each	84 00	
		Putting up 5 Italian shades in Secretary's office, and furnishing screws	5 00	
		Putting up 1 walnut shelf, plugging and drilling holes in bath-room	2 25	
		Making one block and handle for swabbing floor of bath-room	1 00	
				137 06
143	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, &c., viz:		
		1 key and fitting 2 keys for box in Secretary's office	37	
		1 large door key for Secretary's office	1 00	
		2 keys for case in water-closet	75	
		Repairing and cleaning large rosewood table in retiring room	5 00	
		1 new lock on case in Secretary's office	87	
		Repairing table in Vice-President's room	1 00	
		Repairing lock on door for room of Committee on Patents	75	
		Easing door of vestibule	50	
		Repairing 2 large iron bolts on doors connecting old and new buildings	1 87	
		Easing round window in book-room	75	
		1 mahogany board for folding-room	1 00	
		1 door key for Senate, 50 cents; 1 door key for Secretary's office, 75 cents	1 25	
		1 set white mineral knobs for door of Finance Committee room	87	
		1 step-ladder for Finance Committee room	9 75	
		Shelves for storeroom for documents	25 25	
		Easing doors to large case in Finance Committee room, repairing locks for the same, and making one large box for register flue	15 50	
		25 packing boxes for Senate	75 00	
				141 48

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Aug. 31	144	George T. Brown	For use of 4 horses and wagons for mail and document purposes from the 1st to 31st of August, 1863, inclusive, at $2 each per day		$248 00
	145	John W. Jones	For hire of 2 horses and carryalls from July 1 to August 1, 1863, 31 days, at $2 each per day		124 00
	146	John W. Jones	For hire of 2 horses and carryalls from August 1 to 31, inclusive, at $2 each per day		124 00
Sept. 1	147	M. R. Shankland	Services as temporary clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate from the 1st to 31st of August, 1863, inclusive, at $4 80 per day		148 80
	148	James Bastianelli	For services as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate from the 1st to 31st of August, 1863, inclusive, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	149	M. C. Fitzpatrick	For services of son as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate for August, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	150	Gales & Seaton	For 2 copies of Daily National Intelligencer, from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863, at $10 per copy	$90 00	
			Binding 1 copy	7 00	
					97 00
	151	Edward H. Brink	Services as temporary clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate for August, 1863, 31 days, at $4 80 per day		148 80
	152	Eugene Ahern	Services of self and assistant labelling and lettering books in office of Secretary of the Senate for August, 1863		150 00
	153	N. Darling	Captain of police of the Capitol for August, 1863, at $1,740 per annum	145 00	
		Robert Strong	Policeman of Capitol, at $1,320 per annum	110 00	
		John B. Brown	do do	110 00	
		Charles C. Casey	do do	110 00	
		J. W. Westfall	do do	110 00	
		W. J. Belshaw	do do	110 00	
		John Plant	do do	110 00	
		Joseph Bemont	do do	110 00	
		N. K. Leavitt	do do	110 00	
		Samuel N. Hilton	do do	110 00	
		James S. Magee	do do	110 00	
		Thomas Mullen	do do	110 00	

142	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
		Repairing 2 large iron bolts	87	
		1 new lock, 50 cents; easing door of water-closet, 47 cents	97	
		Repairing 2 mortice locks on north and east doors	1 78	
		Easing doors to large case in engineer's department and repairing locks	2 00	
		Putting fastening on window, &c., 50 cents; easing doors of restaurant, 87 cents	1 37	
		One set mineral knobs, 75 cents; 1 door key, $1	1 75	
		1 new door lock, $1 75; 1 bolt on engineer's department, 85 cents	2 60	
		3 door keys for ice-room, filing, and fitting	2 61	
		Cutting out iron jamb for bolt in ice-room	50	
		Removing bolt on door and repairing locks, and drilling hole in sill	1 25	
		Repairing table for Committee room on Private Land Claims	1 87	
		Repairing 2 locks on case, furnishing 1 new lock and 1 set of mineral knobs	1 99	
		42 2-inch screws for boxes, &c	25	
		Putting shelves in mahogany case for Military Committee room	5 00	
		Making case for Senate cloak-room	20 00	
		28 packing boxes for Senate, at $3 each	84 00	
		Putting up 5 Italian shades in Secretary's office, and furnishing screws	5 00	
		Putting up 1 walnut shelf, plugging and drilling holes in bath-room	2 25	
		Making one block and handle for swabbing floor of bath-room	1 00	
				137 06
143	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, &c., viz:		
		1 key and fitting 2 keys for box in Secretary's office	37	
		1 large door key for Secretary's office	1 00	
		2 keys for case in water-closet	75	
		Repairing and cleaning large rosewood table in retiring room	5 00	
		1 new lock on case in Secretary's office	87	
		Repairing table in Vice-President's room	1 00	
		Repairing lock on door for room of Committee on Patents	75	
		Easing door of vestibule	50	
		Repairing 2 large iron bolts on doors connecting old and new buildings	1 87	
		Easing round window in book-room	75	
		1 mahogany board for folding-room	1 00	
		1 door key for Senate, 50 cents; 1 door key for Secretary's office, 75 cents	1 25	
		1 set white mineral knobs for door of Finance Committee room	87	
		1 step-ladder for Finance Committee room	9 75	
		Shelves for storeroom for documents	25 25	
		Easing doors to large case in Finance Committee room, repairing locks for the same, and making one large box for register flue	15 50	
		25 packing boxes for Senate	75 00	
				141 48

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Sept. 12	163	Hudson Taylor—Continued..	10 reams foolscap, at $5 25	$52 00	
			25 reams manilla, at $4 50	112 50	
			10,000 official envelopes, at $8 50	85 00	
			20 boxes thick envelopes, at $4 50	90 00	
			6 dozen black ink, at $5 50	33 00	
			12 large jugs fluid, $15; 12 smaller jugs, $7 50	22 50	
			25 reams large note paper, at $3 25	81 00	
			10 reams small note	27 50	
			20 gross steel pens, assorted	25 00	
			2 packages English Bath	4 00	
			1 box envelopes, $3; 1 blank book, 50 cents	3 50	
			40,000 document envelopes, at $3 25	130 00	
			2 large scrap-books	5 50	
			20 reams extra linen note, at $4 50	90 00	
			1 small ledger	2 25	
			50 reams thin waste paper, at 65 cents	32 50	
			40 reams enveloping paper, at $4 75	190 00	
			1 ruling pen, $2 50; 2 dozen Congress penknives, $48	50 50	
			40 reams Congress letter paper, at $5	200 00	
			20 reams foolscap, at $5 50	110 00	
			20 thousand letter envelopes, at $6 50	130 00	
			5 thousand note.....do.....at $4 50	22 50	
			1 large scrap-book	2 50	
			16 boxes thick envelopes, at $2	32 00	
			8 boxes.....do.....large, at $2 50	20 00	
			5 thousand envelopes, white, at $6 50	32 50	
			2 dozen pocket pencils	14 00	
			12 Congress knives	28 50	
			2 reams French packet note	11 00	
			6 packages note paper	16 50	
			20 boxes triblo thick envelopes, at $2 50	50 00	
			4 feather dusters	16 00	

			20 reams thin wrapping paper, at 65 cents	13 00	
			5 reams Congress letter paper	27 50	
			5....do.....do	27 50	
			Blank book, $2 50; 2 scrap-books, $4 50	7 00	
			6 maps of Virginia	6 00	
			1 propelling pencil	1 00	
			20 reams wrapping paper	15 00	
			1 Congress knife, $2 50; 1 rubber pencil, 75 cents	3 25	
			6 penknives	14 25	
					$1,982 75
	164	Hudson Taylor	Books, &c., viz:		
			Bebellion Record, parts 25, 26, 27, and 28, (2 of each number)	4 00	
			1 American Almanac	1 25	
			5 volumes Rebellion Record, (bound,) at $6	30 00	
			Rebellion Record, parts 29, 30, and 31, (2 of each)	3 00	
			4 volumes Rebellion Record, volume 5, at $5	20 00	
					58 25
15	165	James K. Simon	Three copies of Supplement to Annual Cyclopedia for 1862, sheep, at $3 50		10 50
30	166	John F. Callan	Services as clerk to Military Committee for September, 1863, at $1,850 per annum		154 16
	167	Jacob Fleishell and others	Laborers for the month of September, 1863, viz:		
			J. Fleishell, at $2 per day	60 00	
			J. Trimble.....do	60 00	
			W. H. H. St. John do	60 00	
			George T. Bassett..do	60 00	
			George Hersh.....do	60 00	
			A. Hickman, at $1 50 per day	45 00	
			F. Beam.....do	45 00	
					390 00
	168	M. C. Fitzpatrick	Services of son as page in office of Secretary of the Senate for the month of September, 1863, 30 days, at $2 40 per day		72 00
	169	G. B. Davids and others	Services in heating and ventilating department for September, 1863		625 00
	170	William Neill	Services as laborer in Capitol stables for September, 1863		15 00
	171	Rinaldo Griffin	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for September, 1863, 30 days, at $1 50 per day		45 00
	172	George T. Brown	For the use of 4 horses and wagons for mail and document purposes from 1st to 31st instant, inclusive, at $2 each per day		240 00
	173	James H. Johnson	Services as messenger and laborer in office of the Secretary of the Senate for September, 1863		50 00

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Sept. 30	174	James Bastianelli	Services as page in the office of the Secretary of the Senate from September 1 to 30, 1863, inclusive, 30 days, at $2 40 per day		$72 00
October 1	175	M. R. Shankland	Services as temporary clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for September, 1863, 30 days, at $4 80		144 00
	176	Eugene Ahern	Services of self and assistant labelling and lettering books in office of Secretary of the Senate for the month of September, 1863		156 00
	177	Catharine Lomax	For washing 7 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen		5 25
	178	John W. Jones	For hire of 2 horses and carryalls from September 1 to October 1, 1863, 30 days, at $2 per day, for use of office of the Secretary of the Senate		120 00
	179	William H. Rohrer	Services as clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate in place of Y. P. Page, detained by sickness, at $1,850 per annum	$154 16	
			Deduct amount received as messenger	90 00	
					64 16
2	180	Sayles J. Bowen	Excess of postage, viz:		
			To amount of bill rendered June 30, 1862	129 36	
			Do.....do.....February 15, 1863	240 07	
			Do.....do.....June 13, 1863	42 28	
					411 71
	181	Moses Foster	For 7 months' stable rent ending September 30, 1863		35 00
3	182	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
			2 keys for key box, clerks' office	75	
			1 key to drawer in document-room	37	
			Cleaning and varnishing chair in post office	1 00	
			Putting casters on same	75	
			Putting new twine in hat-racks of Senate chairs	1 25	
			1 key for drawer in room of Sergeant-at-arms	37	
			Repairing case in engineer's room	50	
			1 key for table	37	
			Cutting away for pipe	75	
			1 new lock on box in Secretary's office	75	
			Repairing door of Indian Committee room	75	
			Repairing 2 large bolts with brass knobs	1 75	

			1 door key		50
			Mending door		50
			Mending large casters to Senate chairs		1 75
			1 key to case in Secretary's office		37
			10 packing boxes for the Senate		30 00
			Cleaning and varnishing furniture of the Secretary's room, viz:		
			H. Smith, 8½ days, at $2 50 per day		21 25
			S. Griffin, 6 days, at $2 per day		12 00
			R. B. Griffin, 8 days, superintending		24 00
			Cleaning and varnishing furniture of Senate chamber, viz:		
			R. B. Griffin, 23 days, at $3 per day		69 00
			H. Smith, 23 days, at $2 50 per day		57 50
			S. Griffin, 18½ days, at $2 per day		37 00
			1 gallon varnish for Secretary's office		6 00
			½ gallon spirits turpentine		2 00
					271 60
	183	Seraphim Masi	For attending all the clocks under the control of the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate for 3 months to September 1, 1863		50 00
5	184	Cornelius & Baker	6 dozen taper candlesticks, gilt	45 00	
			Box	40	
					45 40
16	185	Charles Gordon	Hauling 74 loads of ashes for heating and ventilating department, at 25 cents per load		18 50
21	186	Z. D. Gilman	Sponge, candles, &c., viz:		
			Sponge	2 00	
			36 pounds candles	21 60	
			48.....do	28 80	
			1 box soap	8 00	
			½ dozen baskets	7 50	
			3 pounds sponge	6 00	
			Sponge	10 00	
			Bucket	2 00	
			Candles	4 65	
			1 box soap, $8; 50 pounds soda, $4	12 00	
			100 pounds chloride lime	10 00	
			Sponge, $1 50; 3 dusters, $2 25	3 75	
			2 bottles sweet oil, $1 50; 1 box soap, $8	9 50	
			½ dozen brushes, $6; 5 pounds sponge, $10	16 00	
			15 pounds potash	2 25	
			1 dozen paste brushes	3 00	
					147 05

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Oct. 26	187	J. C. Huston & Co.	For 50 tons of furnace coal, furnished to the Commissioner of Public Buildings for the purpose of heating the rotundo of the Capitol, it being half the amount required, (one-half being furnished by the House of Representatives,) at $9 50 per ton		$475 00
29	188	Charles H. Anderson	Stationery, &c., viz:		
			100 reams white-laid note, ruled, at $2 49	$249 00	
			50 reams white-laid note, plain, at $2 48	124 00	
			4 dozen glass inkstands, at $6	24 00	
					397 00
31	189	George T. Brown	For use of 4 horses and wagons for mail and document purposes from 1st to 31st instant, inclusive, at $2 per day		248 00
	190	Rinaldo Griffin	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for October, 1863, 31 days, at $1 50 per day		46 50
	191	Jacob Fleishell	Laborers in the service of the Senate for October, 1863		403 00
	192	G. B. Davids	Chief engineer for heating and ventilating department, at $1,500 per annum	125 00	
		John Kilby	Assistant engineer, at 1,200 per annum	100 00	
		B. F. Emerson	do do	100 00	
		E. Fitzsimmons	Fireman, at $2 per day	62 00	
		Charles Gordon	do do	62 00	
		James Smith	do do	62 00	
		William Griffith	Laborer, at $2 per day	62 00	
		George Sanger	Services from 1st to 15th, inclusive, at $2 per day	30 00	
		James Martin	Services from 16th to 31st, inclusive, at $2 per day	32 00	
					635 00
	193	M. C. Fitzpatrick	Services of son as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate for October, 1863, 31 days, at $2 40		74 40
Nov. 1	194	J. W. Jones	For hire of 2 horses and carryalls from 1st to 31st October, inclusive, at $2 per day, for use of office of the Secretary of the Senate		124 00
	195	M. R. Shankland	For services as temporary clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate from October 1 to 31, 31 days, at $4 80 per day		148 80
	196	William Neill	Laborer in the Capitol stables for the month of October, 1863		15 00
	197	Catharine Lomax	Washing 4 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen		4 50

	198	James Bastianelli	Services as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate from the 1st to 31st of October, 1863, at $2 40 per day		74 40
	199	N. Darling and others	Police of the Capitol for October, 1863		2,191 66
	200	Eugene Ahern	Services of self and assistant labelling and lettering books in office of Secretary of the Senate during the month of October, 1863		156 00
2	201	Jacob Dodson	Washing towels for Senate bath-rooms, folding-room, engineer's room, and water-closets from July 3 to October 31, 1863, 45 dozen and 1, at 75 cents per dozen		33 81
	202	Thomas Matthews	Daily Evening Star, furnished office of Secretary of the Senate from December 1, 1862, to October 1, 1863		2 80
	203	Catharine Dodson	Washing lace curtains—4 pairs for room of Sergeant-at-arms, 2 pairs for ladies' reception room, 2 pairs for Vice-President's room, 2 pairs for marble-room, and 2 pairs for President's room—12 pairs, at $5 per pair		60 00
	204	Jacob Dodson	Making paste for Senate folding-room from July 7 to October 30, 1863, 36 buckets, at 50 cents		18 00
3	205	W. H. & O. H. Morrison	Publications furnished a senator during 2d session 37th Congress		43 00
6	206	L. J. Middleton & Co	For 14,250 pounds ice delivered from September 1 to October 31, at 70 cents per hundred		99 75
9	207	Amelia Spencer	For repairing American ensign and finding material for same		12 00
	208	Adams Express Co	Freight on carpeting		12 45
10	209	J. H. Johnson	Services as messenger and laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for October, 1863		50 00
11	210	John Alexander	Furniture, &c, viz:		
			12 yards drab damask, at $2 25	184 50	
			109 pounds new curled hair, at 56¼ cents	61 31	
			71 pieces worsted binding, at 75 cents	53 25	
			10 gross new tufts, at 25 cents	2 50	
			8 balls twine	4 00	
			Making 440 yards cushion, at 30 cents	132 00	
			70 yards cotton, at 33 cents	23 10	
			Sewing cotton to cover cases, (Senate hall)	5 25	
			27 yards fine blue cloth, at $4 75, for covering tables	128 25	
					594 16
	211	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
			1 key to select committee room	50	
			Easing 75 doors to mahogany cases	8 00	
			Putting glass in 7 doors for same	5 62	
			Putting new wards in lock	75	
			1 new lock on restaurant door	2 25	
			Mending in bath-room	50	
			1 book block in Secretary's office	25	

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Nov. 11	211	R. B. Griffin—Continued....	Putting cleats under shelves in Secretary's office	$0 25	
			1 key for Senate stable	50	
			Putting casters on chairs in Judiciary Committee room	50	
			Mending 2 tables in room of Committee on Territories	87	
			4 packing boxes for Senate	12 00	
			Repairing stable for Secretary's office	15 89	
			Covering 7 large committee-room tables with cloth	16 40	
			Cleaning and varnishing Senate desks, viz:		
			R. B. Griffin, 14 days, at $3 per day	42 00	
			H. B. Smith, 14 days, at $2 50 per day	35 00	
			S. Griffin, 5 days, at $2 per day	10 00	
			1 gallon flowing varnish	7 00	
			1 ..do... No. 1 furniture varnish	6 00	
			1 ..do.....do.....do	6 00	
			1 ..do... spirits turpentine	4 00	
			4 pounds pumice stone	64	
			Cleaning and varnishing tubs, seats, and furniture in bath-room	38 50	
			Cleaning and varnishing furniture in 9 committee rooms	139 75	
					$353 17
	212	John F. Callan	Services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs for the month of October, 1863, at $1,850 per annum		154 16
	213	John Alexander	Furniture, &c., viz:		
			227 yards pink netting, at 85 cents	192 95	
			Covering 26 large mirrors	39 00	
			Making 7 chandelier covers	24 50	
			Covering 16 gilt cornices	24 00	
			Repairing springs of main Senate door	4 75	
					285 20
14	214	Edward Bromley	1 silver-plated ice-pitcher and bell for President's room	14 00	
			1 silver-plated ice-pitcher and bell for Vice-President's room	14 00	
					28 00
81	215	Francis Hall	New York Commercial Advertiser, for a Senator		10 00

21	216	W. J. Murtagh & Co.	For advertising proposals for wood and coal in National Republican, from October 20 to November 21, 1863, 4½ squares		32 63
30	217	E. B. Barrett	For a complete set of the Congressional Globe and Appendix furnished office of the Secretary of the Senate, 62 volumes, at $4 per volume		248 00
	218	William Neill	Services as laborer in the Capitol stables for the month of November, 1863		15 00
	219	George T. Brown	For use of 4 horses and wagons for mail and document purposes from 1st to 30th instant, inclusive, at $2 each, per day	240 00	
			For use of 1 horse and wagon from 7th to 30th instant, inclusive, at $2 per day	48 00	
			For the use of 2 saddle-horses from 7th to 30th, inclusive, at $1 50 each	72 00	
					360 00
	220	Seraphim Mazi	Attending all the clocks in Sergeant-at-arms's department for 3 months, to November 30, 1863	50 00	
			Clock furnished for document-room	20 00	
			Do superintendent of folding-room	20 00	
			Repairing clock in marble-room	6 00	
					96 00
	221	Mary C. Fitzpatrick	Services of son as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate for November, 1863, 30 days, at $2 40 per day		72 00
	222	John F. Callan	Services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs for the month of November, 1863, at $1,850 per annum		154 16
	223	John Kilby and others	Engineers, &c., in heating and ventilating department for November, 1863		500 00
	224	Jacob Fleishell and others	Laborers for the month of November, 1863		420 00
Dec. 1	225	M. R. Shankland	Services as temporary clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate for November, 1863, 30 days, at $4 80 per day		144 00
	226	James Bastianelli	Services as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate for November, 1863, 30 days, at $2 40 per day		72 00
	227	Eugene Ahern	Services of self and assistant labelling and lettering books in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for November, 1863		156 00
2	228	Rinaldo Griffin	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for November, 1863		46 50
3	229	W. D. Wyvill	Parlor grates, &c., viz:		
			Repairing Senate bath-tub	5 00	
			3 large tin lanterns for post office, at $4 each	12 00	
			Repairing water-cooler	3 00	
			Enamelled water-cooler	15 00	
			2 dozen ash pans, at $4	8 00	
			2 large tin buckets, at $4	8 00	
			Circular parlor grate and setting same	40 00	
			2 fancy coal-hods, at $2	4 00	
			2 shovels, $1; 2 pokers, 50 cents	1 50	
			2 large ash-hods, at $2 50	5 00	
			Circular parlor grate and setting	40 00	

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Dec. 3	229	W. D. Wyvill—Continued...	Set of steel fire-shovel, poker, and tongs	$6 00	
			Circular parlor grate and setting same	45 00	
			Set of steel fire-shovel, poker, and tongs	6 00	
			2 hods, at $2 50 each	5 00	
			1 common shovel, 50 cents; 1 poker, 25 cents	75	
					$204 25
	230	Charles Dean	For 1,038 pounds of large twine furnished for the use of the Senate, at 37½ cents per pound		389 25
4	231	Catharine Lomax	For washing 14 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen		10 50
	232	John W. Jones	For hire of 2 horses and carryalls from November 1 to 30, inclusive, 30 days, at $2 each per day		120 00
	233	M. A. Williams	For 7 dozen towels, at $6 50 per dozen	45 50	
			Hemming, at 75 cents per dozen	5 25	
			1 bottle indelible ink	50	
			Making and tape	3 50	
					54 75
5	234	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
			1 bolt for storeroom door	50	
			Removing 2 Italian shades from windows of Secretary's office	1 00	
			Mending table in Revolutionary Claims Committee room	75	
			Putting casters on case in Indian Committee room	75	
			1 key to key box in Secretary's office	37	
			Putting carpet strips around mahogany cases in Secretary's office	3 50	
			Putting down carpet strips in document-room and drilling and plugging holes in floor	3 75	
			1 key for door of document-room	50	
			Putting casters on chairs	1 00	
			Mending table in Vice-President's room	87	
			Mending large washstand	1 25	
			12 new labels for Senate desks	1 00	
			2 new knobs on drawer of table in Secretary's office	25	
			19 new keys and fitting to Senate desks	7 03	

		Cleaning and varnishing furniture in President's room, Vice-President's, retiring, reception, Sergeant-at-arms's, and ladies' retiring rooms	64 87	
		Cleaning and varnishing Vice-President's table and clerks' table, putting stopping around tables, and repairing 10 sofas in Senate chamber	21 50	
		Cleaning mahogany backs to seats in Senate galleries	8 00	
		Cleaning and varnishing furniture in reporters' room and covering table with cloth	21 50	
		Cleaning and varnishing 2 seats in water-closet	10 00	
		Putting 26 spring hinges on Senate doors, hinging and unhinging same	87 50	
		Cleaning and varnishing three cases in vestibule	6 25	
		Screwing desks in place in Senate chamber	32 60	
		Covering 5 tables with cloth in Secretary's office	39 00	
		Moving mahogany cases, &c	75	
		Cleaning and varnishing tables in Secretary's office	3 00	
		Mending 2 bolts for doors	62	
		Cleaning and varnishing case and table and railing in passage way and covering table with enamelled cloth	8 50	
		2½ gallons varnish	15 00	
		1...do...spirits turpentine	4 00	
		Cleaning and varnishing furniture in two cloak-rooms	14 00	
				543 75
235	G. B. P. Ringwalt	Services enrolling and engrossing in the office of Secretary of the Senate at the close of the thirty-seventh Congress		100 00
236	James H. Orne	Carpets, &c., viz:		
		135⅛ yards Brussels carpet, at $2 50	339 06	
		158¼..do.....do.....at $2 20	348 70	
		372¼..do.....do.....at $2 20	820 05	
		Making 623¼ yards, at 8 cents	49 86	
		12 beam mats, at $3	36 00	
		1 Axminster mat	4 00	
		3 cocoa mats, at $3, $9; wrappers, $3	12 00	
		1 fine worsted rug	16 00	
				1,625 67

		J. W. Babson	do do	110 00	
		John Giberson	do do	110 00	
		A. Ritter	do do	110 00	
		George W. Garrett	do do	110 00	
		L. P. Blodgett	do do	110 00	
		S. C. Wailes	do do	110 00	
		J. Vanderheyden	do do	110 00	
		D. G. Vose	Watchman in crypt, at $800 per annum	66 66	
					2,191 66
3	154	L. J. Middleton & Co	For 12,950 pounds ice delivered from July 1 to August 31, 1863, at 70 cents per hundred		90 65
2	155	W. D. Wallach	Advertising proposals for stationery in Evening Star		70 00
1	156	J. Fleishell	Laborer for August, 1863, at $2 per day	62 00	
		J. Trumble	do do	62 00	
		W. H. H. St. John	do do	62 00	
		George T. Bassett	do do	62 00	
		George Hersh	do do	62 00	
		A. Hickman	do at $1 50 per day	46 50	
		F. Beam	do do	46 50	
					403 00
	157	G. B. Davids	Chief engineer, for August, 1863, at $1,500 per annum	125 00	
		John Kilby	Assistant engineer, at $1,200 per annum	100 00	
		B. F. Emerson	do do	100 00	
		E. Fitzsimmons	Fireman, at $2 per day	62 00	
		Charles Gordon	do do	62 00	
		James Smith	do do	62 00	
		William Griffith	Laborer, at $2 per day	62 00	
		George Langer	do do	62 00	
					635 00
	158	Catharine Lomax	Washing 15 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen		11 25
	159	John F. Callan	Services as clerk to Committee on Military Affairs for August, 1863, at $1,850 per annum		154 16
	160	William Neill	Services as laborer in the Capitol stables for August, 1863		15 00
	161	William H. Rohrer	Services as clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate in place of Y. P. Page, detained by sickness	154 16	
			Deduct amount received as messenger	90 00	
					64 16
	162	J. F. Callan	Services as clerk to Military Committee for July, 1863, at $1,850 per annum		154 16
12	163	Hudson Taylor	Stationery, &c., viz:		
			12 penknives, $27 50; 12 letter files, $15	42 50	
			20 reams quarto post, at $4 75 per ream	95 00	

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1863.					
Sept. 12	163	Hudson Taylor—Continued..	10 reams foolscap, at $5 25	$52 00	
			25 reams manilla, at $4 50	112 50	
			10,000 official envelopes, at $8 50	85 00	
			20 boxes thick envelopes, at $4 50	90 00	
			6 dozen black ink, at $5 50	33 00	
			12 large jugs fluid, $15; 12 smaller jugs, $7 50	22 50	
			25 reams large note paper, at $3 25	81 00	
			10 reams small note	27 50	
			20 gross steel pens, assorted	25 00	
			2 packages English Bath	4 00	
			1 box envelopes, $3; 1 blank book, 50 cents	3 50	
			40,000 document envelopes, at $3 25	130 00	
			2 large scrap-books	5 50	
			20 reams extra linen note, at $4 50	90 00	
			1 small ledger	2 25	
			50 reams thin waste paper, at 65 cents	32 50	
			40 reams enveloping paper, at $4 75	190 00	
			1 ruling pen, $2 50; 2 dozen Congress penknives, $48	50 50	
			40 reams Congress letter paper, at $5	200 00	
			20 reams foolscap, at $5 50	110 00	
			20 thousand letter envelopes, at $6 50	130 00	
			5 thousand note.....do.....at $4 50	22 50	
			1 large scrap-book	2 50	
			16 boxes thick envelopes, at $2	32 00	
			8 boxes.....do.....large, at $2 50	20 00	
			5 thousand envelopes, white, at $6 50	32 50	
			2 dozen pocket pencils	14 00	
			12 Congress knives	28 50	
			2 reams French packet note	11 00	
			6 packages note paper	16 50	
			20 boxes trible thick envelopes, at $2 50	50 00	
			4 feather dusters	16 00	

ent upon a steamboat lying at the wharf, and told the captain, whom I learned was a Union man, of my wish to go north on his boat, which was bound for Cincinnati. He at once frankly told me that the rebels were seizing boats at Pine Bluff, and Napoleon, and Helena, and that he expected his own boat to be seized; that if I were found on board I would most certainly be assassinated; that he had brought up a number of rebels who said they were coming to hang that d—d abolitionist Fishback; that they expected me to attempt to escape, and would watch me very closely, and that I had best acquiesce until their suspicions should subside. The president of the convention, too, voluntarily told me that my life was in imminent danger, and that I had better be cautious and silent. I thought again of escaping to the mountains of my county, and of rallying the Union men for resistance, (for I had so often said I would die before I would vote for secession, I dreaded the humiliation almost as much as I hated the character of such a vote.) But the reasons of humanity which induced me to advise acquiescence before I left home were, now that I saw the situation in all its fearful reality, of double force. So, then, apart from personal danger, I was induced by motives of humanity to lend a seeming support to the rebellion I so much abhorred. Nor was there a single individual in Little Rock then, or in the State now, who believes that I would have ever left that convention alive if I had voted against the ordinance at that session.

Nor did that vote appease them, for during the entire session I was insulted by ladies, (I mean females who ought to have been ladies,) and I was repeatedly admonished by the president of the convention, and by other personal friends, that my life was far from being out of danger.

After that vote, I did not cast a single vote that I thought calculated to assist the rebellion. So universally was my vote, except upon amendments, negative, I was called by several friends the "no man."

My resolution as to the number of representatives in the rebel congress was introduced to stop a squabble about a mere question of fact, which had been protracted through several hours, and had become very annoying to those who were not interested. My resolution about the cost of a regiment was introduced for the purpose of weakening their confidence in their cause; I desired to show them that the State revenue would not support a single regiment for three months—a fact I did not think they had ever considered.

As for wisbing a seat in the rebel congress, I was requested to run, but positively refused, as did several other Union men, whom they attempted thus to buy over. (The convention, as you are aware, elected the congressmen.)

After we returned to our homes, the battle of Wilson's creek was approaching. Volunteers were called for, and a company was formed in the village in which I resided, which was joined by every young man in town but myself and another. Because of my refusal to go, I was insulted on the street and in the parlor by women, who taunted me with cowardice or treason to the south. Their insults became intolerable. I therefore made up my mind to escape, at whatever hazard. I accordingly followed the company, as if I intended to overtake and join it, determined to get through the lines if possible. But although it was the general impression that I intended to join it, the papers of Fort Smith announced that "Fishback had gone towards the battle-field; it is not known whether to join Lincoln's or the southern army. Look out for a traitor in camp!"

Upon overtaking the company I saw it was impossible to get through the lines, and yet I dared not go home alone, nor would I take up arms against the Union; so I went to work, and in less than three days I had broken it up. I took most of them home with me at the very time they needed them most, many days before the battle. When I was about to leave I was offered the colonelcy of a regiment then forming if I would remain, but I excused myself and declined.

I was *afterwards* accused of breaking up the aforesaid company, but they *could never get the necessary* proof.

Shortly after I returned, and after the battles of Bull Run and Wilson's creek, (August 20, 1861,) when the rebels' hopes were highest and ours most depressed, it was reported that the convention would be called together again. I immediately resigned my seat, and in my letter of resignation I discussed at length all the questions involved in the rebellion, and reiterated my unqualified disapproval of the entire movement. I handed it to our county judge, who was then a Union man, and who was authorized to receive it, and requested that he withhold its publication until after the war. I retained a copy, which subsequently I had published in a St. Louis paper, some two years ago, after I had made my escape, and which is subject to your perusal at any time, and which, as a part of the *res gestae*, is the best proof of my reasons for introducing the resolution against coercion.

Since my escape north I have been engaged at intervals in organizing Arkansas troops for the federal service, one regiment of which, not yet quite full, I was commanding when I was elected to my present position.

Now, sir, however much you, at a distance from the scene of action, and, indeed, however I, with the light of experience now before me, may doubt the propriety or wisdom of our course in many instances, yet, sir, let those who would judge us harshly place themselves in the same position, and look at the matter from our stand-point.

I will not admit that any man goes before me in hatred to this rebellion, from its incipiency to the present, nor is there a single man in Arkansas who entertains the least doubt of this.

In proof I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the character of the legislature which elected me. Scarcely had it assembled before the senate refused to allow any man who had ever aided in instigating the rebellion to enter even its lobbies. A short time since, I see, the lower house refused by a large vote to allow the editor of the National Democrat, a paper published in Little Rock, and its reporters, to enter upon its floor. The ostensible editor of that paper held the first rebel commission ever held in Arkansas, and its real editor was the great oracle of the rebellion up to the hour we took possession of Little Rock, as he had been of secession for ten years past; and so great is the indignation of the loyal men of the State against them, that they could not live in the State twenty-four hours but for the protection of the federal army. Indeed the soldiers of the northern States would long since have demolished the establishment if they dared.

Again, the lower house also resolved, formally and almost unanimously, that they would never vote for any man for United States senator who had anything to do with this rebellion. By such a legislature I received forty-two votes; my highest opponent sixteen. And this in my absence, and against my peremptory order that my name be not brought before it.

Of the falsehoods put in circulation by the National Democrat and its friends to my prejudice, I can only deny them, and suggest that my great fault with them is that I am not a rebel. I challenge investigation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

W. M. FISHBACK.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE.

			1 door key	87	
			Mending door	50	
			Mending large casters to Senate chairs	1 75	
			1 key to case in Secretary's office	37	
			10 packing boxes for the Senate	30 00	
			Cleaning and varnishing furniture of the Secretary's room, viz:		
			H. Smith, 8½ days, at $2 50 per day	21 25	
			S. Griffin, 6 days, at $2 per day	12 00	
			R. B. Griffin, 8 days, superintending	24 00	
			Cleaning and varnishing furniture of Senate chamber, viz:		
			R. B. Griffin, 23 days, at $3 per day	69 00	
			H. Smith, 23 days, at $2 50 per day	57 50	
			S. Griffin, 18½ days, at $2 per day	37 00	
			1 gallon varnish for Secretary's office	6 00	
			½ gallon spirits turpentine	2 00	
					271 60
	183	Seraphim Masi	For attending all the clocks under the control of the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate for 3 months to September 1, 1863		50 00
5	184	Cornelius & Baker	6 dozen taper candlesticks, gilt	45 00	
			Box	40	
					45 40
16	185	Charles Gordon	Hauling 74 loads of ashes for heating and ventilating department, at 25 cents per load		18 50
21	186	Z. D. Gilman	Sponge, candles, &c., viz:		
			Sponge	2 00	
			36 pounds candles	21 60	
			48.....do	28 80	
			1 box soap	8 00	
			¼ dozen baskets	7 50	
			3 pounds sponge	6 00	
			Sponge	10 00	
			Bucket	2 00	
			Candles	4 65	
			1 box soap, $8; 50 pounds soda, $4	12 00	
			100 pounds chloride lime	10 00	
			Sponge, $1 50; 3 dusters, $2 25	3 75	
			2 bottles sweet oil, $1 50; 1 box soap, $8	9 50	
			¼ dozen brushes, $6; 5 pounds sponge, $10	16 00	
			15 pounds potash	2 25	
			1 dozen paste brushes	3 00	
					147 05

Your petitioners further state that Oy-an-deah and Kish-eco-quah, his wife, were both counted as Indiana Indians, and their shares set apart as above stated, and their names are on said lists, and that Oy-an-deah and wife had three children, two born before said treaty, and their names placed on said list, namely, Sar-car-che-quah and Me-ter-con-se-quah, and one born after treaty, namely, James Oy-an-deah; that said Oy-an-deah and wife, and two children, (Sar-car-che-quah and Me-ter-con-se-quah,) all drew out of the annuity of the Indiana Miamies in 1854, but their payments have been withheld ever since. Said Sar-car-che-quah died in the fall of 1858; Oy-an-deah died March, 1860; Kish-eco-quah died in December, 1862, (the annuities of each being in arrear and unpaid since 1854,) and leaving two children and heirs, the said Me-ter-con-se-quah and James Oy-an-deah, both still living in the State of Kansas, and entitled to all the arrearages due their deceased father, mother, and sister, as well as the arrearages due each of them in their own right. The annuity of said Me-ter-con-se-quah being in arrear since 1854, and that of James Oy-an-deah since his birth in 1856.

We would further state, that *we have since date* of said treaty gone to *Kansas near our friends and relations*, the Western Miamies, who have frequently *given us of their moneys on our promise to pay it back* so soon as we could get our own money out of the Indiana funds, but our rights in the Indiana payments have been withheld so long, thereby rendering us unable to repay the money so generously advanced to us by our Western Miami friends, they being needy themselves, they have for the last several payments been unable to help us in the least.

Now we beg the passage of an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the arrearages due us as aforesaid, and providing for its prompt payment at as early a day as possible, out of the funds set apart by said treaty, for the Indiana Miamies on said list, and providing for the payment of the arrearages due said Oy-an-deah and wife, and daughter, at their death to the surviving heirs, the said Me-ter-con-se-quah, and James Oy-an-deah, all to be paid at Osage agency, Kansas.

ME-TER-CON-SE-QUAH,
JAMES OY-AN-DEAH,
By THOMAS F. RICHARDVILLE,
GEO. WASHINGTON,
AP-PINS-AC-QUAH,
THOMAS F. RICHARDVILLE.

N. B.—The said Thomas Richardville has received his pay up to this time, and only wishes to provide in the act to have his portion of said moneys hereafter sent to Osage agency, Kansas.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Thomas Richardville, being duly sworn, states that he has been well acquainted with George Washington, or Wah-pe-pin-zeah, and Ap-pin-ac-quah for the last fifteen years, and knows that at the date of the treaty, fifth of June, 1854, and long afterwards, they were residing in the State of Indiana, and that they were counted as Indiana Miamies in the division of the moneys, mentioned in said treaty, between the Western Miamies and the Indiana Miamies. He believes their names are on the list of 302 mentioned in the Senate amendment to said treaty, and that they both live in Kansas, near the Western Miamies, and have for the last several years.

And he was also well acquainted with Oy-an-deah and Kish-e-co-quah, his wife; that they were also Indiana Miamies, and so counted at the date of and after said treaty, and that they had three children, namely, Sar-car-che-quah, Me-ter-con-se-quah, and James Oy-an-deah, the first two born before said treaty.

and the last afterwards, in the year 1856. Said Oy-an-deah and wife and two children drew annuities at the first payment after said treaty in 1854, out of the moneys set apart by the treaty for the Indiana Miamies; but he thinks their annuities remained unpaid afterwards until the death of the said Oy-an-deah and wife and their oldest child, Sar-car-che-quah; that said Oy-an-deah died March, 1860, his wife, Kish-e-co-quah, died 1862, and their oldest child, Sar-car-che-quah, about September, 1858; that said Me-ter-con-se-quah and James Oy an-deah are the only living children of said Oy-an-deah and wife, and only heirs to their deceased sister, said Sar-co-che-quah; and that said Oy-an-deah and family moved to Kansas after the date of said treaty, and died there, and their said surviving children still live there, in the family of this affiant, Thomas Richardville. He also states that he was classed as an Indiana Miami, and his moneys set off accordingly in making said treaty; and that he also moved to, and still lives in, Kansas, near the Western Miamies; and that he has one child living, Josephine Richardville, born last September; and that he has received his pay up to this time out of the Indiana moneys, but not without much delay and expense; and that it is the wish, as well as the interest, of himself and child, and the said Ap-pin-ac-quah, and said George Washington, or Wah-pe-pin-zeah, and the said heirs of Oy-an-deah and wife, to have their shares of said Indiana moneys hereafter paid to them at the Osage agency, in Kansas, as well as the arrearages due said George Washington, or Wah-pe-pin-zeah, and said heirs of Oy-an-deah. He thinks there are no arrearages due said Ap-pin-ac-quah.

THOMAS RICHARDVILLE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of March, 1864.

[SEAL.] EDM. F. BROWN,
Notary Public.

Baptiste Peoria, being duly sworn, states that he is, and was, well acquainted with all the persons named in the above affidavit of Thomas Richardville, namely, George Washington, or Wah-pe-pin-zeah, Ap-pin-ac-quah, Oy-an-deah, and Kish-e-co-quah, his wife, and their three children, Sar-co-che-quah, Me-tah-con-se-quah, and James Oy-an-deah, and that the statements of said Richardville concerning them he knows to be true, having been present when said treaty of the fifth of June, 1854, was made, and being then well acquainted with all the Western Miamies, and also being their interpreter at the time of making said treaty, and becoming well acquainted with the persons above mentioned soon after they moved from Indiana to Kansas, which was long after date of said treaty, and he is well satisfied they were all counted as Indiana Miamies in dividing the moneys mentioned in said treaty between the Western Miamies and Indiana Miamies, except the said James Oy-an-deah, born afterwards. He also knows said Thomas Richardville has one living child, named Josephine Richardville, born September last. He also states that when said treaty was made the moneys and annuities of the tribe were divided between the Indiana Miamies and the Western Miamies, according to population, as nearly as could be ascertained, excepting the proceeds of the lands of the Western Miamies, which was to go exclusively to them.

his
BAPTISTE × PEORIA.
mark.

Witness:
EDM. F. BROWN.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Washington, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of March, 1864.

[SEAL.] EDM. F. BROWN,
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, June 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, by reference from your department of the 3d instant, a communication from Hon. J. R. Doolittle, enclosing a petition and testimony, together with the draft of a bill, designed for the benefit of certain Miami Indians, now residing in Kansas, but entitled to draw from the funds of the Miamies residing east of the Mississippi.

The justice of paying the Indians in question, from the funds of the eastern Indians, is conceded by this office, but the exact amount of *arrearages* cannot be ascertained until the examination of the roll by the Secretary of the Interior, contemplated in the proposed act, has been made; it is believed, though, that the whole amount of money involved in the bill will not exceed $1,500, when the rights of the petitioners have been clearly ascertained and defined.

The papers enclosed by Mr. Doolittle are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 11th instant, on the subject of the proposed bill "for the relief of Thomas Richardville and other Indiana Miami Indians, now residing in the State of Kansas."

I concur in the views expressed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and return the proposed bill and other papers which you submitted to the department a few days since.

I am sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Senate of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, June 22, 1864.

SIR: The letter of Hon. J. R. Doolittle, chairman Committee on Indian Affairs' United States Senate, referred by your department to this office on the 21st instant, the receipt of which I have the honor to acknowledge, makes the following inquiries in connexion with the report of this office of the 11th instant, relative to certain Miami Indians in Kansas, entitled to draw their annuities from the funds of the Miamies east of the Mississippi, viz:

"1st. Upon what ground have the payments of annuities been withheld by the department?"

"2d. Upon what ground does the department admit the validity of their claim?"

The above inquiries can be answered as one, which answer is as follows, viz:

Some of the names of the Miami Indians, in the bill and testimony referred to in the report from this office of the 11th instant, are on a certain roll recognized in the Senate's amendments to the treaty with the Miamies June 5, 1854,

as being Miami Indians entitled to draw their annuities in Indiana, while others mentioned in the bill appear to be the descendants, and likewise entitled to draw (according to the terms of the amendments) in Indiana.

After drawing in Indiana for a year or more, the Indians in question, it appears, removed to Kansas, and from the fact that they were permitted, with the consent of the Kansas Indians, to draw annuities from the funds of those people, this office has heard no complaint from them until very recently, in the present form.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1864.

SIR: In reply to the inquiries of your letter, without date, concerning the Indiana Miami Indians in Kansas, I have the honor to communicate herewith a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 22d instant, in relation to the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 23, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWELL submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

ereas a military order has been recently issued in the State of Kentucky iting the circulation in said State of the Cincinnati Enquirer, a news- printed and published at Cincinnati, Ohio; and whereas a free press is al to maintain the rights and liberties of the people: Therefore,

olved, That the President be requested to cause the aforesaid military o be revoked; and that the President be further requested to issue such as will prevent the military authorities from encroaching upon the free- the press in the future.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 132.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TO

HON. HENRY WILSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS AND THE MILITIA,

RELATIVE TO

The construction of a military railroad from the Valley of the Ohio to East Tennessee.

[To accompany Joint Res. H. R. No. 83.]

JUNE 29, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of June 1, accompanying a joint resolution of the House of Representatives No. 83, authorizing the President to construct a military railroad from the valley of the Ohio to East Tennessee, and inquiring whether, in my judgment, a military necessity exists for the construction of said railroad.

At an early stage of the war, when the enemy held the chief part of Kentucky and Tennessee, a railroad from Danville to Knoxville for a line of supply to an army advancing from the valley of the Ohio into East Tennessee, and which could in a great degree be constructed by the army as it advanced, was deemed a measure of prime mili ary importance. In that view such a road was recommended to Congress by the President's first annual message in 1861. It was also urged by this department, and arrangements were made for building the road; but the work was stopped by Congress repealing the statutory provision by authority of which it was undertaken. Since that time the military condition of affairs has undergone a great change. We now hold Knoxville; the enemy have been driven from Tennessee; and there is a railroad line adequate for the transport of troops and army supplies from Chattanooga to Knoxville.

In view of this change, my judgment in respect to the military necessity of a railroad, such as indicated by your inquiry, is controlled by the following considerations:

1st. There already exists an adequate line of railroad supply for the military necessities of East Tennessee.

2d. Even if the contemplated line of railroad from Danville to Knoxville were now built, and in working order, a military force would be required to guar-

That could not be spared without greatly impairing the strength of the army in the field.

3d. It is not probable that the proposed road could be constructed in time for any use during this war. Its construction would require a large body of men that could be better employed in the field, and an outlay of several millions of dollars that are needed to pay troops and support them. The demand created for men to build the road would increase the difficulty of raising troops for the army, and the cost of the work would increase the war debt and lessen the public credit.

From these considerations, in my judgment, a military necessity for the construction of such road does not now exist. For fuller information your inquiry was referred to General Halleck, chief of the army staff, whose report is approved by this department, and a copy of which is herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, U. S. Senate.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1864.

SIR: By your direction I return herewith the "joint resolution authorizing the President to construct a military railroad from the valley of the Ohio to East Tennessee," with my opinion as to the military necessity for such a road.

As there is a railroad now in operation from the valley of the Ohio to East Tennessee—that is, from Louisville, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tennessee—I presume the joint resolution refers to the construction of an additional and more direct route—say from Danville, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Whatever may have been the military necessity of such a railroad when the enemy were in possession of East and Middle Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia, that necessity no longer exists. We are now in complete military possession of these portions of territory. The railroad from Nashville to Knoxville is in full operation, and we have steamers running on the Tennessee river from the Shoals to Chattanooga and East Tennessee. So long as these routes are kept open there will be no difficulty in supplying our armies in East Tennessee and Georgia, and our depot at Nashville will be replenished by the Cumberland river, and by railroads from Louisville and from the Tennessee river.

Considering the enormous expense, and the great length of time required for the construction of the proposed railroad, the number of troops which will be necessary to guard it against rebel raids when completed, and the vast amount of manual and mechanical labor which its construction will divert from other military objects of more pressing importance, I cannot advise at the present time the building of the proposed railroad as a military necessity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 133.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TO

HONORABLE JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,

TRANSMITTING

A *report from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied by an account current between the United States and the united band of Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians.*

JUNE 24, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith a resolution, which was received from you on the 3d instant, calling for an account current between the United States and the united band of Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians, and that a similar account be furnished between the United States and Western Miamies, of Kansas; and in reply, in part, to said resolution, I transmit herewith a report of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 23d instant, and accompanying statements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, June 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report upon the letter of Hon. J. R. Doolittle, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, of 2d instant, enclosing a resolution of the Senate, as follows:

"*Resolved,* That the President of the United States be requested to furnish the Senate an account current between the United States and the united band of Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians, of Kansas, since date of their last treaty, (30th of May, 1854,) showing the amount and date of each remittance to said Indians under said treaty, and on what account each remittance was made; *also,* showing the date of each investment of the proceeds of

the lands of said Indians in State stocks, and amount of interest, if any, on said stocks at date of investment, and the time during which interest was paid by the States respectively owing said stocks, and what balance, if any, is now in arrears and due said Indians, either on account of interest on stocks or otherwise.

"*Further resolved*, That a similar account be furnished between the United States and western Miamies, of Kansas."

Mr. Doolittle asks you to state whether you could answer the inquiries without much expense or trouble, and how soon could it be done.

An earlier response has been delayed under the hope that the current business of the office would allow a complete answer to be made within a reasonable time, but, finding it difficult to do so, I submit herewith the information called for, as far as compiled. The balance of the information desired, relative to the Miamies, will necessarily occupy at least three weeks entire time of a clerk, who must of necessity be taken from his current business to effect it.

In reply to that portion of the resolution relative to the accounts of the united band of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians, I have the honor to report as follows, viz:

During the fall of 1857, $274,884 07 were drawn from the appropriation.

"Fulfilling treaties with Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, proceeds of lands," viz:

August 31, 1857, J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic, for Tennessee bonds	$38,700 00
September 3, 1857, Secretary of the Interior, for investment in North Carolina bonds	9,225 00
September 5, 1857, Riggs & Co., for investment in North Carolina and Tennessee bonds	2,855 00
September 24, 1857, Riggs & Co., for North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Illinois bonds	200,000 00
October 16, 1857, Riggs & Co., New York, Louisiana, and Florida bonds	14,104 07
	274,884 07

Which sum purchased $315,500 of State stocks, as follows:

Florida 7 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from July 1, 1857	$37,000
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from July 1, 1857	59,000
North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from July 1, 1857	76,000
Missouri 6 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from July 1, 1857	25,000
Illinois 6 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from July 1, 1857	25,000
Pennsylvania 5 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from August 1, 1857	25,000
Louisiana 6 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from October 1, 1857	10,000
Louisiana 6 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from November 1, 1857	5,000
New York 6 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from October 1, 1857	12,500
North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, upon which $120 interest had accrued previous to October 1, 1857	41,000
	315,500

The sum of $1,104 70 (being interest which had accrued upon certain stocks previous to their purchase, viz., $37,000 Florida, interest $654 70, and $59,000 Tennessee, interest $450) was, when collected, refunded to the appropriation from which the purchase-money was drawn. All other sums of interest collected upon stocks held in trust for said confederated tribe of Indians have been placed

o the credit of the appropriation "trust fund interest due Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws," $102,550 50 of which has been disbursed, as shown n the accompanying statement marked A, leaving a balance of $146 77 at the redit of the tribe.

The States of Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina have failed to pay the interest upon their bonds held in trust for said tribe since the date mentioned below, viz:

Interest paid on $3,000 South Carolina 6 per cent. bonds to July 1, 1860.
Interest paid on $10,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. bonds to October 11, 1860.
Interest paid on $41,000 North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds to October 11, 1860.
Interest paid on $5,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. bonds to November 11, 1860.
Interest paid on $2,000 North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds to January 1, 1861.
Interest paid on $16,000 Florida 7 per cent. bonds to January 1, 1862.
Interest paid on $21,000 Florida 7 per cent. bonds to July 1, 1862.

As connected with one of the inquiries embodied in the resolution, I beg leave to refer you to Senate Executive Document No. 28, 1st session 38th Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

The United States in account with the confederated tribe of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians, (being for proceeds of land sold under treaty of 1854.)

DR.			CR.		
Aug. 20, 1857	For appropriation per warrant No. 4, (proceeds of land)	$60,200 00	Aug. 31, 1857	By J. T. Soutter, president of Bank of the Republic, N. Y.	$38,700 00
Sept. 18, 1857	For appropriation per warrant No. 8, (proceeds of land)	275,150 00	Sept. 3, 1857	By Secretary of the Interior	9,225 00
Dec. 16, 1857	For amount refunded by Riggs & Co	115 93	Sept. 5, 1857	By Riggs & Co	12,855 00
Dec. 30, 1857	For appropriation per warrant No. 12, (proceeds of land)	120 00	Sept. 21, 1857	By John Haverty, superintendent Indian affairs	10,000 00
Jan. 12, 1858	For appropriation per warrant No. 13, (interest)	654 70	Sept. 24, 1857	By Riggs & Co., special agents	200,000 00
Jan. 12, 1858	....do....do....do	450 00	Oct. 16, 1857	....do....do	14,220 00
Mar. 28, 1859	For amount refunded by Peter Lammond, disbursing clerk	26 10	Oct. 23, 1857	By R. S. Stevens, late commissioner, &c	2,458 30
Oct. 6, 1860	For appropriation per warrant No. 6, (proceeds of land)	4,317 47	Jan. 26, 1858	By Geo. Knapp & Co., (advertising)	19 50
Sept. 3, 1861	For amount refunded by Wm. Brindle	142 27	Apr. 22, 1858	By Robt. S. Stevens, (for services as commissioner)	2,064 50
July 18, 1863	For amount refunded by J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, being proceeds of $25,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. bonds	25,343 28	May 19, 1858	By John C. McCoy, (for services locating reservation)	648 50
			Sept. 28, 1858	By Peter Lammond, disbursing clerk	400 00
			Dec. 11, 1858	....do....do	160 86
			Jan. 31, 1859	By R. S. Stevens, (services as special agent)	1,471 25
			Oct. 4, 1860	By Peter Lammond, disbursing clerk	500 00
			Nov. 3, 1860	By W. J. Howard, special commissioner	84 75
			Nov. 5, 1860	By A. R. Boon, special commissioner	68 57
			Dec. 1, 1860	By Peter Lammond, disbursing clerk	500 00
			Jan. 28, 1861	....do....do	500 00
			Mar. 2, 1861	By R. S. Stevens, late commissioner, &c	1,583 00
			June 21, 1861	By Peter Lammond, disbursing clerk	500 00
			July 23, 1861	....do....do	500 00
			Oct. 25, 1861	....do....do	500 00
			Dec. 23, 1861	By R. S. Stevens, agent of the State of Kansas	39,950 00
			Jan. 18, 1862	By Peter Lammond, disbursing clerk	600 00
			Apr. 25, 1862	....do....do	575 00
			June 19, 1862	By Hampden Moore, administrator of Ely Moore	2,500 00
			Oct. 30, 1862	By Peter Lammond, disbursing clerk	75 00
			July 24, 1863	By G. A. Colton, United States Indian agent	20,000 00
			Nov. 10, 1863	....do....do	5,000 00
			Apr. 21, 1864	By Peter Lammond, disbursing clerk	343 28
			Apr. 21, 1864	Balance	517 24
		366,519 75			366,519 75
Apr. 21, 1864	For balance	517 24			

The United States in account with the confederated tribe of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians, being for interest received upon stocks held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior and interest on "abstracted bonds" appropriated by Congress.

DR.				CR.			
	For interest collected on North Carolina bonds	$23,460 00	Jan. 6, 1859	By amount remitted to A. M. Robinson, superintendent, &c.			$17,982 50
	For interest collected on Florida bonds	11,735 30	Mar. 28, 1860	do	do		27,210 30
	For interest collected on Tennessee bonds	18,780 00	Nov. 12, 1860	do	do		9,630 00
	For interest collected on Missouri bonds	5,250 00	June 3, 1861	By amount remitted to G. A. Colton, Indian agent			3,600 00
	For interest collected on Illinois bonds	750 00	Sept. 9, 1861	do	do		8,465 00
	For interest collected on New York bonds	187 50	Sept. 10, 1862	do	do		2,383 75
	For interest collected on Pennsylvania bonds	7,328 12	Sept. 11, 1862	do	do		12,726 50
	For interest collected on Louisiana bonds	2,700 00	May 4, 1863	do	do		6,787 40
	For interest collected on South Carolina bonds	450 00	Nov. 10, 1863	do	do		3,681 00
	For interest collected on Kansas bonds	6,580 00	May 3, 1864	do	do		10,000 00
	For interest collected on United States bonds	23 43	May 3, 1864	By amount invested in United States six per cent. bonds, February 28, 1863			400 00
	For interest on abstracted bonds, appropriated by Congress	25,453 01					
	For amount refunded from redemption of Illinois and New York stocks	315 86	May 3, 1864	Balance			146 77
		103,013 22					103,013 22
May 3, 1864	For balance	146 77					

MEMORANDUM

TO

Accompany bill S. 339, to repeal a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to grant additional rooms to the Agricultural Department," and for other purposes.

JUNE 29, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

The Virginia, Ohio, and revolutionary military rooms, and the rooms west of the passage, which includes the swamp land division and the military division, under the acts of 1847, 1850, and 1852, occupy of floor surface, in square feet	4,000
East of the passage, which is also claimed, contains our military warrant files, under the aforesaid acts, part of the swamp land clerks, and the returns office	1,800
Total floor surface, in square feet, (equal to one-fourth of the entire office)	5,800

West of the passage our file cases occupy every available space, and present a frontage of 1,736 square feet, which at cost eight years ago, when they could be built at about half of present prices, cost, per foot, $4	$6,944
In the military division of Virginia, Ohio, and revolutionary claims, our cases have 600 feet of frontage, at $4	2,400
In the passage the cases have a frontage of 1,296 square feet, at $4	5,184
East of the passage a frontage of 1,324 feet, at $4	5,296
Total original cost of cases, at prices little more than half their cost at this time	19,824

We cannot do business without these files for our books and papers They contain not less than six millions of title papers and records, any one of which is liable to be called for any day, and many of which are called for every day.

The removal and refiling of these, even if we had other rooms and cases, would be an immense labor, and it would be years before the office could recover from the displacement of more or less of these, which would necessarily take place.

The mere locality of particular files is a part of the education in the office, which will cost years of labor to acquire if they be disturbed.

It is tearing down one-fourth of our office, which can never be perfectly rebuilt, *to make room for* another officer; to build an office, and force us to build *a new one also. It is* the expense and loss of tearing away a perfect structure, *hat two imperfect ones* may be constructed at great cost.

It may be said that our cases can be removed. To this it is answered:

1st. They are exactly where they are wanted now, and will not occupy less room anywhere else.

2d. There is no other suitable room in the building, and none, to our knowledge, elsewhere.

3d. There are rooms in the building, which will be equally as good for the Agricultural Department, now unfurnished, and which may be fitted for that purpose as cheaply as ours, thus saving our present furniture.

4th. The cases are fitted to the building.

The Secretary of the Interior has been repeatedly requested to assign these rooms to the Agricultural Department, but, after careful examination of their use, refused.

We have already surrendered to the Pension Office and other offices eleven rooms, covering a floor surface of over six thousand feet, and we can surrender no more without dividing the office, endangering its archives, and rendering the transaction of its business expensive and irregular.

The seeds and fruits brought into this building by the Agricultural Department are filling it with vermin, which endangers our files and records, and to place these in the very centre of the office will render the whole mass of valuable title papers, upon which depend the estates of millions of our people, insecure.

I will not extend this memorandum, though objections to the act are but half stated. For it there is not one valid reason.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. EDMUNDS.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 135.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 1, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Printing be directed to ascertain the actual cost of reporting the proceedings of Congress, and of the publication of the reports as they now appear in the Daily and Congressional Globe

Also, what would be the cost of the publication of reports of the congressional debates if published under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Printing.

Also, what arrangements, if any, could be made with the heirs of the late John C. Rives for the purchase of the materials and the purchase or rent of the buildings used in the publication of the Congressional Globe.

Also, what sum, if any, ought in equity to be allowed to said heirs for the publication of the Globe during the present session and until Congress shall determine whether to extend or change the publication of the Globe.

Also, that the Superintendent of Public Printing communicate this information to the Senate at its next session, with any other facts on the reporting and publication of congressional debates that he can obtain.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 136.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[To accompany joint resolution H. R. No. 38.]

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TO

HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, RELATIVE TO THE CLAIM OF THE MICHIGAN INDIANS.

JULY 2, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request to make further examination into the claim of the Michigan Indians, and to suggest a mode of paying the same without a direct appropriation from the treasury, I have the honor to report that I have examined the case to the extent that the limited time and my other duties would permit, and, assuming the report of the Commissioner of the 15th November, 1862, to be correct as to the number of the Indians, and that the Michigan Indians were entitled to participate in all the treaties mentioned in the statement No. 1 of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I am of the opinion, upon examination of the case, that the Michigan Indians are entitled to be paid the sum of $41,695. The mode of arriving at this conclusion is shown by the annexed statement. It differs from the Commissioner's statement No. 1 in this: that he allows the Michigan Indians the benefit of the entire annuity to be paid under the last clause of the 2d article of the supplemental treaty of the 27th September, 1863. In this I think he erred, and that they were only entitled to their just proportion of that annuity. In the adjustment made by Commissioner Crawford, in 1843, he estimated the number of Indians interested in the lands ceded by the said supplemental treaty at 2,834, making their just proportion in the $40,000 to be paid under that article, of the two hundred and fifty Indians who remained, $4,872 50, computing the same with the estimated decrease of the nation. There is not within my knowledge any data from which it is possible to determine the number of Indians who participated in the supplemental treaty of September 27, 1863, but Commissioner *Crawford, in 1843,* estimated their number at 2,834, including the 250 remain-

ing in Michigan; and as no complaint was made of that estimate by either party of the Indians, nor by Mr. Stuart, acting for the Michigan Indians, and a witness to the treaty, I think it is safe to assume that the estimate of Mr. Crawford was substantially correct.

Mr. Crawford, in his communication to Mr. Stuart of 11th May, 1843, uses this expression: "By the tenor of the article, (viz: the supplement to the supplemental treaty,) it would seem that their claim is well founded, and that they are entitled to their increased proportion of those annuities payable to the tribe under the treaty of 1829, and also under the supplementary article of the treaty of 1833, amounting, together, to $18,000. Therefore, estimating the number of the Chicago Indians at 2,834, including the two hundred and fifty represented by you, the share that would be due to the latter would amount to $1,587 50, or $6 58 to each individual."

I find it impossible to reconcile this statement of the Commissioner with the facts as they undeniably existed. The treaty of 1829 granted a permanent annuity of $16,000 per annum, and that was to the whole tribe, while the treaty of 1833 granted $40,000 for twenty years, and that was for the reservations of the Michigan Indians, as before stated, estimated by him at 2,834, of which the claimants formed a part.

After an investigation of the papers connected with the action of Commissioner Crawford, I am satisfied that the case did not have the examination that was required. The errors are palpable. The Indians who should remain were certainly entitled to share in the money arising from the sale of the reservation on which they resided—(that was $40,000;) and if they were entitled to share in the treaty of 1829, which does not so well appear from the treaty itself, (that annuity was $16,000, making an aggregate for these two annuities of $56,000,) I am at a loss to imagine how the Commissioner ascertained that the aggregate was $18,000. The papers that I have been enabled to consult furnish no explanation to this, and I am constrained to believe that it was an oversight.

I have caused an examination to be made by the Commissioner to enable me to say positively whether the tribe or tribes of the claimants had participated in the treaties enumerated in statement No. 1, and have the honor to submit copies of the correspondence with the Commissioner upon that subject, from which my mind rests satisfied that they were interested and entitled to participate in the treaties specified in said statement; and, if I am not mistaken in this, then the Michigan Indians are entitled to the sum of $41,695, before stated, as shown in the exhibit annexed.

Statement No. 1.

Date of treaty.	Amount.	Years to run from 1837.
Permanent annuities.		
Treaty of 1795	$1,000	.....
Treaty of 1809	500	.....
Treaty of 1818	2,500	.....
Treaty of 1828	2,000	.....
Treaty of 1829	16,000	.....

Statement No. 1—Continued.

Date of treaty.	Amount.	Years to run from 1837.
Limited annuities.		
Treaty of 1821, 20 years	$5,000	5 years.
Treaty of 1826, 22 years	2,000	12 years.
Treaty of 1828, 20 years	1,000	12 years.
Treaty of 1832, 20 years	15,000	16 years.
Treaty of 1832, 20 years	20,000	16 years.
Treaty of 1832, 12 years	15,000	8 years.
Total	80,000	

Number of Indians in 1836, 6,180.		
6,180 Indians, per capita of $80,000	$12 94	
250 Indians, for 5 years		$16,075 00
6,180 Indians, per capita of $75,000	12 13	
250 Indians, for 3 years		9,097 50
6,180 Indians, per capita of $60,000	9 70	
250 Indians, for 2 years		4,850 00
Number of Indians in 1856, 4,250.		
4,250 Indians, per capita of $60,000	14 11	
250 Indians, for 2 years		7,055 00
4,250 Indians, per capita of $57,000	13 41	
250 Indians, for 4 years		13,410 00
4,250 Indians, per capita of $22,000	5 17	
250 Indians, for 7 years		9,047 50
Number of Indians in 1860, 2,250.		
2,250 Indians, per capita of $22,000	9 77	
250 Indians, for 5 years, to 1864, inclusive		12,212 50
The amount to which the 250 Michigan Indians are entitled under the supplementary article of 1833		4,872 50
		76,620 00
There has been paid to this band of Indians $1,587 50, annually, since 1843, inclusive, which is to be deducted from the above amount, from 1843 to 1864, 22 years		34,925 00
		41,695 00

Respecting the mode of payment of this sum, I am not aware that I can suggest any better plan than that proposed in the bill now before the Senate. I therefore recommend that the sum to be paid the Michigan Indians be reduced to $41,695, as herein ascertained.

As to the future I do not anticipate any difficulty, as the annuities in which they are interested are permanent, and the division among them can be made according to their numbers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman Com. Ind. Affairs, Senate United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
June 29, 1864.

SIR: Will you cause an account and careful examination to be made, upon which implicit reliance may be placed, and certify the result of that examination to me, whether it appears from the pay-rolls, or otherwise of record in the department, that the Michigan Indians, now making claim of the government for back pay, &c., were entitled to or did participate in all the annuities, permanent and limited, mentioned in the statement No. 1 of the Commissioner's report of November 15, 1862. In that report it is stated that they participated in the benefits of nearly all of the treaties, &c.

I want to know whether they actually participated in those mentioned in the statement, and if not in all, please state which.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, June 30, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your letter of 29th instant, relative to the payments made to the Michigan Indians from the various treaties made with the Pottawatomie and confederated nation, from time to time, I have to say, that on a careful examination of a statement, made from the pay-rolls in the Second Auditor's office, I find that Pokogon and his band participated in the permanent annuity arising under the treaty of 1795; also, in the treaty of 1809; also, in the treaty of 1818; also, in the treaty of 1821; also, treaty of 1826; also, treaty of 1828; also, treaty of 1829; also, the three treaties of 1832. These include all the limited and permanent annuities under those treaties, and are the ones included in my statement No. 1 of November 15, 1862, except the treaty of 1846.

Pokogon and his band participated in the moneys arising from the main and supplemental treaties of 1833, up to the time of separation, and is included in my statement No. 2. I find from the same report or statement, that Pokogon and his band also participated in the treaty of 1807, which is not embraced in the statement you refer to, for some reason or other, perhaps an oversight, and that in the treaty of 1803, his name does not appear; consequently no moneys under all the treaties seem to have been paid to all the nation at large, for the record shows the payments to have been made to the chiefs and the aggregate Indians present, ranging from 2,000 up to 8,000.

There does not, upon a careful examination of all the treaties, appear to be anything in any of them hostile to payments to Pokogon or his band; and from this fact, and that they participated in payments under all the treaties, we may presume that they are entitled to be paid under all the treaties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

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